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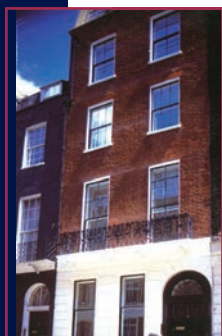
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at 11:00am

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In sending commissions or making enquiries please contact:
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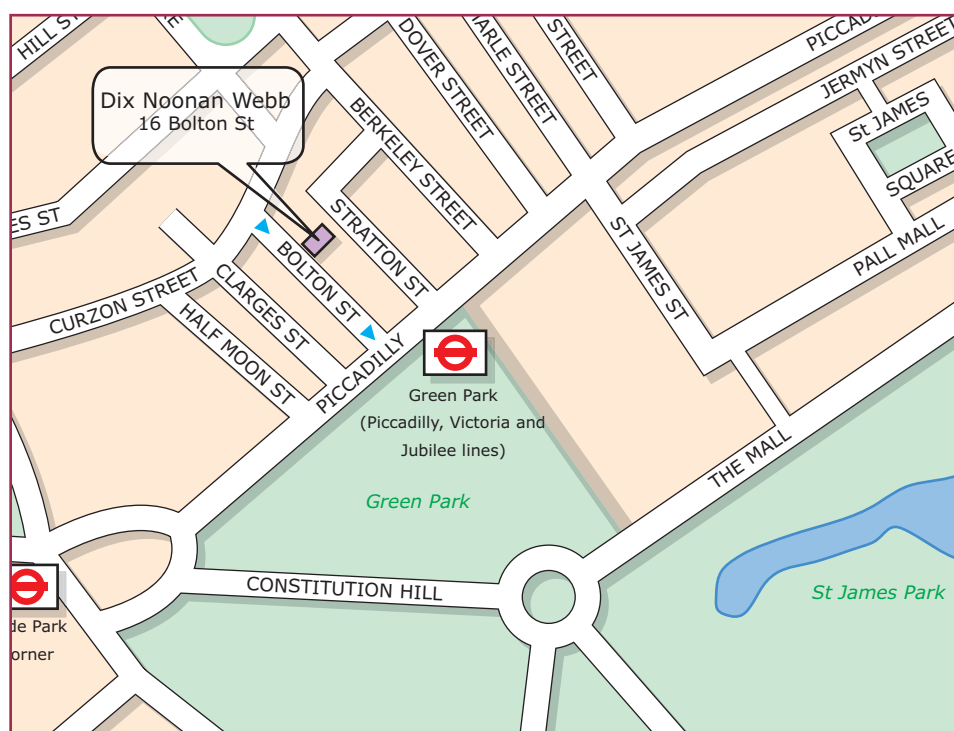
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For any support queries please contact:

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GROUPS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY

1

SOLD BY ORDER OF THE FAMILY



The outstanding Great War 1917 V.C. group of six awarded to Corporal S. J. Day, 11th (Service) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment (Cambridgeshire), whose heroics performed during the capture of the labyrinthine trench system at Hargicourt, 26 August 1917, mirrored the calibre of his earlier war service - which had been desperately unlucky not have been rewarded with at least one other gallantry decoration.

Day spearheaded the Battalion's attack at Hargicourt, leading his bombing section he came to the fore when the whole attack faltered under the deadly fire of a well placed machine-gun crew. Killing two of the gunners and taking the remainder of the crew prisoner, Day pressed on into the trench system protected by a German strong point called Malakhoff Farm. The British attack became fragmented and in danger of grinding to halt, and it was Day who went on alone to 'bomb his way out'. Having successfully re-established a link with the other parties of the attack, Day returned to where he had left his section. Upon arrival he discovered two officers (one badly wounded) and three other ranks in his newly captured part of the trench. Almost immediately, in this 'tit-for-tat' struggle, Day was faced with a German stick grenade landing at his feet. Fortunately for all concerned survival instinct kicked in, and Day seized the grenade before hurling it over the side of the trench. It exploded almost as soon as it left his hands. His actions saved the lives of those in the trench, as well as his own. Despite this near death experience, Day pressed on once again and cleared the remainder of the trench. He consolidated his position, heavily entrenched himself, and remained at his post under intense shelling until his relief 66 hours later.

Remarkably, despite constantly putting himself in harm's way, Day had not been wounded during the attack at Hargicourt. This is made all the more remarkable considering that during the rest of his war service he received 5 bullet wounds, was forced to crawl back to British lines on two separate occasions, and was ultimately taken prisoner of war.

Day initially served with the 9th (Service) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, and received the first of his wounds whilst serving with them during the opening phases of the battle of Loos, 25/26 September 1915. This was Day and the Battalion's first action of the Great War - and he had gallantly tried to rescue his wounded commanding officer from No-Man's Land. As Day was in the process of lifting Lieutenant T. T. Stevens onto his shoulder, a sniper's bullet found the officer - he died in Day's arms. Wounded himself, Day took three days to return to his Battalion, by which time he had been given up for dead. Another man of the 9th Battalion was to be awarded the Victoria Cross for his gallantry near Loos on the 26th September - Sergeant Arthur Saunders. The latter was awarded the Regiment's first Victoria Cross. Lieutenant Stevens' family later presented Day with an inscribed cigarette case for his efforts in trying to save their son's life.

Having recuperated from his wound, Day was back in action on the Somme in 1916. He suffered 4 bullet wounds during the attack on the Quadrilateral, 13 September 1916. One bullet pierced his breast pocket just above his heart, only to be deflected into his side by a packet of postcards held in his pocket. Exhausted and incapacitated by his wounds, Day lay in a shell-hole from 7 a.m. until darkness fell. He then crawled back to British lines.

Day had transferred to the 11th Battalion by the time of his Victoria Cross winning exploits. It was serving with them during the German Spring Offensive that he was wounded for a final time, and was taken prisoner of war at the battle of Lys, 10 April 1918.

VICTORIA CROSS, reverse of the suspension bar inscribed 'No.15092 Cpl. S. J. Day. 11th Bn. Suff Regt', reverse centre of the cross dated '26. Aug. 1917.'; 1914-15 STAR (15092 L. Cpl. S. J. Day. Suff. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (15092 Cpl. S. J. Day. Suff. R.); CORONATION 1937; CORONATION 1953, last two in card boxes of issue, remainder mounted as worn, nearly extremely fine (6)

£120000-140000



V.C. *London Gazette* 17 October 1917:

'For most conspicuous bravery. Cpl. Day was in command of a bombing section detailed to clear a maze of trenches still held by the enemy; this he did, killing two machine gunners and taking four prisoners. On reaching a point where the trench had been levelled, he went alone and bombed his way through to the left, in order to gain touch with the neighbouring troops.

Immediately on his return to his section a stick bomb fell into a trench occupied by two officers (one badly wounded) and three other ranks.

Cpl. Day seized the bomb and threw it over the trench, where it immediately exploded. This prompt action undoubtedly saved the lives of those in the trench.

He afterwards completed the clearing of the trench, and, establishing himself in an advanced position, remained for sixty-six hours at his post, which came under intense hostile shell and rifle grenade fire.

Throughout the whole operations his conduct was an inspiration to all.'

Sidney James Day was born in St. Ann's Lane, Norwich, in July 1891. He was the youngest of nine children to William and Elizabeth Day. His father was a head cellarman at Morgan's Brewery, and later ran the Jolly Butcher's public house in Norwich.

Sidney Day was educated at St. Mark's School, Lakenham, and was a Sergeant in the Church Lads' Brigade whilst at school. He was employed as an apprentice butcher in Norwich, before moving to Saxmundham in Suffolk. With the outbreak of the Great War, Day enlisted in the 9th (Service) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment in September 1914. He served during the Great War with the Battalion in the French theatre of war from 31 August 1915.

1915: Battle of the Loos - almost a V.C.?

The 9th Battalion saw their first action at Loos in September 1915. They served as part of the 71st Brigade, 24th Division, and were engaged during the first day of the battle when they were among the reserves hurried forward to support the British offensive after the initial assaults:

'The 71st Brigade reached Bethune about one o'clock in the morning of the 25th. The 9th Battalion, thoroughly tired after a succession of night marches and drenchings which they had stood well, went into barracks buoyed up with the promise of forty-eight hours' rest if circumstances permitted. At 4 a.m., Lieut.-Colonel Brettell was summoned to the Brigadier and ordered to assemble his battalion at a certain point in Bethune in readiness to march off at 7 a.m. The hour of starting was subsequently changed, and was 11.30 a.m. before they set out along the Rue d'Aire into "the far-flung battle line." On the way up to Vermelles they passed a continuous stream of German prisoners and British wounded. After a short halt, the battalion formed up near Fosse 9, where they received a corps order to the effect that the 24th Division (less the 73rd Brigade) was to act as support to the 9th Division, the 21st Division advancing on its right, its own objective being Vendin-le-Vieil. The 11th Essex and 9th Suffolk Regiments were ordered to form the first line, and the 9th Norfolks and 8th Bedford Regiments the second line.

It was not, however, until 8 p.m. on that memorable September 25 that the 9th Battalion moved off and began to wend its way, in a double line of platoons, across the battlefield of Loos. A steady advance - not towards the 9th Division as originally intended, but in the direction of Vendin-le-Vieil - was maintained, the battalion passing in turn over its own support line, its own front line, the German front line, and the German support line. About midnight the advance was held up, the battalion digging themselves in between that hour and dawn, with the German support line still behind them. At 5 a.m. they were ordered back to that line.



During the forenoon of the 26th an order was received for the 21st and 24th Divisions to attack again at 11 a.m., the latter division being on the left. The 72nd Brigade was to carry out the attack on the front allotted to the division, with the 11th Essex Regiment (left) and the 9th Suffolk Regiment (right) in support of the brigade six hundred yards in rear. Unfortunately, however, this order was not received until 11.25 a.m., whereupon Lieut.-Colonel Brettell, passing a message down the line, ordered the battalion to advance immediately. Without hesitation each section mounted the parapet and began pushing forward under heavy artillery fire towards the objective of the previous evening.

The advance continued until the leading line had reached a point about two hundred yards or so beyond the Hulluch-Lens road where it was definitively checked. At 5 p.m. the right flank began to give way. For three hours the centre held on to the road, and during that time the flanks, coming under a heavy machine-gun fire from the direction of Hulluch, was forced back. Here most of the 9th Battalion's casualties occurred.

At seven o'clock that evening a party consisting of three officers and about a hundred men, under Captain Packard, was ordered to hold the old German second line against counter-attack, remaining there until relieved. During the night no attacks were made, and at 2 a.m. - the party having been relieved by a company of the Coldstream Guards - Captain Packard withdrew his men towards Vermelles. Just before leaving, he got into touch with another party of the 9th Battalion, under Lieut. Church, both these detachments rejoining the battalion at Sailly-Labourse.' (*The History of the Suffolk Regiment 1914-1927*, by Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. R. Murphy refers)

During the course of the action the 9th Battalion suffered 135 casualties, of which one officer - Lieutenant T. T. Stevens - was killed. Stevens was Day's commanding officer, and he had been badly wounded during the attack. Day saw that his officer was in need of help, and lifted him onto his shoulder in an effort to carry him to a place of safety. As he was in the process of doing this a German sniper killed Stevens.

Day, wounded himself, took three days to return to his Battalion, by which time he had been given up for dead. Another man of the 9th Battalion was to be awarded the Victoria Cross for his gallantry near Loos on the 26th September - Sergeant Arthur Saunders. The latter was awarded the Regiment's first Victoria Cross. Lieutenant Stevens' family later presented Day with an inscribed cigarette case for his efforts in trying to save their son's life.

1916: The Somme - the attack on The Quadrilateral and four bullet wounds

After a period of recuperation in the UK, Day rejoined the 9th Battalion in time for service on the Somme. His Battalion served as part of the 71st Brigade, 6th Division for the attacks on The Quadrilateral, which they undertook on 13 and 15 September 1916. Barely recovered from the wound of the previous year, Day suffered another four bullet wounds during the course of the first attack. One bullet pierced his breast pocket just above his heart, only to be deflected into his side by a packet of postcards and a small book held in his pocket. Exhausted and incapacitated by his wounds, Day lay in a shell-hole from 7 a.m. until dark. The Regimental History gives the following for the attack on 13 September 1916:

'On September 13 the battalion took part in an attack by the 6th Division on the Quadrilateral, the 71st Brigade being on the left and the 16th on the right. The 9th Battalion attacked with three companies in the front line and one in support, zero being at 6.20 a.m. The battalion got through the German outpost line quite easily, but on gaining the open ground, which stretched for about four hundred yards to the enemy's wire, came under a terrific machine-gun fire from the formidable strong point known as the Quadrilateral. Across this bare expanse the men struggled bravely forward, Lieut. Macdonald with others getting close enough to throw a bomb into the German stronghold before being wounded. No further progress could, however, be made. At 7.30 a.m. another attack, in which 'A' Company participated, was launched; and in the evening a third. Still no entrance could be effected. The battalion therefore, in touch with units on both flanks, dug itself in on a line about half a mile in front of the jumping-off trenches of the morning.



One incident in this fighting is worthy of mention. During the forenoon, Captain Ensor, knowing that Lieut. Macdonald had been hit, went out to try and find him. After running from shell-hole to shell-hole for about three hundred yards under fire and in full view of the Germans, and calling out Macdonald's name, he found him lying seriously wounded. Then, having put iodine on his wounds and made him as comfortable as possible, he ran the gauntlet back to where his men were dug in. The next morning before it was light, Captain Ensor with his orderly went out again and tried to bring in his wounded subaltern, but after carrying him for about two hundred yards the orderly was shot dead. Captain Ensor, however, had succeeded in getting Lieut. Macdonald within the zone of his own stretcher-bearers, who brought him in. Lieut. Macdonald eventually recovered, though in hospital for five and half years.

The casualties were as follows - *Killed*: Captain S. H. Byrne; 2nd Lieut. G. D. Gardiner; and 15 other ranks. *Wounded*: Captains V. W. Barrett and N. R. Rawson (R.A.M.C.); 2nd Lieuts C. Wayman, A. G. Douglas, G. W. Collyer, D. K. Macdonald, H. E. Falkner, A. Fudge, F. Goatcher, and H. Almack; and 185 other ranks [including Day]. Unfortunately for Day he did not have a Captain Ensor to find him, and he was forced to crawl back to British lines under the cover of darkness:

'Here he very narrowly escaped losing his life. He sustained no fewer than four wounds on different parts of his body. As luck would have it, one bullet struck him directly over the heart, and would certainly have put an end to his career but for the fortunate circumstances that he had in his breast pocket two or three pocket books, a packet of post cards, and about a dozen field cards. The bullet passed through the lot, but was deflected and, entering his side, came out at his back. Another bullet struck him near the groin, but became embedded in the leather case of a range finder [this is in fact the compass case included in the lot] and inflicted nothing worse than a bruise. A third passed through his thigh and came out of his groin; and a fourth went through his left side and came out of his back. Thus wounded and exhausted he lay in a shell-hole from seven o'clock in the morning till it became dark, when he crept three miles to a dressing station.' (Newspaper cutting included in lot refers)

Day was once again evacuated to the UK, however, this time he managed to be posted to a hospital closer to home - the Norfolk War Hospital at Thorpe St. Andrew.

1917: Third time 'lucky'

After several months of recuperation, and advancing to Corporal, Day returned to France in 1917. He transferred to the 11th (Service) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment (Cambridgeshire) and served with them as part of the 34th Division, IIIrd Corps. In July 1917 the Battalion proceeded to Péronne, with the division occupying a line about twelve miles east of that town, the centre being three miles west of the Hindenburg line at Bellenglise.

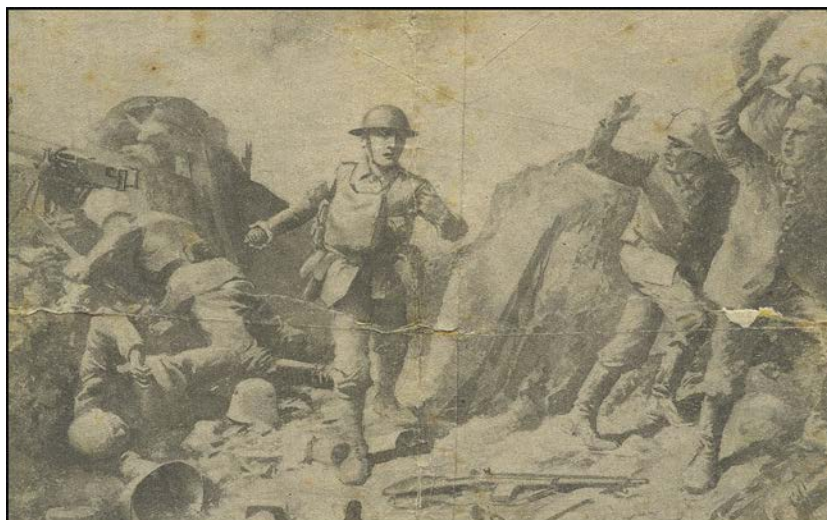
Day, and the 11th Battalion, 'moved into the front and Brown Lines [on 24 August], with two companies in Priel Wood, taking part two days later in a most successful attack on Malakhoff Farm and trench system in front of Hargicourt, in which all the objectives were quickly gained. *The Thirty-fourth Division, 1915-19* says: "This battalion had some hand-to-hand fighting at the junction of Sugar and Malakhoff trenches, and suffered from a machine-gun's fire until its crew was killed. The centre company, 'B', lost ground getting through Malakhoff Farm, but this had been anticipated, and the troops on the right and left bombed inwards down the support trench, so that the Red Line was occupied up to time. The officer commanding 'D' Company [Captain A. B. Wright] materially facilitated the consolidation of this part of the objective by seizing the adjacent portion of Triangle Trench, in which he took thirty prisoners.'

The rather dry paragraph written above, written with Corps level in mind, hardly does justice to the heroics of Corporal Day during the attack. The Battalion had been tasked with the capture of a system of trenches on a ridge, protected by a German strong point called Malakhoff Farm, near the French village of Hargicourt. Day, given command of a bombing section, spearheaded the attack. Entering into a labyrinthine system, the whole attack was in danger of grinding to a halt when it faltered under the deadly fire of a machine-gun crew. Day came to the fore, killing two of the gunners and taking the remainder of the crew prisoner. Advancing again, the attack became fragmented and it was Day who went alone to bomb his way out, and thus re-establish contact with the remainder of the Battalion. Having successfully re-established a link with the other members of the attack, Day returned to where he had left his section. Upon arrival he discovered two officers (one badly wounded) and three other ranks in his newly captured part of the trench.

Almost immediately, in this 'tit-for-tat' struggle, Day was faced with a German stick grenade landing at his feet. Fortunately for all concerned survival instinct kicked in, and Day seized the grenade before hurling it over the side of the trench. It exploded almost as soon as it left his hands. His actions saved the lives of those in the trench, as well as his own.

Despite this near death experience, Day pressed on once again and cleared the remainder of the trench. He consolidated his position, heavily entrenched himself, and remained at his post under intense shelling until his relief sixty-six hours later.

In recognition of his gallantry, Day was awarded the Victoria Cross - 1 of only 2 ever awarded to the Regiment. He wrote to his parents on 4 September, 'in about six weeks' time you will, I hope be informed of great news, which will make you the proudest parents in Norwich. I am recommended for the coveted honour, the V.C..... When we got back to our billets my platoon officer, who is a perfect gentleman... called me aside, and told me that he was very pleased with what I had done in the attack, and was recommending me for a reward. At first, he said, I was in for a MM, but the Captain himself decided on a DCM, but finally the Colonel and Captain thought me worthy of the Victoria Cross, as he told me personally I thoroughly deserved it, and he hoped I would get it. Well, when my officer told me that, you might have knocked me down with a feather, for little did I dream that I should ever be the one to gain that much coveted honour.'



Day, spearheading the attack at Hargicourt, 26 August 1917

1918: Spring Offensive - prisoner of war

The investiture ceremony for Day's Victoria Cross was held at Buckingham Palace, 9 January 1918. As well as meeting the King, he also received a hero's welcome when he returned to his home city. A civic reception was held for him at Norwich Guildhall, and a parade of the Church Lads' Brigade in Lakenham was held in his honour.

Day returned to the 11th Battalion in time for the German Spring Offensive of 1918. He was wounded and taken prisoner of war during the offensive. The Battalion were particularly engaged 21-23 March, as part of the battle of St. Quentin, and 10-17 April as part of the battle of the Lys. The 11th Battalion suffered heavy casualties, in addition to having a large number of men taken prisoner during the German onslaught. Day was reported as 'Missing', 10 April 1918, and later confirmed as a prisoner of war, 7 June 1918. He was initially hospitalised before being interned at Langensalza for the remainder of the conflict. Day returned to the UK after the Armistice, and transferred to the Army Reserve in April 1919. He was a member of the VC Guard for the internment of the Unknown Warrior, 11 November 1920.

1941: One final brush with the Germans

Having left the army, Day struggled to find employment and was forced to retrain as part of a Government scheme. He was eventually employed by the Norwich Electricity Department, before deciding to try pastures new and moving to Fratton in Hampshire. Day went into business with his wife, and opened the 'Sidney Day VC Tea Rooms' in The Arcade, off Edinburgh Road, Portsmouth. His survival instinct was to save him one last time, when his home and business were destroyed by a German air raid, 10 January 1941. During 1941 Portsmouth suffered three major 'Blitz' raids, on 10 January, 10 March and 27 April, with the first one leading to casualties of 170 people killed and over 400 injured.

Day subsequently found work as a messenger in the Naval Dockyards of Portsmouth, however, his health began to rapidly decline and he was forced to retire in 1948. Day was admitted to St Mary's Hospital with tuberculosis in 1955 and stayed for 7 months. His health continued to decline and he was admitted to Queen Alexandra's Hospital where he died soon after on 17 July 1959. He is buried in Milton Cemetery, Portsmouth.

A commemorative stone was dedicated to Sidney Day in front of the Norwich War Memorial, 26 August 2017 - exactly 100 years after his gallantry in the trenches near Hargicourt.

Sold with the following related items and documents: Silver cigarette case (hallmarks for Birmingham 1915), lid engraved 'To Lance Corpl. S. J. Day from the parents Lieut. T. T. Stevens Sept. 26th 1915.'; field compass in leather case, the case with shrapnel damage; named certificates for both Coronation Medals; Certificate of Transfer to Reserve; invitation to the Prince of Wales' Dinner in the House of Lords for V.C. recipients, 9 November 1929, with Programme of Events, the latter signed by Sergeant D. Laidlaw, V.C. and Sergeant A. E. Egerton, V.C.; a copy of the List by Services and Regiments for the march to Buckingham Palace as part of the Garden Party for recipient's of the Victoria Cross, 26 June 1920; Programme for the Victoria Cross Review of Holders of the Decoration by Her Majesty The Queen, Hyde Park, 26 June 1956, with a copy of Order of Form Up for Holders of the Decoration on Parade; Programme for the Corporation of London Reception at Guildhall to Mark the Centenary of the institution of the Victoria Cross, 27 June 1956, back cover with a number of signatures of V.C. recipients; enclosure from the Board of Trade under the War Damage Act for the settlement of £45.19s.-5d. to recipient in lieu of the destruction of his Tea Rooms and home; a quantity of photographs (some annotated) from various stages of recipient's service career, and a portrait photograph of Lieutenant T. T. Stevens in uniform; various newspaper cuttings and other ephemera.



Day and family in front of the Sidney Day V.C. Tea Rooms, Portsmouth, prior to the destruction by the Luftwaffe

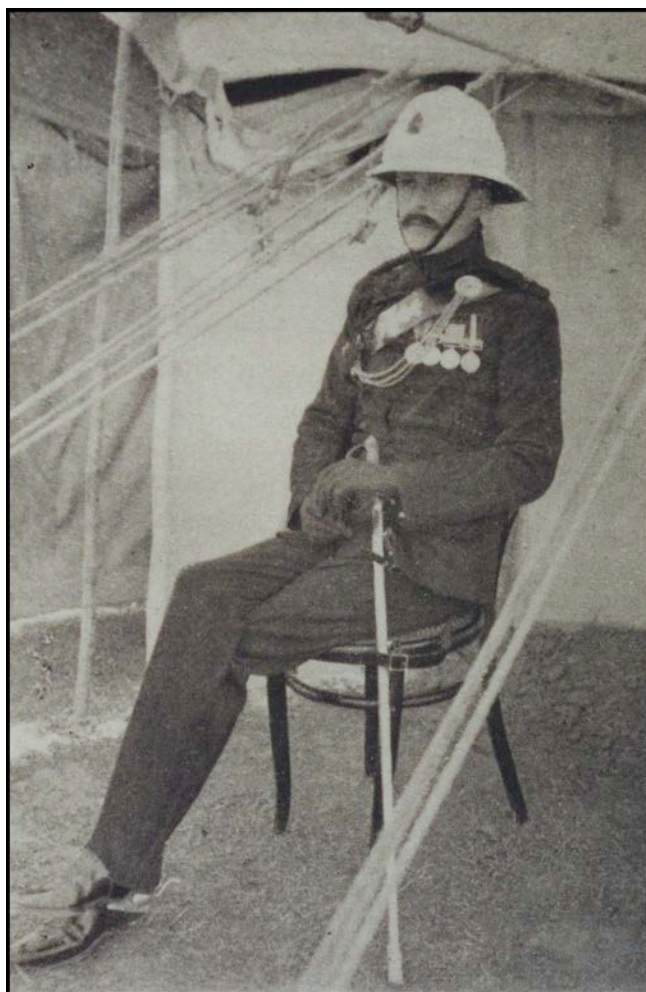


A Great War C.M.G. group of eight awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Long, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was five times Mentioned in Despatches

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse centre *slightly depressed*, with full neck riband; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Lushai 1889-92 (2d Lieut. W. J. Long, 4th Bn. K. Rl. Rif. Corps); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast, Orange Free State, Cape Colony (Captain W. J. Long. K.R.R.C.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (Capt. W. J. Long. K.R.R.C.); 1914-15 STAR (Major W. J. Long. K.R. Rif: C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I. D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. W. J. Long.); DELHI DURBAR 1911, silver, unnamed, *contact marks to first three medals, nearly very fine and better* (8) £2000-2400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2008.

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 14 January 1916.



Wilfred James 'Linger' Long was born in 1871, the son of Rear-Admiral Samuel Long, Royal Navy, and was educated at Winchester. Commissioned into the King's Royal Rifle Corps, he served in the Burmese Expedition of 1891-92, including operations in the Chin Hills with the Lushai column (One company of the 4th Battalion K.R.R.C. present). As a Captain he saw fighting in the Second Boer War, being present in the relief of Ladysmith, the actions at Tugela Heights, Pieter's Hill, Laing's Nek, Belfast and Lydenberg. For his services he was twice Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 10 September 1901 and 29 July 1902) and awarded the Queen's medal with six clasps and the King's medal with two. In the Great War, he commanded the 3rd Battalion K.R.R.C. in Salonika, for which, in 1916, he was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. In June 1918 he was placed in command of the 1st Battalion in France, and on 23 June he suffered from the effects of a gas attack at Quesnoy Farm. His own account reads as follows:

'The gas shelling began at 1:10 a.m. and lasted about half an hour. The effect of the gas is local and in the dark, in strange trenches, it is very difficult to make the men keep their gas masks on as you cannot see in the dark with a gas mask on. I myself did not go sick with the effects until the 23rd June. The fact of walking back from the trenches to Brigade H.Q. which was about three miles. Hurrying amongst the shells brought out the effects of the gas and I had to go to hospital that day.'

For his services during the war he was three times Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 22 June 1915, 1 January 1916, and 21 July 1917) and received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was placed on Retired Pay in 1920. Latterly living at Maytree, Josephine Avenue, Lower Kingswood, Surrey, he died on 24 May 1954.

In an obituary, a brother officer wrote, "'Linger' was a sound and practical soldier. He was never afraid of expressing his opinion, however unpopular, preferably to those in authority over him; and he was usually right. He was never very particular about his appearance or dress, which was rarely according to regulations.'Linger' played no games, never shot, rode very seldom, never seemed particularly genial, yet was always extremely popular, especially with us younger officers. ...'

Sold with copied research including several extracts written by Long for the *K.R.R.C. Chronicle*, and a photographic image of the recipient.



A fine C.I.E., K.P.M. for Gallantry and Indian Police Medal group of seven awarded to Deputy Inspector-General of Police Hugh Keene, Madras Police

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE, C.I.E., Companion's 3rd type neck badge, gold and enamels, complete with neck cravat in its *Garrard & Co.* case of issue; KING'S POLICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue, with gallantry ribbon (Asst. Supt. Hugh Keene, Indian Police); INDIAN POLICE MEDAL, G.VI.R., for Distinguished Conduct (Hugh Keene, Indian Police, District Superintendent of Police, Madras); BRITISH WAR MEDAL (2. Lieut. H. Keene.); INDIA SERVICE MEDAL 1939-45; JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937, the last six mounted as worn, *good very fine* (7) *£1200-1500*

C.I.E. *London Gazette* 12 June 1947: 'Hugh Keene, Esq., Indian Police, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Madras.'

K.P.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1924. The recommendation states:

'Hugh Keene, Assistant Superintendent of Police. This officer was taken for duty in the Agency rebellion from its commencement, and served in the operations for some seven months. During this period he was subjected to extraordinary physical exertion, having to perform constant arduous and forced marches under the most trying conditions of climate and country. Throughout this long period he showed great powers of endurance and was always ready to respond to any call with cheerful alacrity. He took part in the night action fought on the 6th December 1922 under Mr. Sweeny's command, in which he behaved with great gallantry.'

Indian Police Medal *Fort St. George Gazette* 24 January 1939:

'Hugh Keene, Indian Police, District Superintendent of Police. This officer joined the Police Force in Madras on 7th October 1920, after active service during the War. Since his arrival he has shown special aptitude for police work and as a Probationary Assistant Superintendent quickly came to notice. Before he completed one year's service, he was selected for Special Duty in Madras City in connection with the prolonged mill strikes in the year of 1821 which led to serious disturbances calling for great devotion to duty on the part of officers concerned. At this time he received high commendation for his work. In 1922 he was taken for duty in the Agency Rebellion from its commencement, and served in operations for some seven months. During this period he exhibited great physical endurance, having to perform constant, forced marches under trying conditions of climate and country. Throughout this period he was always ready to respond with alacrity to any call. He took a leading part in the night action fought on the 6th December 1922 in which he behaved with conspicuous courage and leadership. For this he was awarded the King's Police Medal for gallantry. He became a District Superintendent of Police in 1928 and since then has held charge of various heavy districts which he has administered with more than usual ability. He was also Commandant of the Malabar Special Police and he did much to found the efficiency of that body. In November 1935, he took charge of his present post of Assistant Inspector-General, where, with one brief spell of leave, he has since displayed ability of a very high order. During this period he has had to cope with large schemes such as the reorganisation of portions of the Madras City Police, Strike schemes, General Election Police arrangements throughout the Presidency, re-allocation of many parts of the Police jurisdiction, introduction of the Motor Vehicles Act, all arrangements for His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to this Presidency this year, and many other big schemes involving meticulous devotion to detail and considerable research work.'



A post-War O.B.E. group of eight awarded to Wing Commander J. H. G. D. Budgen, Royal Air Force, who served as Chief Accountant to the British Commonwealth Air Forces, Japan

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (L.Z.7749. J. H. G. D. Budgen. Sig. R.N.V.R.); BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; CORONATION 1953; ROYAL AIR FORCE L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (W/O. J. H. D. Budgen. R.A.F.) mounted court-style as worn, *contact marks to Great War awards, otherwise very fine or better (8)* £400-500

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1954.

The recommendation states: 'This officer has held the appointment of Command Accountant since February 1946. He was specially nominated as Command Accountant Officer to British Commonwealth Air Forces because of the unusual financial complications involved in setting up, organising, and directing in Japan the Pay and Accounting Services of an integrated Air Force drawn from four of the National Air Forces forming part of the British Commonwealth. Wing Commander Budgen arrived in Japan in February 1946, with the Advance Party and in the face of every conceivable difficulty, set about organising and initiating a sound Pay and Accounting Service. The high state of efficiency and the smooth manner in which this system has been running right from the start is testimony to his work. In addition, particularly during the first nine months of occupation duty, he turned his wide practical knowledge of Air Force administration and devoted almost all his normal off-duty hours to opening a Central Registry, the elimination of "Back Market" activities, and many other tasks calculated to assist in putting the British Commonwealth Air Forces upon a sound economical, financial, and workmanlike basis. Throughout his service Wing Commander Budgen has brought to bear upon every post to which he has been appointed a loyalty, conscientiousness, cheerful enthusiasm, and a singleness of purpose rarely encountered. His integrity, tireless energy, and reliability, have made him a tower of strength in the economical and financial administration of the British Commonwealth Air Forces in Japan.'

James Henry George Donald Budgen was born at Ash, Surrey, on 20 December 1899, and joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 22 October 1917. He served during the Great War in various shore establishments, and in H.M.S. *Theseus* from 1 July to 9 November 1918, and was shore demobilised on 27 February 1919. He subsequently enlisted in the Royal Air Force, and awarded his Royal Air Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in April 1936, effective from 17 December 1935, whilst holding the rank of Warrant Officer. Commissioned Flying Officer in the Accountant Branch of the Royal Air Force on 14 June 1937, he served with the R. A.F. during the Second World War, and was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 8 June 1944). Following the War his next appointment was as Chief Accountant, British Commonwealth Air Forces, Japan, at the Iwakuni Headquarters, and he was promoted Wing Commander on 1 July 1947. For his services in Japan he was created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in the 1954 New Year's Honours List, shortly before retiring on 1 April 1954.



The Great War M.B.E. group of four awarded to Captain S. Clare, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force, late Grenadier Guards

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1918, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896-98 (6535. Pte. S. Clare. 1/Gren: Gds.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6535 L.Serjt: S. Clare. Gren: Gds: M.I.); KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (Pte. S. Clare. Gren. Gds.) *edge bruising and heavy contact marks, therefore good fine, the M.B.E. good very fine* **£400-500**

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

Samuel Clare was born in Manchester on 15 December 1877 and attested for the Grenadier Guards there on 19 May 1897, having previously served in the 6th Dragoon Guards. He served with the 1st Battalion in Egypt and the Sudan from 19 July to 7 October 1898, and was promoted Corporal and Lance Sergeant on 11 June 1901. He subsequently served in South Africa during the Boer War from 8 November 1901 to 5 October 1902, with the Mounted Infantry, before transferring to the Egyptian Army on 23 June 1904, being promoted to Sergeant on 18 August of that year. He rejoined the Grenadier Guards on 24 June 1907, and passed his examinations in Musketry and the Maxim Gun at Hythe between August and September 1907. He was discharged on 12 October 1909 after 12 years and 147 days' service.

Following the outbreak of the Great War, Clare re-enlisted in the Liverpool Regiment on 11 September 1914, and was promoted Company Sergeant Major in the 1st City Battalion the same day. Promoted Warrant Officer Class II in the 17th Battalion on 29 January 1915, he transferred to the 28th Garrison Battalion, Manchester Regiment as Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant on 11 September 1915. He was Commissioned Lieutenant and Quartermaster on 29 September of that year, backdated to 5 August 1915, and subsequently transferred to the 1st Garrison Battalion, Cameron Highlanders. On the disbandment of the 1st Garrison Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, he applied for a transfer to the Royal Flying Corps as Equipment Officer on 2 July 1917, citing his experience as 'Adjutant of various Garrison Battalions since December 1915; Quartermaster of 1st Garrison Battalion Manchester Regiment; and several years experience in clerical branch of engineering in civilian life'. His application was successful and he was appointed Acting Adjutant two days later, formally transferring to the Royal Flying Corps on 11 August 1917. Posted to No. 60 Squadron on 2 November of that year, he next became attached to Headquarters of No. 13 Wing on 23 July 1918, before returning to No. 60 Squadron on 29 July 1918. Following the cessation of hostilities he was placed on the Unemployed List on 7 April 1919. For his services during the Great War he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 11 July 1919) and was awarded the M.B.E.

Sold together with a Royal Flying Corps cloth badge; and various copied research.



A Second War 1941 'Belfast Blitz' M.B.E., Order of St. John group of five awarded to Divisional Superintendent J. Shaw, St. John Ambulance Brigade, Belfast

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, Serving Brother's breast badge, silver and enamel, *retaining pin additionally affixed to reverse*; BRITISH WAR AND MERCANTILE MARINE WAR MEDALS (John Shaw); DEFENCE MEDAL; together with the recipient's LOYAL ORANGE LODGE No. 631 PAST MASTER'S BADGE, bronze, the reverse engraved 'Presented to Bro. John Shaw. P.M. by Officers & Members of L.O.L. 631, Jan. 1940.', *good very fine* (6) £700-900

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 July 1942:

'During an enemy air attack Mr. Shaw manned all the First Aid Posts of an important building with members of his Division and took over the supervision of all the St. John Ambulance men available. He saw that all casualties were properly attended to, treating the more seriously injured himself, after which he had them removed to the First Aid Post and thence to hospital. Although high explosive and incendiary bombs were dropping for almost five hours, Mr. Shaw moved round the workshops with the greatest calmness and courage. His bravery and capable handling of the situation brought confidence and courage to all the employees in the building and by his efforts many lives were saved.'

The original recommendation states: 'On the night of 4th-5th May, 1941, an exceptionally heavy Enemy Air attack was made on Belfast Electric Power Station where Mr. John Shaw is employed. Directly the attack developed, Mr. Shaw manned all the First Aid Posts with members of his Division and taking over the supervision of all the St. John Ambulance men available. He saw that all casualties were properly attended to, treating the more seriously injured himself, after which he had them removed to the First Aid Post and thence to hospital. With High Explosive and Incendiary Bombs crashing continuously all over the Power Station for almost five hours, Mr. Shaw moved round the Workshops with the greatest calmness and courage. His bravery and capable handling of the situation brought confidence and courage to all the employees in the building, preventing any semblance of panic, which no doubt contributed to the comparatively small number of casualties. It is considered that Mr. Shaw's example was the means of saving many lives.'

An eyewitness to the incident, Mr. J. A. Chambers, D.C.M., a fellow employee at the Power Station, gave the following statement: 'Directly the enemy attack started Mr. Shaw had the First Aid Posts manned by four of his St. John Ambulance men, and he himself went through the works with the remainder of his men attending to the casualties and conveying those who could be moved on stretchers to the First Aid Post and thence to Hospital. Although bombs practically rained down on the Station for some hours, Mr. Shaw went round as calmly as if on his ordinary rounds of the works, instructing his men to treat cases and attending to some of the most seriously injured himself. One particularly bad case had both arms broken and a head wound from which blood squirted almost to the ceiling every beat of the heart. Mr. Shaw dealt promptly with this case by first arresting the bleeding then attending to the fractures and removing him to hospital, and I understand that the Surgeon who attended this patient told him that the First Aid man who attended had certainly saved his life by his prompt action. There were two members of the staff killed and eight seriously injured in this raid in addition to some minor injuries. Two of the St. John men were amongst the injured. Mr. Shaw seemed to have a charmed life and it would be impossible for me to properly describe the confidence and courage his cool and capable handling of the situation instilled into all of the employees at the Power Station.'

John Shaw was born in Belfast, Armagh, Ireland, in 1895, and at the time of his act of gallantry was employed as an Electrical Foreman at the Belfast Electric Power Station, as well as being the Divisional Superintendent of the Electricity Department (Harbour Power Station) Ambulance Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Sold together with a copy of the Book *The Belfast Blitz*, by Stephen Douds; a copy of the Book *The Belfast Blitz*, by Sean McMahon; and various copied research.



A good 1954 post-war M.B.E., Second War 1945 'night fighter's' D.F.C. group of eight awarded to Wing Commander, late Sergeant Pilot, J. A. Wright, Royal Air Force, who flew in Beaufighters, Havocs and Mosquitos with 604 Squadron, and accounted for two enemy aircraft - the last despite being wounded and having to bale out when his 'aircraft had started to blow up'. He flew with 256 Squadron, tasked with the night defence of Malta, prior to being posted to 169 (Bomber Support) Squadron in October 1944. Wright flew in 31 operational sorties with the latter, including as part of Bomber Command's last raid of the war, 2 May 1945, when he dropped napalm bombs on Jagel airfield prior to the main raid on Kiel

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1945'; 1939-45 STAR; AIR CREW EUROPE STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Sq. Ldr. J. A. Wright D.F.C. R.A.F.); CORONATION 1953, mounted for display, *generally very fine or better* (8) £2000-2400

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 10 June 1954.

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 26 October 1945:

'S/L. J. A. Wright commenced operations in March, 1941, with No. 604 Night Fighter Squadron. On his second sortie he destroyed a Ju.88. In May, 1941, attacked a He.111, during this combat he was injured and his aircraft damaged. Despite this, he pressed home his attack until the enemy aircraft was destroyed. He then commenced to fly home with one engine stopped and on fire and had almost reached base when the aircraft started to blow up, he and his navigator baling out safely from a low altitude. In all he completed 43 defensive night fighter patrols.

In September, 1943, he went to Malta with 256 Squadron and carried out 13 Fighter and Convoy patrols.

He started Bomber Support operations with 100 Group in October, 1944, and completed 31 offensive sorties.

His keenness to operate has always been of the highest order throughout every phase of his career. With the introduction of any new operation, including low level attacks on aerodromes, his infectious keenness, coupled with his skill and judgement, has had a very marked effect on all crews.

I strongly recommend that he be awarded the D.F.C.

Remarks by Station Commander: S/L. Wright has been a flight commander in No. 169 (B.S.) Squadron since 20th December, 1944. He has proved a most capable and conscientious aide to his squadron commander and has at times set the finest example of keenness and offensive spirit to the members of his flight and squadron. He stands out amongst his fellows for his devotion to duty.'

James Alan Wright was born in February 1920. He served with the Royal Air Force during the Second War, and after initial training was posted as a Sergeant Pilot for operational flying with 604 Squadron (Beaufighters), Middle Wallop, in March 1941. The Squadron was employed as a Night Fighter unit, and Wright flew in 43 operational sorties with them, in a variety of aircraft including Beaufighters, Havocs and Mosquitos. A contemporary of John 'Cat's Eyes' Cunningham, also flying with the Squadron at the time, Wright achieved his first victory on only his second sortie. The latter being a Ju.88 destroyed, 12 March 1941.

Flying regularly with Sergeant Vaughan as his navigator, Wright added to his total when he destroyed a He.111 off Portland, 7 May 1941. As the Squadron's Operations Record Book records, this dog fight was not without incident:

'7.5.41 10 patrols were carried out by the Squadron. S/Ldr Cunningham D.S.O., D.F.C. engaged and destroyed a He.III near Yeovil. F/O Joll detected an e/a but was unable to engage as e/a took violent evasive action. Sgt. Wright detected and engaged an e/a but was himself attacked and slightly wounded. However, his attack on the e/a was successful, but when trying to return to base his port engine burst into flames so he and his operator descended by parachute and were uninjured other than slight wounds to the pilot. Their a/c was completely destroyed by impact and fire.'

Wright was commissioned Pilot Officer in August 1941, and continued to fly intruder operations until he left the Squadron at the end of August 1943. Having advanced to Flight Lieutenant, Wright was posted to 256 Squadron in September 1943. A detachment from the Squadron had been sent to Malta in July 1943, and the remainder of 256 Squadron joined them in October of the same year. The Squadron was tasked with the night defence of Malta, and operating out of Luqa, Wright flew in 13 fighter and convoy patrols.

Returning to the UK, and having advanced to Acting Squadron Leader, Wright returned to operational flying with 169 (Bomber Support) Squadron (Mosquitos), Great Massingham, in October 1944. The Squadron had transferred to 100 Group, Bomber Command, earlier in the year and were primarily employed flying patrols whilst bomber streams were flying over Germany at night. They also engaged in night *Rangers* catching enemy aircraft at their own airfields. Wright flew in 31 operational sorties with the Squadron, including: Bremen; Stuttgart - Nurnburg; Essen (2); Cologne (2); Dusseldorf (2); Ruhr area; Bonn - Wahn - Cologne; Heilbron - Karlsruhe; Soest; Frankfurt area (2); Breslau; Nurnburg; Hanover; Stuttgart; Escort to Bergen (Daylight); Brux - Zeitz; Heilbron; Kiel area; Twente and Rhine; Chemnitz; Dessau; Misburg; Hamburg; Lista airfield; Schwandorf; attack on Schleswig - Jagel airfield (2).

The attack on Jagel airfield, 2 May 1945, was part of Bomber Command's last operation of the war. Wright flew as part of a force that dropped napalm bombs on the airfields surrounding Kiel, after which Mosquitos of 8 Group carried out attacks on Kiel itself. The following day German officers came to the Tactical Headquarters of Montgomery's 21st Army Group on Lüneburg Heath and signed a surrender document for all German forces in North-West German, Denmark and Holland.

Wright advanced to Wing Commander in January 1959, and retired from service in October 1966.



A fine Boer War D.S.O. group of three awarded to Major Hon. St Leger Jervis, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was severely wounded at Colenso when acting as A.D.C. to Major-General Arthur Fitzroy 'No-Bobs' Hart

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, V.R., complete with top suspension brooch; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (Maj: Hon: St Ledger H. Jervis, D.S.O, K.R.R.C.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Capt. Hon. St. L. H. Jervis, D.S.O. K.R.R.C.) *minor chips to green enamel wreaths, otherwise good very fine (3)* *£2000-2600*

Provenance: Lovell Collection, Sotheby, November 1978.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 19 April, 1901: "The Honourable Henry St Leger Jervis, Captain, King's Royal Rifle Corps. In recognition of services during the operations in South Africa."

The Hon. St Leger Henry Jervis was born on 7 September 1863, at Godmersham Park, Canterbury, Kent, fifth son of the 3rd Viscount St Vincent and Lucy, daughter of Baskerville Glegg, of Withington Hall, Chester. He was commissioned in the King's Royal Rifle Corps on 6 May 1885, and became Captain in 1893. He served in South Africa, 1899-1902, on the Staff, as A.D.C. to Major General Arthur Fitzroy Hart, 5th Infantry Brigade, to 15 December 1899, and 9 July to 17 November 1900; Brigade Major 18 November 1900 to 7 November 1901; D.A.A.G. from 8 November 1901. He was present at the Relief of Ladysmith, including action at Colenso (severely wounded). He was twice mentioned in Despatches, 8 February 1901, and 29 July 1902; received the Queen's Medal with four clasps, the King's Medal with two clasps, and was created a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order. The Insignia were sent to the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa and presented there. He was promoted to Major 21 February 1903; was made D.A.A.G., South Africa, 1901-4; retired from the King's Royal Rifle Corps, 12 October 1904. On the outbreak of the war he became Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, 3rd Battalion Norfolk Regiment. He married, in 1905, Hilda Maud, daughter of Thomas Collin, and they had two daughters.

His elder brother, the 4th Viscount St Vincent (b. 1850) died of wounds received at the battle of Abu Klea whilst serving with the 16th Lancers. At Colenso his Brigade Commander, Major-General Arthur Fitzroy Hart, was known as "General No-Bobs" because he never ducked when shells passed overhead, and he deliberately exposed himself to rifle fire.



A Great War D.S.O. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel K. R. N. Speir, Royal Engineers, late Derbyshire Imperial Yeomanry and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., lacking top suspension brooch; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-19024 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, the last clasp a tailor's copy (Lieut. K. Speir. 8 Co. 4/Impl. Yeo.); 1914-15 STAR (Capt. K. R. N. Speir.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Lt. Col. K. R. N. Speir.); LEGION OF HONOUR, Chevalier's breast badge, silver, silver-gilt and enamels, mounted as worn, very fine (6) £1200-1400

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 18 May 1917 and 21 May 1918.

Kenneth Robert Napier Spier was born on 1 April 1877, and was educated at Radley and Pembroke College, Cambridge. He served as a Lieutenant (Ex Private No. 5100) with the 8th (Derbyshire) Company, 4th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa, and was taken prisoner at Hoopstad on 23 October 1900, later released. At the outbreak of the war in 1914, Speir was a Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve but transferred to the Army in November 1914 and went to France as a Captain R.E. (Railway Transport Officer) on 15 December 1914. He ended the war as a temporary Lieutenant Colonel and was awarded the Legion of Honour, 5th Class. He died on 1 April 1957.



A rare 'Konigsberg' D.S.C. group of ten awarded to Rear-Admiral G. A. Scott, Royal Navy

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, G.V.R., the reverse hallmarked London 1918; 1914-15 STAR (Lieut. G. A. Scott. R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lt. Commr. G. A. Scott. R.N.); 1939-45 STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937; FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE 1914 1918, *very fine* (10) *£2800-3200*

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 10 July 1919: 'Lieut. (now Lieut.-Cdr.) George Arthur Scott, R.N. For distinguished services in H.M.S. "Severn."

The following recommendation was submitted by Captain E. J. A. Fullerton, R.N.:

'Lt. Scott was Executive Officer of H.M.S. *Severn*, during the bombardment of the right flank of the German Army in September, October, November and December, 1914, and behaved with exceptional gallantry on several occasions. He was also Executive Officer of H.M.S. *Severn* during the attacks of S.M.S. *Konigsberg* in Rufiji River, July, 1915. On this occasion Lt. Scott showed great coolness, ability and excellent leadership when under heavy fire. He showed quick decision and a disregard of danger in taking a motor boat away by himself with a Marine, in the heat of the action, to rescue the observers from an aeroplane which had been shot down.

The major part of the burden for preparing H.M.S. *Severn* for being towed out to East Africa and subsequent fitting out of the ship for action fell on Lt. Scott's shoulders. He has received no reward of any kind, nor was he mentioned in Sir H. King-Hall's despatches, although very strongly recommended by me.'

George Arthur Scott was born on 5 September 1888, and entered the Royal Navy as a Midshipman on 30 November 1904, becoming Sub-Lieutenant on 30 January 1908, and Lieutenant on 1 October 1910. On 9 February 1914, while studying at Osborne College, he was admitted to Haslar Hospital for an injured knee. He returned to service on 6 March. He was appointed to *Collongwood* on 1 August 1914, but this was cancelled and a week later he was appointed to the monitor *Severn*. He took part in the bombardments off the Belgian coast, September to December 1914, and in *Severn's* operations in the Rufiji Delta, including her two epic engagements against the *Konigsberg* in July 1915 (see *The Konigsberg Adventure* and *Severn's Saga*, both by E. Keble Chatterton, for full details of these actions). He was invalided from *Severn* at Simonstown on 8 September 1915, with further knee problems and he was not fit until 8 December when he was appointed to *Tyne* for command of the "C" Class destroyer *Bat*. During the remainder of the war he commanded, successively, H.M. Ships *Arun*, *Nymphe*, *Mons* and *Urchin*.

Scott was promoted to Lieutenant-Commander on 1 October 1918, becoming Commander on 31 December 1923, and Captain on 30 June 1931. During this period he held various commands but his record was tarnished on at least two occasions when he was found to be at blame for collisions with other ships. On 24 April 1939, Scott was appointed the first commanding officer of H.M.S. *Belfast* upon her commissioning for trials. However, diagnosed with 'nervous dyspepsia' on 15 January 1940, he left *Belfast* at the end of that month for duty outside the Admiralty not exceeding six months. Scott was promoted to Rear-Admiral on 8 July 1941, and placed on the Retired List the following day.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of six awarded to Major H. J. C. Rostron, Royal Fusiliers, late 5th Dragoon Guards and Northumberland Fusiliers, who was wounded in both the Boer War and the Great War

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Capt: H. J. C. Rostron. North'd Fus.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (Capt. H. J. C. Rostron. North'd. Fus.); 1914 STAR, with clasp (Capt: H. J. C. Rostron. 5/D. Gds.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Major H. J. C. Rostron.) *traces of lacquer, good very fine (6)* *£1400-1800*

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918.

Hubert James Cecil Rostron was born in Beddington, Surrey, on 12 February 1875, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Northumberland Fusiliers on 24 March 1897, having previously served as a Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment. Promoted Lieutenant on 22 October 1899, he served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War, taking part in the operations in the Orange Free State, February to May 1900; in the Orange River Colony, May to November 1900; and in the Cape Colony, south of the Orange River, 1899 to 1900. He was slightly wounded at Smaldeel on 19 June 1900 whilst serving with the Mounted Infantry, and was Mentioned in Lord Roberts' Despatch of 2 April 1901. Promoted Captain on 12 March 1901, he transferred to the 3rd Battalion in July 1903, before resigning his commission on 18 December 1903, having been absent for most of the past six months- various official letters written during the period hint at the desirability of him being allowed to resign, with financial difficulties being a possibly reason.

On the outbreak of the Great War he joined the 1st Reserve Cavalry and was appointed a temporary Captain on 17 September 1914. Posted to the 5th Dragoon Guards, he served with them on the Western Front from 5 November 1914, and commanded "A" Squadron from 24 December 1914 to June 1915, and then "B" Squadron from June to September 1915. He was subsequently appointed second in command of the 22nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, 9 November 1915, and remained with them until being declared medically unfit in June 1916 after 'he was blown up on the night of 23-24 May 1916 when the Battalion attacked on the Vimy Ridge, and has been suffering from insomnia and nervous exhaustion.' (Medical Board report refers). He returned to the Reserve Cavalry at Aldershot after he left hospital, and again went out to France, where he was awarded the Military Cross for Gallantry in the Field in the 1918 New Year's Honours List. He retired in October 1919, and died of alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver at home in Odiham, Hampshire, on 2 December 1926. He is buried alongside his wife in the vault of the Hastings Chapel in Ashby-de-la-Zouche Castle.

Sold together with a large quantity of copied research, including extensive Medical Board reports.

12



The Great War German Offensives 1918 'Battle of Bethune' M.C. Attributed to Lieutenant J. L. Hall, Gloucestershire Regiment

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in case of issue, this with 'J. L. Hall' marked on the back, *extremely fine* £400-500

M.C. *London Gazette* 16 October 1918.

John Lanyon Hall was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment on 21 February 1917, and served with the Regiment at the Battle of Bethune, 18 April 1918, where the Battalion repulsed the German attack on the section of the line at Festubert:

'The Bosch attacked and surrounded my position. I was in a very difficult position. My men were being knocked out right and left. I wouldn't give in, but stuck to my post with the few men I had left. I asked for three volunteers to come with me and attack the enemy with bombs. We went and only myself and 1 man came back alive. The other two were killed. It was an absolute wonder that all of us weren't shot. I held on all day until I had only three men left. During the evening fresh men were sent up to me and I was able to attack and drive the Hun back to his Trench again. We killed quite a large number. It was like killing rabbits. It was awful to hear the cries of my poor men who had been wounded. All that we could do with them was to bandage up their wounds.' (Recipient's account of the Battle refers).

Hall was awarded one of the Regiment's four M.C.s for the Battle, and was promoted Lieutenant on 21 August 1918.

Sold together with seven photographs of the recipient and copies of various accounts of the Battle.

x13



A Great War M.C. group of four awarded to Major Frank Ludlum, Royal Field Artillery

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed; 1914-15 STAR (2. Lieut. F. Ludlum. R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Major F. Ludlum.) *good very fine* (4) £500-550

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919.

Frank Ludlum entered the war in France on 29 August 1915, and was serving with B/107th Brigade R.F.A. at the time of winning his Military Cross.



A scarce Great War seaplane pilot's D.F.C. group of three awarded to Captain C. V. Bessette, Royal Naval Air Service and Royal Air Force, an American born French-Canadian who took part in the pioneering trials of the Curtiss Flying Boat *America* at Hammondsport, New York, in 1914. Had war not broken out, the *America*, would have attempted the first non-stop aerial crossing of the Atlantic. As a result of the conflict the aircraft type was purchased and used by the British Government, and Bessette saw service as a pilot operating from Felixstowe, H.M.S. *Campania*, and the U.S. Naval Base at Killingholme on the Humber Estuary

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.V.R., reverse engraved 'Capt. C. V. Bessett. North Sea. 19.2.18. 27.2.18 10.3.1918', with original horizontal striped riband; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt. C. V. Bessett. R.A.F.) mounted as worn, sterling silver card case, engraved 'C.V.B.', the latter somewhat dented, the medals nearly extremely fine (3) £2800-3200

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918.

Claver Victor Bessette (also listed as 'Bessett') was born to French-Canadian parents in New Bedford, Massachusetts, U.S.A., in August 1887. His occupation prior to military service is given in his service papers as 'Manager of a millionaire's private estate in California, U. S.A., March 1912 - June 1913.'

Bessette was involved in the testing of Glenn H. Curtiss and John Porte's flying boat the *America* at Hammondsport, New York, 1913-14. The aircraft was built to attempt the first non-stop aerial crossing of the Atlantic, and was to be piloted by an American and an Englishman. Bessette was allowed to carry out some test flying in a student capacity. He qualified as a seaplane pilot, 22 June 1914. The project was interrupted by the outbreak of the Great War.

Bessette was taken on the strength of the R.N.A.S. at Ottawa in February 1916, and gained his Royal Aero Club Certificate as a Flight Sub Lieutenant in a N.A.C. Seaplane at the Northern Aircraft Company, Windermere, in June 1916. He carried out further training at R. N.A.S. Calshot, Crystal Palace and Grain. Bessette was posted to R.N.A.S. Felixstowe, and flew operationally on submarine patrols from December 1916. He served with H.M.S. *Campania* (aircraft carrier), from May 1917, before being posted to R.N.A.S. Killingholme in September of the same year.

Whilst still flying operationally, Bessette also served as an instructor on Short seaplanes for pilots and observers carrying out training at Killingholme. He advanced to Flight Lieutenant in December 1917, and Honorary Captain whilst continuing to serve at Killingholme after the command of the base had been transferred to U.S. Navy in March 1918. The American naval airmen flew British Short seaplanes and Curtiss H-16's on anti-submarine patrols and convoy protection in the North Sea. Bessette transferred to the Royal Air Force in April 1918, and was subsequently employed as an Instructor in Signals and Ship Recognition. He was discharged in September 1919.

Sold with copied research, and copied postcard images of the trials of the *America*, with copies of the reverses showing annotations including naming Bessette as a student pilot.



A scarce inter-war 'Kurdistan' D.F.C., 1919 'Pioneering Flight' A.F.C. and 'Aeroplane and Armament Experimental Establishment' Second Award Bar group of six awarded to Wing Commander E. G. Hilton, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force, late 14th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (London Scottish) and 14th (Service) Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers (Pioneers). A veteran of the First Day of the Battle of the Somme, Hilton transferred to the Royal Flying Corps and served as a Handley Page 0/400 night bomber pilot in France during 1918. He continued serving with 58 Squadron, when five squadron's aircraft were flown from France to Egypt in 1919 - 'This whole transferring of complete squadrons to 'foreign shores' - in particular, the *aerial* transit by the 0/400 units - had no equivalent precedent in R.A.F. annals, and was to prove a daunting test of the involved aircrews' skills and endurance.'

Pioneering flights were to become something of a habit for Hilton, who was to fly in both the explorative flights for the Cairo-Baghdad air mail route in 1919, as well as commanding a small detachment of 216 Squadron's Victoria aircraft for planning and surveying the Khartoum - West Africa route, by flying from Egypt to Nigeria, October - December 1933. He served as a test pilot at the Aeroplane and Armament Experimental Establishment, 1924-29 and 1935-37, where he 'was considered one of the most brilliant of the R.A.F. pilots at Martlesham.' Despite having over 6,000 hours of flying experience he was tragically killed when his aircraft crashed during the King's Cup air race over Scarborough, 10 September 1937

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.V.R.; AIR FORCE CROSS, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar; 1914 STAR, with clasp (2815 Pte. E. G. Hilton. 14/Lond: R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut. E. G. Hilton. R.A.F.) *minor official correction to surname on BWM*; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (F/L. E. G. Hilton. R.A.F.), with related miniature awards, *last miniature with 'Iraq' clasp, both groups mounted as originally worn, edge bruising to last, otherwise generally good very fine (6)*
£6000-8000

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 11 June 1924:

'For distinguished service rendered during the operations in Kurdistan between 15th February and 19th June, 1923.'

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 12 July 1920 (70 Sqn. Egypt).

A.F.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 1 January 1930.

Edward Goodwin Hilton was born in London, and educated at Malvern and University College, London. He was studying engineering at the latter, when he enlisted for service at the outbreak of the Great War aged 18. Hilton served with the 14th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (London Scottish) in the French theatre of war from September 1914. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the East Yorkshire Regiment, 23 September 1914. The following year Hilton was attached for service with the 14th (Service) Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers (Pioneers), and he described conditions at the front in letters between 10 - 19 October 1915:

'We have got to a very large town, manufacturing seems the great thing.... It is really too funny for words, I have a billet right out in the open, just 3/4 kilo from the German front trench, at the corner of the road to the billet no men are allowed to stand and talk in a bunch as they get potted at, from the corner to my billet, which is about 100 yards distance, I have to cross two reserve trenches, rather dangerous...

We came here expecting a rest, but things are livening up. This town is on the frontier, at present it is a salient. I have just been watching our asphyxiating gas go up, a remarkable sight to see. We do most of our work at night...

I had quite an exciting time, I went out about dusk to look for a new machine gun place, our other was getting too hot as a Jack Johnson had fallen within a few yards, when suddenly there was a whizz and bullet struck the ground close by, then another, so I lay flat for a moment, then crawled forward to the place and a starlight went up just as I was having a look round, of course it was convenient in a way for me, but I had to keep still as a rock and pretend I was a tree, then I crawled back...

The following month he recorded:

'Suddenly a whizz-bang came within 15 yards of us, blew in all the parapet, wounded some men and plastered us from head to foot with mud... The ground here is very thick and heavy, it is mostly clay, the Boches are a little higher up than us, there is a stream which flows through the Boche line into ours, they periodically dam it up, then let it through with a rush. The consequence is our trenches are flooded out owing to the stream being narrow and being unable to cope with the rush of extra water. No one seems able to rectify this so every week we have the same old game of walking up to our knees in mud.'

Hilton's luck continued into February 1916:

'We had an exciting time on Thursday last. In the afternoon I was walking along the trench and a whizz-bang exploded somewhere in front. Before I heard the explosion I was knocked over, a piece had evidently run into me. I was stunned for a time, but am quite all right now. They told me afterwards that my hat badge must have saved me. My hat was cut through in front and the badge was bent up. I have a large mound on the top of my head at present but it is slowly subsiding, so you see my head is fairly hard and of some use yet.' (Ibid)



First Day of the Battle of the Somme

The Battalion were present for the First Day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916, and extracts from Hilton's letters for July 1916 allude to the part he played:

'I was in the first line over the top on Saturday and lucky enough to get all the way. I have lost a lot of men, and we have lost a few officers....'

On the last day of June about 7pm after a heavy artillery bombardment I moved up with my machine gunners and our Company to the front line. At 7.32am next morning we attacked. A battalion of infantry went over just in front of us. We lost heavily from machine gun and shrapnel between our line and the Boche - once in, we were free from Boche shrapnel and only had the Hun himself to contend with. In about two hours we were well behind his line to some woods which he held all night, the next day we cleared him from these. In the afternoon of the first day we had a counter attack made on us which we easily overcame. Beyond the wood we kept quiet all next day while our artillery plastered the absolutely terror stricken Hun...'

Royal Flying Corps - Observer and Pilot

Hilton served on the Divisional Staff, before transferring to the Royal Flying Corps in June 1917. He initially trained as an Observer, before qualifying as a pilot. Hilton was posted to France for operational flying with 58 Squadron in 1918. Initially equipped with F. E.2b's, and then re-equipped with Handley Page O/400's in September 1918, the Squadron was employed in a night-bombing capacity. Targets included airfields, railway communications, rest billets and troop columns. Hilton's letter of 23 October 1918, gives the following:

'I am getting on very well here and am enjoying things very much indeed - as you know I am night flying - as soon as I came out I began flying a new type of machine. Well just previously to changing I was flying the old type and doing a night reconnaissance over the line, the weather became very bad and my engine was giving a lot of trouble, it kept spluttering and then going in jerks. I had three hours of this and when I landed to my surprise my observer never moved. So we carried him out of the machine and presently he began mumbling and tearing his hair. We packed him off to hospital, he said afterwards that he went off into a swoon in the air because he got into his brain that we would have to land... Now I have the other type of machine I am very contented.'

And into November, 'The Armistice went off very quietly here, on the night before it was officially given out we bombed Louvain (remember Louvain) and so we really did all we could till the last.' (Ibid)

Pioneering Flight - France to Egypt in a Handley Page

Between the Armistice and the middle of April 1919, the Squadron was engaged in passenger-carrying on the lines of communication of the Army of Occupation. The following month it was taken on the strength of the Training Brigade, Middle East, as the Royal Air Force planned a pioneering flight to move five squadrons of aircraft from France to Egypt.

It was arranged that the machines should undertake the journey by air, flying by way of Buc, Lyon, Istres (Marseilles), San Guiliano (Pisa), Rome, Taranto, Dekelia (Athens), Suda Bay (Crete), and Matruh, while the ground personnel and stores proceeded by rail and sea some days earlier.

Hilton flew one of 58 Squadron's Handley Pages on the epic flight, and describes the journey thus:

'4.6.1919 - One day en route for Pisa we got into clouds at 5,000ft. and so came down at 1,000ft., we were still in thick clouds and could not see the earth, at 400ft. I was able to just pick up the Mediterranean and as the cliffs and mountains on the coast are 2,000ft. and 2,500ft. it was very lucky I came out just over the sea, so we went 120 miles just along the top of the water at 250ft. to Pisa, it was quite exciting at Genoa a lifeboat was put out for us. I have had some trouble with petrol tanks and had to stay here to do repairs...

23.6.1919 From Crete (Suda Bay) - I spent a day Capua, five or six at Taranto, two at Valona, four at Athens, and here I am at Crete. I came on from Athens by myself, it was rather fun, I took a course straight across the sea, 175 miles, as the crow flies. Most of our machines have two pilots on board, but I am the only one on mine and have so far flown all the way myself just over 2,000 miles....

13.7.1919 Heliopolis, Cairo - I arrived here on the 29th ult: I was lucky enough to be the first machine to arrive here. We left Crete on the 28th ult: (i.e.) 9 machines and as we had 250 miles of water to cross, I pushed off without waiting for our escort, a flying boat which had engine trouble and could not start. All the other machines landed again at Crete, I pushed off and incidentally had trouble myself over the water, but I got across quite safely and then flew on the same day to Alexandria, doing 9 hours flying all by myself. I was not a bit tired though it just shows that with a big machine and a spare pilot... the cross Atlantic flight is not really so bad, after all it is only 16 hours.

I arrived here 3 days before the others and the General was quite bucked about it, although he pointed out that had I come down in the sea I should not have had much hope. Still I don't think there would have been much hope with the escort they were intending to supply.

I am now under orders to take a machine up to the Persian Gulf. I expect to leave in about a week's time. I am very bucked I was given the job as it is the first the Squadron has been given here. No flying machine of any type has ever been to the spot before.

I have to make all sorts of tests there. The place is near Bushire, I have first to take a Colonel as far as Baghdad, then go on to the Persian Gulf where the experiments are to be made.'

The whole exercise of moving the squadrons from France to Egypt was seen as pioneering work in the development of the Royal Air Force and worthy of substantial rewards for the personnel concerned - with Hilton, amongst others, being awarded the A.F.C. Hilton's successful trip aside, the results as a whole were mixed, as recorded in *Handley Page Bombers*:

'This whole transferring of complete squadrons to 'foreign shores' - in particular, the *aerial* transit by the 0/400 units - had no equivalent precedent in R.A.F. annals, and was to prove a daunting test of the involved aircrews' skills and endurance.

No. 58 Sqn's move to Egypt was completed by 2 July, while eight HPs of 214 Sqn had reached Cairo by 2 August. The third 0/400 unit, 216 Sqn, completed its move to Cairo by mid-October, and on 28 October, 1919, Gen. Seeley reported to Parliament: "At the present moment 51 Handley Page machines have left for Egypt. Of these, 26 have arrived, 10 are on later stages of the route, and 15 have been written off...."

Each HP crew involved in this move to Egypt could have told a lengthy tale of problems, frustrations and sheer determination... The overall move of 0/400s to Egypt in 1919 cost the R.A.F. no less than 18 Handley Pages written off in accidents, or from other causes, and the lives of eight crew men...'

Cairo - Baghdad and VIP Flights

Hilton was then engaged in explorative flights for the proposed Cairo-Baghdad section of an air mail route:

'I left Cairo at 4am on July 26th [1919] with orders to take a certain Colonel to Baghdad as quickly as possible and then proceed to the place and do certain tests at all times during the day. Then to wait here and be ready to leave for Karachi (India) to meet and bring back General Salmond [later Air Chief Marshal Sir 'Geoffrey' Salmond]. All this is to commence the new aerial route for India. On my return to Cairo I am to carry mail bags and these will be the first mails taken on the permanent service (aerial). I will carry letters addressed to you and Dick, which I will slip in the bag and so if you keep them you will know it was amongst the first mail bag carried, of course they will be stamped with the Aerial post mark.'

58 Squadron was renumbered 70 Squadron, 1 February 1920. Hilton continued to serve, with what was designated a bomber-transport unit now equipped with Vimy aircraft. The Squadron were still based in Egypt, and Hilton, now a Flight Commander, wrote the following on 19 September 1920:

'I think I must know some of the deserts of Arabia better than any white man alive... I have a little command of 5 Handley Page machines and two Vickers Vimy.... About a fortnight ago I took General Salmond and French General in my machine 200 miles into Arabian desert, on a certain job, we were just going to land in the desert at a spot the General thought would make a suitable spot for machines in distress to make for, when a party of Bedouins appeared all round waiting for us.... they showed themselves just too early as I was not quite on the ground so I opened the engines out as quick as I could and got away. Of course we were well armed too but would have been outnumbered. I have been flying 6-8 hours at a stretch without coming down at all so you can guess how tired I am in the evening.'

By June of the following year Hilton was still flying Salmond to various sites, 'I am stuck rather near here [Allenby Hotel, Jerusalem] for the present, this is how it happened. I was taking Air Vice-Marshal Salmond along and I was landing at a place called Ramleh when unfortunately a camel got in the way and I crashed, killed the camel, but I am pleased to say no one on the machine was hurt. I shall be going on again in about four days. I am carrying petrol out to a place - Azrak in the Blue (Desert) due east of the Dead Sea.'

Hilton moved with 70 Squadron to Baghdad in December 1921, and was primarily tasked with flying the Cairo-Baghdad air mail route. In May of the following year the Squadron made a strategic move to Hinaidi, to be in a position to counter the infiltration of Turkish forces across the north-eastern border of Iraq. Hilton wrote on 13 September 1922, 'Owing to the pressure of Turks, I, and another, who is doing the mail, were sent up to a small town in the north to remove political officers and English and Christian officials. It was all very sudden, but it came off successfully.' (Ibid)

The Squadron re-equipped with Vernons in November 1922, and Hilton was part of the R.A.F.'s 'Vernon Fleet' that took part in the offensive air action against both the Turks in the north and the dissident Sheikh Mahmud in the Sulaimaniyah district between February - June 1923. He wrote, 7 April 1923, 'the newspapers seem full of war and rumours of wars in the Mosul district, we get most of our news of the war from the newspaper. We have, during the last month, had some bombing to do... I have been doing a good deal of flying over snow lately and very rough country about Persia.' (Ibid)

Hilton was awarded the D.F.C. for gallant conduct during the operations in Kurdistan between 15 February - 19 June 1923. He was posted back to the UK in January 1924, and served at R.A.F. Martlesham, the Aeroplane and Armament Experimental Establishment, 1924-1929. The A&AEE carried out the evaluation and testing of many of the aircraft types and much of the armament and other equipment that would later be used during the Second World War. Hilton was awarded the Second Award Bar to his A.F.C. for work carried out at the unit.

Crossing Africa

Having advanced to Squadron Leader, Hilton was posted for service with 216 Squadron (Vickers Victorias), Heliopolis, Egypt, in 1930. He commanded a flight from his unit which crossed Africa to Nigeria and West Africa, October - December 1933. They were engaged in the important task of planning and surveying the Khartoum - West Africa route, which eventually opened up as a regular commercial route in February 1936. Hilton had advanced to Wing Commander, and described the flight over Africa in a letter dated 19 December 1933:

'We have had a good trip, lots of hard work, through very bad weather but have luckily been able to keep our programme in spite of sickness through Malaria and sunstroke. I have been a bit worried at times with the aircraft, you see I am entirely responsible and sometimes just after getting to bed a terrific thunderstorm and wind would get up at about 60 miles an hour called a Tornado, and it plays hell with the old aeroplanes, so I would have to spend the night out in the pouring rain looking after them.'

The King's Cup air race - a fatal experience

Hilton returned to Martlesham Heath in January 1935, and took over the command of testing all new aircraft, 'Wing Commander Hilton was considered one of the most brilliant of the R.A.F. pilots at Martlesham, where the newest aeroplanes are tested. He had had 6,000 hours' flying experience. Recently he was appointed to the Air Ministry for service on the department of the Air Member for research and development. He had never flown in a King's Cup air race. A few days ago he told a friend that he had entered out of curiosity. "I want to get experience and the general impression of what this round-the-country race is like," he said. He recently flew an Airspeed Envoy to Capetown 'for fun' and brought it back in almost record time. "It was just by accident that we flew back so quickly," he said when he returned. Last year delay at Athens robbed him of the chance to break Amy Johnson's Cape record.' (Obituary refers)

Tragically for Hilton, his curiosity was to cost him his life. He crashed whilst piloting his aircraft in the King's Cup air race over Scarborough, 10 September 1937. A local newspaper recorded the following details:

'Wing Commander P. C. Sherren and Wing Commander E. G. Hilton, competitors in the King's Cup air race, were killed here today before a crowd of about 1,000 people, who had gathered to watch the aeroplanes fly low over the Castle Hill turning point.

The pilots had to fly low in order that their machines could be identified, and all of them seemed to be troubled by the currents which were caused by a stiff northerly wind. The aeroplane which crashed took a different course from the others. Flying very close to the cliff-edge, the machine was travelling steadily when it was suddenly flung about 50ft upwards and one of the occupants [Sherren] was catapulted through the air to disappear from sight over the edge of the cliff. The aeroplane then crashed to the ground and was smashed to pieces, killing the other occupant [Hilton].'

The Coroner's report and results of the inquest into the accident provided further details, 'The machine piloted by Wing Commander Hilton came down to about 150ft. at great speed, and then seemed to get into an air pocket and drop slightly and nose dive to the ground. At 9 o'clock on the morning of the race the wind was blowing at 25 mph, and later it increased to 35 miles. It was also very gusty. Other machines bumped in making the turn at the Castle Hill..... Wing Commander Sherren was thrown out of the machine, struck the edge of the cliff, and dropped 200ft. down the cliff. Hilton was picked up 20 yards from the wrecked machine, and a mackintosh was found on the telephone wires.'

Sold with a file of copied research, including a typed transcript titled *Wing Commander E. G. Hilton, D.F.C., A.F.C. A Personal Account of some adventures from 1914-37. Extracts from his letters during that period arranged, with a few explanatory notes, in the form of a story for his son Richard*; numerous photographic images of the recipient in uniform and a copy of the front page of the *Daily Sketch*, 11 September 1937, with an extraordinary photograph capturing the crash of Hilton's aircraft in the King's Cup race.



Sherren, flung from his aircraft, moments before it crashes with Hilton still at the controls.



An unusual Second War 1944 D.F.C., and 1945 Second Award Bar group of five awarded to Lancaster and Flying Fortress pilot, Flight Lieutenant, W. D. Austin, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, a Radio Counter Measures Specialist who flew in at least 50 operational sorties with 101 and 214 (Federated Malay States) Squadrons, including five consecutive trips to Berlin and back, and during the first operational use of the *Airborne Cigar* or *A.B.C.* - Stuttgart, 7 October 1943

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1944', with Second Award Bar, reverse officially dated '1945'; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (6975996 Fsr. W. D. Austin. R. Ir. Fus.); 1939-45 STAR; AIR CREW EUROPE, 1 clasp, France and Germany; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, mounted for display, *generally good very fine* (5) £3400-3800

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 11 February 1944:

'Flight Lieutenant Austin has completed 30 extremely successful and well thought out Operational Sorties with this Squadron. He has attacked a great variety of targets including 13 in the Ruhr and Berlin on five consecutive attacks. An exceptionally capable Pilot with considerable experience he has been of great value to the Squadron, having on several occasions taken over the duties of Flight Commander and assisting in the training of new Crews.

The completion of his Operational Tour is a great loss to the Squadron for his imperturbable manner and complete disregard for all enemy opposition inspired confidence among all with whom he came in contact, while his efficiency as a Captain of Aircraft was second to none.

Flight Lieutenant Austin's outstanding skill and ability has been worthy of high praise and his devotion to duty has been in keeping with the highest standards of the Service. It is recommended that his fine record of achievement be recognised by an award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Remarks by Station Commander:

Flight Lieutenant Austin has maintained a steady and constant progress throughout his first operational tour which not only has been greatly impressive but has been marked by a calm determination and deep devotion to duty.

His skill as a Pilot is equalled only by his tenacity of purpose and eager enthusiasm to attack the enemy. These qualities have been a source of admiration amongst all members of the Squadron whose high morale has been attained in great part due to his fearlessness and leadership.

I recommend that his outstanding achievements and untiring and resolute efforts are fully worthy of recognition by the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.'

D.F.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 26 October 1945:

'As a second tour Captain, F/Lt. Austin crewed up with a first tour crew. By his splendid example and exceptional qualities of leadership his crew soon became one of the mainstays of the Squadron, and were well known for their operational reliability and unusually good discipline in the air and on the ground. By his skill, courage and determination he won the esteem and admiration of his Squadron, and was of great assistance to his Flight and Squadron Commanders.

Remarks by Station Commander:

An outstanding captain of aircraft who led and inspired his crew to an exceptionally high standard of efficiency. A pilot and officer who proved most reliable and who offered a fine contribution to Squadron and Station morale.'

William Donald Austin joined the Army as a musician, aged 16 years and 6 months, in 1927. He served with the Royal Irish Fusiliers in Palestine, prior to the expiration of his ten year service period. Having left the Army, Austin returned to the UK and joined the Police Force. He was serving in the Police Force at the outbreak of the Second War, and due to his occupation being a Reserved one he was unable to rejoin the Army.

Austin was allowed to volunteer as a L.A.C. for pilot training with the Royal Air Force, on the proviso that if he failed his training he would return for service with the Police Force. He carried out initial training at No. 31 E.F.T.S., De Winton, Alberta, Canada, from February 1942. Austin advanced to Corporal, and carried out further training in Harvards at No. 32 S.F.T.S., before returning to the UK and being posted to No. 14 (P) A.F.U., Ossington, in October 1942. He was posted to No. 27 O.T.U., Lichfield, in January 1943. Whilst at the latter Austin advanced to Pilot Officer and carried out training in Wellingtons.

Austin was posted to No. 1656 C.U., Lindholme, in April 1943. He initially trained in Halifaxes prior to converting to Lancasters the following month. Austin was posted as a pilot for operational flying to 101 Squadron (Lancasters), Holme-on-Spalding Moor, in May 1943. He flew in 30 operational sorties with the Squadron, including: Dortmund; Dusseldorf (3); Essen (2); Wuppertal (2); Bochum; Cologne (2); Gelsenkirchen; Turin (2); Hamburg (3); Leverkusen; Hanover (3), including 22 September 1943, 'Excellent trip. Good prang. "Achtung English Bastards Coming." A.B.C. experimented, complete success' (Log Book refers); Stuttgart, 7 October 1943, 'A.B.C. 100% First operation operated by A.B.C.' (Ibid); Leipzig (2) and Berlin (6).

During his first tour of operations, Austin had advanced to Flight Lieutenant, been on five consecutive trips to Berlin and back, and had also flown using the *Airborne Cigar* or *A.B.C.* - the first time it had been used operationally. This apparatus searched out and jammed enemy radio transmission frequencies, and was accompanied by a specially trained German speaking operator.

Austin was posted to No. 1699 Training Flight, Oulton, in January 1945. He carried out a conversion course on Flying Fortresses, and returned to operational flying when he was posted to 214 (Federated Malay States) Squadron (Flying Fortresses), Oulton, in February 1945. The Squadron was part of No. 100 (Bomber Support) Group, and was employed on radio counter-measures, detecting and jamming enemy radio and radar equipment. Austin flew in 20 operational sorties with the Squadron (the vast majority being 'Window Stoooge's'), including: Bonn; Dortmund; Munchen Gladbach (2); Neuss; Sylt; Freiburg; Delmonhurst; Chemnitz, 5 February 1945, 'Circled target 15 mins. No opposition. Fighter interception en route. Evasive successful. V.H.F. Jostle.' (Ibid) ; Fehmarn Island; Munster; Wurzburg; Hanau; Halle; Stade; Lubeck; Plauen; Kiel; Pilsen and Komotau.

Sold with the following related documentation: Royal Canadian Air Force Pilot's Flying Log Book (18 February 1942 - 18 April 1945); named D.F.C. enclosure slip; Second War campaign medal enclosure slip; letter of congratulation to recipient from Air Vice-Marshal E. A. B. Rice, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., dated 13 February 1944; 17 operational photographs, two group photographs and copied research including a typed statement supposedly from the recipient in later life.



A Second War 1945 'Pathfinder Force' D.F.C., 1943 D.F.M. group of six awarded to Halifax and Lancaster Flight Engineer, Flying Officer G. H. Jones, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who flew in at least 50 operational sorties with 76 and 635 Squadrons. He participated in attacks on some of the most heavily defended German targets including taking part in the Peenemunde Raid, 17 August 1943, during which his Halifax suffered substantial damage

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1945', and additionally engraved 'Flg. Off. G. H. Jones D.F.M. 635 Sqdn.'; DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (917016. Sgt. G. H. Jones. R.A.F.); 1939-45 STAR; AIR CREW EUROPE STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, generally good very fine (6) £4000-5000

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 25 September 1945:

'This officer has completed 50 operational sorties against the enemy. He has participated in attacks on some of the most heavily defended German targets including Berlin, Stettin, and Nuremburg. As Flight Engineer his ability, cheerfulness and confidence have inspired a high standard or morale in the crew.'

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 16 November 1943.

George Herbert Jones served with the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve during the Second War, and after training was posted as a Sergeant and Flight Engineer for operational service with 76 Squadron (Halifaxes), Linton-on-Ouse, in April 1943. He flew in 27 operational sorties with the Squadron, including: Stettin; Dortmund (2); Duisberg; Bochum (2); Dusseldorf (2); Essen (2); Wuppertal (2); Le Creusot, 19/20 June 1943; Mulheim; Gelsenkirchen; Aachen; Hamburg (3); Remscheid; Peenemunde; Leverkusen; Berlin; Nuremburg; Mannheim; Munich and Montlucon. For all of the above flights, Jones was crewed with the American born pilot Sergeant (later during the same tour - Pilot Officer) Ken Hewson. Reminiscences of these sorties are found in the Squadron History:

'Sergeant Ken Parry, a navigator destined to be severely wounded on operations to Peenemunde later in the summer, writes:

"Our first trip to Stettin [20 April 1943] in the Baltic was uneventful and seemed a 'piece of cake'. But we were faced with stark reality on our next few trips which were all to the Ruhr. The aircraft received *flak* damage on a number of occasions, particularly on raids over Gelsenkirchen [9 July 1943] and Bochum."

Ken Parry was crewed with a quite remarkable pilot, Ken Hewson, an American by birth. Between 4 May and 24 June, Ken Hewson took his crew on thirteen consecutive operations, a record unsurpassed in the history of the squadron.....

Bochum was next in line [12 June 1943]... the night is remembered as being extremely bright, giving the defending night-fighter crews the chance to make visual sightings almost at will. Nearing Texel on the homeward leg Sergeant Ken Hewson's Halifax was approached by a Ju88. The events that followed are clearly described by his rear-gunner, Sergeant 'Dave' Davis:

"I spotted him flying about 800 to 1,000 yards dead astern and slightly above us. His shape was clearly silhouetted in the first early light of the day. He did not look too dangerous and I think that he was being radar predicted onto us. I called to Al in the mid-upper turret to verify my recognition, but before he could reply I saw his tail tip up and I shouted to the skipper to corkscrew, the direction not mattering as our attacker was approaching from astern. My pilot's response threw me backwards against the bulkhead doors, causing me to lose sight of the fighter as it dived into the dark part of the sky. A long burst of tracer came snaking below our starboard wing, so I touched my firing button and gave a short reply into that part of the sky from where I imagined his fire lay. He replied and again missed. Then I saw him, his wing span wider than my Graticule Ring, about 150 to 200 yards away. He was breaking away in a climbing turn to port, so I opened fire into his belly. To my satisfaction I saw him catch fire and break up into flaming pieces as he disappeared into the North Sea."

For several minutes the blazing remains of the night-fighter continued to burn on the surface of the water, as a jubilant bomber crew continued their journey westwards the dawn breaking behind them.....

A more seasoned crew captained by Ken Hewson turned in an equally spirited performance on Gelsenkirchen on 9 July [1943]:

"Persistent engine trouble prevented our aircraft from getting above 8,000 feet and on arrival over the target I estimated our position from the Wanganui flares drifting down above us. No sooner had I called 'bombs gone' then we were coned, and in getting clear of the lights we lost the use of the port outer engine. More seriously, we strayed off track and arrived over Bonn where we were chased by more searchlights.

For sometime after leaving the Ruhr we flew along in cloud and when eventually this thinned we discovered we were over Paris. The shortest possible route to the coast was taken, by which time dawn was breaking. After what seemed an age we arrived at Base and after one overshoot we touched down on the grass. The brakes failed and we crashed through a boundary fence, crossed a field, and came to a stop with the aircraft wrecked....."

Jones also flew with Hewson on the famous Peenemunde raid, 17 August 1943, during which 'substantial damage was inflicted on the nose of his aircraft and Ken Parry, his navigator, received upper arm and shoulder wounds of such severity that he never flew operationally again.' (Ibid)

Having completed his first tour of operations in September 1943, Jones returned to operational flying as a Flying Officer with 635 Squadron (Lancasters), Downham Market, in November 1944. The Squadron served as part of Pathfinder Force, No. 8 Group. Jones flew in 23 operational sorties with the Squadron, including: Neuss; Karlsruhe; Merseburg; Essen; Ludwigshaven; Duisberg; Munchen-Gladbach; Troisdorf; Dortmund (2); Nuremburg; Hannover; Munich; Gelsenkirchen; Mainz; Weisbaden; Osterfeld; Kleve; Wanne Eickel; Chemnitz; Worms; Hemmingstedt and Zweibrücken.

Sold with copied research, including a photographic image of recipient in uniform.



A fine Second War 1940 'attack on the *Scharnhorst*' D.F.C. group of six awarded to Beaufort pilot, Wing Commander F. G. L. Smith, 42 Squadron, Royal Air Force, who led a formation of nine aircraft on a low-level attack on the German battle cruiser, 21 June 1940. During the course of the attack Smith's aircraft accounted for one of the escorting M.E. 109's and damaged another. He was shot down and taken POW whilst leading another shipping raid off Norway, 26 October 1940 - he saw out the remainder of the war interned at Stalag Luft III

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1940'; 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Wg. Cdr. F. G. L. Smith. R.A.F.) mounted court-style for wear, rank partially officially corrected, generally very fine or better (6) £1800-2200

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 30 July 1940:

'This officer was leader of a formation of nine Beaufort aircraft which carried out a successful bombing attack on an enemy battle cruiser escorted by seven destroyers, on 21/6/40. Squadron Leader Smith selected the low dive bombing method of attack in order to achieve the best results and regardless of his personal safety. As a result of his personal courage and determined leadership direct hits were obtained in spite of a very intense A.A. barrage and the presence of nine enemy fighters. After releasing his bombs he was attacked by enemy fighters and manoeuvred his aircraft so as to enable his air gunner to shoot down one M.E. 109 in flames. He then fired three bursts with his front gun at another M.E. 109. Two of these bursts were observed to hit the enemy aircraft.

Remarks of Station Commander:

I desire to emphasise that the results obtained on this bombing raid were due to the leadership and determination of this Squadron Leader.

Remarks of Air Officer Commanding:

This was a brilliant piece of sound planning, courageous decision and most gallant determination in the pressing home of an attack against an important enemy naval unit.

It was primarily due to Squadron Leader Smith's lead that the nine Beauforts found their target some 200 miles out across the North Sea and, in spite of intense opposition by A.A. fire from the Battle Cruiser and its escort of destroyers and fighter aircraft, pressed home the attack with such determination that, although three of the nine Beauforts failed to return, yet three direct hits on the *Scharnhorst* with 500lb bombs were achieved.

This action is pre-eminently of the type for which the Distinguished Flying Cross was instituted and I very strongly recommend an award of this decoration.'

Frank George Laughton Smith was born in 1909, and was the son of Dr. L. Smith of the Mount, Louth, Lincolnshire. He was educated at Wellingborough School, and was a Sergeant in the school's O.T.C. Smith was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 5th Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment (T.F.) in April 1928. He advanced to Lieutenant, before transferring to the Royal Air Force in 1932. He was appointed Flying Officer on a Short Service Commission in May 1932, and carried out initial pilot training at No. 3 F.T.S. before completing Torpedo Bomber Pilot training in 1934.

Smith received a Permanent Commission as Flight Lieutenant in June 1936, having served with 22 and 36 (Torpedo Bomber) Squadrons. He was posted as a Pilot to 42 Squadron (Vildebeeste biplanes), Bircham Newton, in November 1939. Smith advanced to Squadron Leader in January 1940, and the Squadron began to receive Beauforts as replacements to the obsolete Vildebeestes in April of the same year.

Having been completely re-equipped with Beauforts, the Squadron embarked on a series of intensive anti-shipping operations from June 1940. The raid that Smith lead on the *Scharnhorst*, 21 June 1940, is recorded in further detail by the Squadron's Tactical Report:

'At 1200 hours on 21/6/40 nine Beaufort aircraft of 42 Sqdn. were ordered to bomb up with 2 x 500 and to take off when bombed up, to attack one enemy battle cruiser (*Scharnhorst*) accompanied by six enemy destroyers which force was reported to be proceeding South down the coast of Norway. We were informed that a fighting escort would not be provided. The Squadron took off at 1422 hours and set course of 073 degrees.

A land-fall was made off the Norwegian coast, 15 miles north of Bergen at 1600 hours. The Squadron turned south and flew down the coast about 20 miles out to sea as what was thought to be black smoke had been observed about thirty miles to the South of the estimated point of interception. This turned out to be the battle cruiser accompanied by 6 destroyers and 1 M.T.B. Nine fighter aircraft were also observed, six circling low over the battle cruiser and another sub-flight of three in the clouds at nine thousand feet....

On the way out to the target the Squadron had been flying in sub-flights line astern. On the approach to the target the Squadron went into echelon to port on the leading sub-flight. The approach was made at 6,000ft. a preliminary dive of about 10 degrees being made to 4,500ft. and then a steeper dive of about 30 - 40 degrees to 2,000ft. or 1,500ft. where bombs were released. Avoiding action was taken from 6,000 to 3,000 feet after which aircraft entered a steady dive. Aircraft then turned away to starboard of the battle fleet and continued their dive to between 1,000 feet and sea level....

GROUPS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY

The Squadron approached the battle fleet on the port quarter, squadron being echeloned to port by sub-flights. At a distance of about 10 miles the destroyer screen could be seen circling around the battle cruiser on a radius of about 1,500 yards, the one M.T.B. going out ahead. As the leading aircraft commenced a preliminary dive from 6,000ft. from a distance of 5 miles the battle fleet opened up a long range barrage and the battle cruiser commenced to turn to starboard. The battle cruiser was also firing from her after turrets. At 4,500ft. an intense anti-aircraft and pom-pom barrage was put up and continued throughout the action. The battle cruiser was observed to stop turning to starboard and commence a sharp turn to port which she maintained. The destroyer screen attempted to distribute themselves on either beam of the battle cruiser, the M.T.B. still going ahead....

Leader's aircraft reported a close miss amidships on port side of battle cruiser at a distance of 5 to 10 yards. One aircraft of the second sub-flight reported one hit and possibly two on the stern. One aircraft of the third sub-flight reported one hit on the bow about the second gun turret.....

As Leader's sub-flight broke away and before they reform formation they were engaged by 3 M.E. 109. Leader's aircraft was attacked on the port beam by one M.E. 109 which came in on the same level in a skidding turn. The enemy turned away astern and as he turned away he was shot down in flames by the Leader's Air Gunner [LAC Begbie]. A second M.E. 109 which had been attacking No. 3 of the Leader's sub-flight passed over the leader's aircraft and went straight ahead and was fired at by the pilot. His engine was seen to stop and then pick up again as he turned away to port. It is thought that this M.E. 109 was also damaged....'

Smith's navigator was wounded, and his aircraft returned to base having had it's starboard aileron control shot away. He continued to carry out offensive patrols, now from Wick, until 26 October 1940. On the latter date Smith lead a formation of three Beauforts on an offensive patrol, they 'attacked a transport vessel in mouth of Aspo Fjord [Norway]. Torpedoed the vessel, attacked by M.E. 109s and failed to report to base.' (Squadron Operations Book refers)

One of Smith's crew drowned, whilst he and the remainder were taken prisoner of war. Smith was interned at Stalag Luft III (Sagan and Belaria) for the remainder of the war. He advanced to Wing Commander in October 1946, and served in a variety of Staff positions after the war including at AHQ Singapore 1953 - 1954. Smith retired 3 August 1956.



A 1945 'V.I.P. Flight' A.F.C. awarded to Dakota pilot Flight Lieutenant A. Bollington, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who was heavily engaged with 575 Squadron for both the Normandy Landings of June 1944, and as part of Operation Market Garden for the airborne operations over Arnhem in September 1944. He later flew V.I.P. flights during the latter part of 1945, including for the King and Queen, Marshal of the R.A.F. Sir Charles Portal, Field Marshal Montgomery, Anthony Eden and Harold Macmillan

AIR FORCE CROSS, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1945', unnamed as issued, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, mounted on original investiture pin, with Free French Air Force badge, bronze and enamel, *enamel damage*, reverse numbered '52', *good very fine* £1400-1800

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 7 September 1945.

Alfred Bollington was born in December 1904, and resided at Deepdene, London Road, Morden, Surrey. He learned to fly prior to the Second War, and was commissioned as Pilot Officer into the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in June 1940. Bollington carried out further training at No. 22 E.F.T.S. and at No. 9 S.F.T.S. throughout 1941. Subsequent postings included to No. 4 Signals School (later renamed No. 4 Radio School), Madley, where he flew Dominies between December 1941 - May 1943.

Bollington converted to Wellingtons at No. 104 O.T.U., Nutts Corner, in May 1943, before being posted to No. 1527 B.A.T. Flight, Prestwick, the following month. He flew Wellingtons and Dakotas with No. 1 Ferry Pool from October 1943, before being posted to 512 Squadron (Dakotas), Hendon, in January 1944. He stayed at Hendon and transferred to 575 Squadron (Dakotas) the following month. The Squadron immediately began training with airborne forces for the invasion of Europe, and Bollington flew a number of glider towing and parachute dropping exercises before embarking on leaflet dropping flights over France in April.

575 Squadron were engaged with the invasion of Normandy throughout June 1944, and on D-Day the Squadron sent twenty-one aircraft on the initial paradrops. Bollington's Log Book gives the following, 5 June 1944, 'Invasion of Normandy. Dropped 19 Paratroops & 6 containers holding mortar gun ammo., barbed wire etc on DZ "K" N.E. of Caen. Dropped stick of bombs on beach prior to going in'; 6 June, 'Dropped panniers containing H.E. & petrol on DZ "N"'; 18 June, '575 Sqd. Formation Leader - Took cargo of bombs & detonators to landing strip near R. Orne. On return shot up by flak 64 holes in aircraft to Cambridge return'; 21 June, 'Took detonators to Landing Strip'; 25 June 'Took bombs to Landing Strip near Bayeux.'

From July the Squadron were tasked with a mixture of casualty evacuation flights to France, and general duties flights. Bollington's Log Books gives 30 July 1944, 'Newspapers to Normandy. 18 stretcher cases & 6 other casualties on return'; 11 August, 'Jeep & trailer to Normandy. Return - casualties (24).'

575 Squadron were engaged throughout Operation Market Garden, and provided forty-eight glider-towing aircraft in the first two days of the landings, followed by thirty-eight resupply missions. Bollington's Log Book gives the following, 18 September 1944, 'Holland. Took in Glider containing Jeep - Trailer & two motor cycles to Arnhem'; 19 September 'Brussels return with ammo for front line'; 20 September 'Arnhem - dropping supplies to 1st Airborne Division - Five holes in fuselage - flak heavy'; 21 September 'Supplies to Arnhem'; 23 September 'To Brussels on detachment (immediate supply for Arnhem); 25 September 'Situation at Arnhem desperate. Took in supplies by pannier. Shot up by flak unable to reach Arnhem through load coming adrift.'

Having advanced to Flight Lieutenant, Bollington was posted to 24 Squadron (Dakotas), Hendon, in January 1945. The Squadron formed part of Ferry Command, and were tasked with mail and passenger flights to Malta, Italy and further afield. Bollington flew a number of V.I.P. flights from May onwards, including: the Commander in Chief of the Czech Air Force; the Commander in Chief of the Polish Army; Air Marshal Cochran; Air Marshal Lloyd and Marshal of the R.A.F. Sir Charles Portal. In July 1945, Bollington's passengers included the King and Queen; Anthony Eden and Harold Macmillan. He carried out a number of flights for Field Marshal Montgomery in August 1945.

Sold with the following items: Civil Pilot's Log Book (11 November 1938 - 19 July 1941); two Royal Air Force Pilot's Flying Log Books (24 July 1941 - 31 December 1943 and 4 January 1944 - 8 August 1945); Royal Air Force Service and Release Book; a portrait photograph of recipient in uniform and a copy of Pilot's Notes for Dakota I & III.



An Order of St. John group of six awarded to Captain R. H. Hadfield, Royal Army Medical Corps

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, Serving Brother's breast badge, silver and enamel; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt. R. H. Hadfield.); DEFENCE MEDAL; ST. JOHN SERVICE MEDAL, with 3 Additional Award Bars (10201 D. Sgn. R. H. Hadfield. Pendeen Div. No. 9 Dis. S.J.A.B. 1931.); **Egypt, Kingdom**, ORDER OF THE NILE, Fourth Class breast badge, by *Lattes, Cairo*, silver and enamel, maker's name on reverse, with rosette on riband, mounted court-style as worn, *very fine* (6)

£300-400

Order of the Nile, 4th Class *London Gazette* 26 November 1919.

Rowland Hurst Hadfield was born in Preston, Lancashire, in 1881, and was educated at Victoria University, Manchester, where he was awarded the Medal in Obstetrics, and the University of London. He served during the Great War with the Royal Army Medical Corps, first on H.M. Medical Ship *Warilda* with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force from August 1916, and then with 35th Medical Auxiliary Corps. For his services during the Great War he was awarded the Egyptian Order of the Nile, before transferring to the Territorial Army, where he was attached as Medical Officer to the 51st Medium Brigade, Royal Artillery. A Life Member of the St. John Ambulance Association, he served as Medical Officer in charge of the Auxiliary Military Hospital, Moor Park, Preston, and Senior House Surgeon at the Preston and County of Lancaster Royal Infirmary, before moving to Cornwall where he served as District Medical Officer in Penzance, as well as Police Surgeon for the Cornwall Constabulary. Appointed a Serving Brother of the Order of St. John in the 1930s, he died in 1951.



A scarce and early Albert Medal Second Class awarded to Mr. J. Batist, Boatman, Dymchurch Coast Guard Station, for gallantry in saving the life of the sole survivor from the wreck of the *Courier de Dieppe*, off the coast of at Dymchurch, Kent, on 6 January 1867

ALBERT MEDAL, 2nd Class, for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, bronze and enamel, reverse officially engraved 'Wreck of *Courier de Dieppe* 6th. Jany. 1867 Presented in the name of Her Majesty to John Batist', reverse of the crown with maker's cartouché *Phillips, Cockspur St.*, and officially numbered 'No. 7', with original narrow ribband, and top silver ribband buckle, nearly extremely fine £4000-5000

Provenance: Hayward's Gazette, October 1974.

A.M. *London Gazette* 7 June 1867 (in a joint citation with the Rev. Charles Cobb, Rector of Dymchurch [awarded the Albert Medal First Class]):

'The French lugger *Courier de Dieppe*, of 59 tons, with a crew of four persons in all, drove ashore at Dymchurch, Kent, on the morning of Sunday, January 6, 1867. On the evening of January 5, a strong gale of wind arose, the weather became tempestuous, and the vessel was found to be on the English coast. The next morning the master failed to get assistance, and ran the vessel ashore. Attempts made to reach her by means of the Mortar Apparatus were unsuccessful; and the master, a cabin boy, and a seaman were washed overboard and drowned. Soon the vessel parted, and the portion upon which the mate, the only survivor of the crew, had taken refuge, was driven within 50 or 60 feet of the shore. John Batist, a Boatman at the Coast Guard Station at Dymchurch, clad in a cork jacket, and having a line attached to him, attempted to reach the vessel, but failed and was dragged ashore. The Rev. Charles Cobb, Rector of Dymchurch, then rushed into the water, made for the bulwarks of the vessel, and, after one or two ineffectual attempts, reached the survivor, who was in the rigging; Batist followed, and with a line, which he carried with him, the French sailor was dragged ashore, supported by Mr. Cobb and Batist. Mr. Cobb made this attempt in spite of the remonstrances of the people on the spot, and declined their assistance by refusing to take a line with him. It was blowing a strong gale from the south by east, and a heavy sea was running at the time.'

Royal National Lifeboat Institution Silver Medal: 'On 6 January 1867, the 59 ton Dieppe lugger *Courier de Dieppe*, with four persons on board, was driven ashore in a strong gale at Dymchurch, Kent. She had got into difficulties off the English coast the previous day and, failing to get help, her Master had run her onto the beach. Unfortunately the vessels position was such that rocket apparatus failed to reach her. The Master, a seaman and a boy were washed overboard and drowned, leaving the Mate in the rigging. Wearing a cork life jacket attached to a rope, Mr. Batist tried to reach him, but had to be pulled back through the surf. The Rector, the Reverend Charles Cobb, M.A., then rushed into the water and, after one or two ineffectual attempts, reached the survivor. Mr. Batist followed him with a line and, between them, they brought the Mate safely ashore.'

John Batist was employed as a Boatman at Dymchurch Coast Guard Station at the time of his gallant act, for which he was awarded both the Albert Medal Second Class and the Royal National Lifeboat Institution silver Medal. The Reverend Charles Cobb, the vicar of Dymchurch, who was awarded the Albert Medal First Class, and was also presented with a Medal by the Emperor of France, was on his way to perform Divine Service at the local Church when he stopped to perform his mission of mercy. The road leading down to the beach nearest to where this act of gallantry was performed was subsequently renamed Charles Cobb Way.

Note: The Albert Medal for saving life at Sea was instituted initially as a single class Decoration in March 1866, and awarded only once. It was expanded to two classes in April 1867, and the first six awards (three First Class and three Second Class - including that to John Batist) of the new decoration, numbered 2 to 7 on the official roll, were Gazetted on 7 June 1867. Batist's Albert Medal was one of seven First Class and eighteen Second Class Albert Medals for saving life at Sea awarded before the statutes for the Medal were further expanded to incorporate a 'for Land' category in April 1877.

Sold together with a photographic image of the recipient.



An Albert Medal Second Class for Sea awarded to Mr. A. J. Cooper, 4th Officer of the S.S. *Massilia*, for gallantry in rescuing from shark-infested waters in the Gulf of Aden an Indian Lascar who had fallen from the rigging, 8 April 1890 - for this gallant action he was also awarded the Royal Humane Society Silver Medal and ultimately the Stanhope Gold Medal for the most gallant rescue of 1890. He subsequently lost his life in a courageous attempt to make a similar rescue

ALBERT MEDAL, 2nd Class, for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, bronze and enamel, the reverse officially engraved 'Presented in the name of Her Majesty to Alfred John Cooper 4th. Officer of the S.S. "Massilia" in recognition of his Gallantry in saving a Lascar from drowning in the Gulf of Aden 8th. April 1890', reverse of the crown with maker's cartouche Phillips, Cockspur St., unnumbered, minor enamel chip, therefore good very fine £4000-5000

Provenance: Glendining's, March 1973.

A.M. *London Gazette* 9 September 1891:

'On the morning of 8 April, 1890, when the S.S. *Massilia* was some 500 miles from Aden, in the Indian Ocean, and Indian seaman fell from the rigging into the water. Mr. Cooper, the 4th Officer, at once ran up on deck, jumped fully clothed overboard into shark-infested waters, swam to the man, and kept him afloat until they were picked up by the ship's boat.'

Royal Humane Society Case No. 24,825:

'On the 8th April, 1890, whilst the Steamship *Massilia* was proceeding from Bombay to London, a lascar fell overboard in the Gulf of Aden. The ship was going at thirteen knots. Mr. Cooper, who was in the saloon at the time, on hearing the cry of man overboard rushed on deck, jumped overboard, swam after the man, seized hold of him, and kept him afloat until a boat was lowered and went to his assistance. The officer encountered serious risk, as he was encumbered with clothes and the native clung to him in the water. The gulf is known to be infested with sharks.'

Alfred John Cooper, 'second officer of the Peninsular and Oriental steamship *Kaiser-i-Hind*, who recently lost his life in a courageous attempt to save a drowning Lascar, displayed during his only too brief career an amount of pluck and heroism not often seen even among Stanhope Medallists. In April 1890, while the P. & O. steamship *Massilia* was on voyage from Bombay to London, a Lascar fell overboard. Cooper was in the saloon at the time, but hearing the cry "A man overboard", he rushed on deck and swam to the rescue. He succeeded in reaching the man, and supported him till a boat came to his assistance. For this rescue he was awarded the Royal Humane Society's Medal in silver, and ultimately the Stanhope Gold Medal for 1890, and shortly afterwards he added to his laurels by winning the Albert Medal. On the unfortunate occasion which ended with his death, Cooper had gone to save a Lascar who had fallen overboard. A boat was promptly lowered to follow him, but something went wrong. The delay was fatal, and the brave fellow paid the penalty with his life.' (*The Royal Humane Society, Other Stanhope Medallists* refers).

Sold together with a photographic image of the recipient wearing his Albert Medal and Royal Humane Society Silver Medal and Stanhope Gold Medal.



A Great War 1917 Albert Medal in Gold for Land awarded to Air Mechanic 1st Class H. V. Robinson, Royal Naval Air Service and Royal Air Force, for gallantry in saving the lives of the crew of airship SSZ 7 following her collision with SSZ 10, just outside of RNAS Polegate, 20 December 1917. Robinson, in company with one other, rescued the pilot and two crewmen from the flames, and returned to the towering inferno to remove her bombload, suffering serious burns in the process.

Robinson's award is 1 of only 3 Albert Medals in Gold awarded to flying personnel during the Great War, with Robinson, himself, being the last surviving recipient of the Albert Medal in Gold

ALBERT MEDAL, 1st Class, for Gallantry in Saving Life on Land, gold and enamel, the reverse officially engraved 'Presented by His Majesty to Air Mechanic 1st. Grade Harold Victor Robinson, for Gallantry in saving life on the 20th. December, 1917', in case of issue, *extremely fine* £10000-12000

Provenance: Glendinnings, December 1969; J. B. Hayward, October 1974 and Sothebys, June 1984.

A.M. *London Gazette* 8 March 1918 (in a joint citation for Gold medal with Boy Mechanic E. E. Steere, R.N.A.S., and with Flight Lieutenant V. A. Watson, R.N.A.S. who was awarded a Bronze medal):

'On the occasion of an accident to one of His Majesty's airships which resulted in a fire breaking out on board her, Flight Lieutenant Watson, who was the senior Officer on the spot, immediately rushed up to the car of the airship under the impression that one of the crew was still in it, although he was well aware that there were heavy bombs attached to the airship which it was impossible to remove owing to the nearness of the fire, and which were almost certain to explode at any moment on account of the heat. Having satisfied himself that there was in fact no one in the car, he turned away to render assistance elsewhere, and at that moment one of the bombs exploded, a portion of it shattering Lieutenant Watson's right arm at the elbow. The arm had to be amputated almost immediately.

Air Mechanic H. W. Robinson and Boy Mechanic E. E. Steere, on the occasion of an accident to one of his Majesty's airships which caused a fire to break out on board her, approached the burning airship without hesitation, extricated the pilot and two members of the crew, all of whom were seriously injured, and then unclipped the bombs from the burning car and carried them out of reach of the fire. As the bombs were surrounded by flames, and were so hot that they scorched the men's hands as they carried them, they must have expected the bombs to explode.'

Harold Victor Robinson was born in Scotland, and served during the Great War as an Air Mechanic 1st Class in the Royal Naval Air Service. He was based at the R.N.A.S. Airship Base Polegate when, 'the weather... during the forenoon of December 20, 1917, inclined to be hazy with a small amount of sun showing through. The temperature was low, the snow which had fallen in the preceding days now lying around fairly thickly, covering everything with a frozen blanket. In these conditions five SS Zero class airships had taken off for a normal operational patrol over the approaches to the English Channel.

The ships involved in this patrol were SSZ' 6, 7, 9, 10 and 19. However for the purposes of this account we need only concern ourselves with SSZ 7, commanded by Lt Swallow, SSZ 9, Lt. Sinclair, and SSZ 10, Lt Scott. These three ships were part of a batch delivered to Polegate during July 1917, though SSZ 7 was nearly written off in November 1917 when an explosion had taken place in her car, the cause being a spark from the w/t set igniting petrol fumes....

During the afternoon of December 20, about 1500 hours, a thick sea fog came swirling in over the snow covered Downs making visibility very poor. So the call went out from Polegate for "All ships to return to base". This was not simple to do, as events would show.

Above the fog the five ships made their way homewards but as daylight faded hopes of making base vanished with the light. The captains aloft made a standard decision to find a suitable site to moor out for the night or to wait for the fog to disperse. SSZ 6 came down safely in a field north of Hailsham. SSZ 7 and SSZ 19 came in near Beachy Head Coastguard Station. SSZ 9 and SSZ 10 were to come down separately at Hill Farm, Willingdon.

The account that follows is based on a description given by Mr Nelson Burtenshaw who was a boy of twelve at that time. His father was the carter to Hill Farm and around 1600 hours the boy was helping him to tend to the horses. The sound of engines overhead was not unusual but this time it seemed to be a lot lower so father and son left the stables to see what was afoot. SSZ 10 came in very low and a crew member was able to slip over the side of the car and ask for directions. It was decided to secure the ship for the night and, with the aid of several farm implements, this was achieved. In view of the very cold weather it was considered advisable to keep the Rolls Royce Hawk engine ticking over. Accordingly a watch was set on the ship to maintain security. Lt. Scott was anxious to contact Polegate to report his position and asked for the nearest telephone. This proved to be at a public house, the Eight Bells, roughly 15 minutes walk away. Mr Nelson Burtenshaw was to be the guide and the pair set out along the footpath. They had not travelled far when the sound of another engine overhead made them turn in their tracks. SSZ 9 was coming in slowly to the farm. She was soon moored approximately 70 yards from SSZ 10 and again the pair set out to report the location of the two airships.'

Contact was made with the base at Polegate, and the positions of the two airships reported. Scott and Burtenshaw returned to the farm, and 'Burtenshaw was sent off to bed but the attraction of these strange men and their even stranger talk was too strong. Creeping down to the bottom of the stairs he sat there listening to their tales.

Gradually the fog began to clear and the airship crews started thinking of setting out once more for Polegate. A temporary mooring for the night was not the best of things especially if the wind should freshen. Back at Beachy Head the fog started clearing a little earlier and Lt Swallow of SSZ 7 felt he stood a chance of making base. Accordingly he set out, but kept close to the ground, and made use of his Aldis signalling lamp to pick out details of the land just ahead. By sheer chance Lt Swallow's course home brought him directly over Hill Farm. He failed to spot the bulk of SSZ 10 until too late to take effective avoiding action. The action he could take was to no avail and in the ensuing collision the tail surfaces of SSZ 7 ripped open the envelope of SSZ 10; the exhaust flames ignited the escaping gas and the two ships were ablaze.

The sound of another engine and the warning cries of the man on watch brought the men from the cottage. The sight that met them, and the Polegate party who chose this moment to arrive, was that of SSZ 10 burning fiercely and SSZ 7 drifting away, also ablaze, at about 400 feet. She crashed shortly after, about 500 yards away, killing the captain instantly and badly injuring the two crewmen. The engineer A/M E J Hughes was in great pain and A/M 2nd Class V Dodd suffered broken wrists, ankles and pelvis.

Two men from the Polegate party raced to get the crew clear from the wreckage of SSZ 7. They were pulled away from the flames by A/M 1st Class H V Robinson and Boy Mechanic E E Steere. After the survivors were safe these two returned to the ship to remove the bombload and in so doing suffered severe burns from the fire and near red hot bombs. The explosives could well have detonated at any time but they were removed without further incident. Meanwhile Lt V A Watson, who was the Senior Officer present, rushed up to the car of SSZ 10 under the impression that the crew were aboard. His arrival coincided with the detonation of one of the bombs - his right arm was shattered at the elbow and had to be amputated almost immediately. The kitchen which a short while before had held a happy gathering now became a surgery. Surgeon Lt Greave-Robinson, from the base at Polegate, now had a room full of casualties. Many of the airmen had received burns: the explosion of the bomb had also caused burning fragments to set alight one of the hayricks. Fortunately for the farm the loss was confined to one rick. Cars from Jevington duly arrived and the men who had been injured were conveyed to Eastbourne Hospital. The other airship, although moored a little way off, was partially deflated and moved further away to a safe distance.

The wreckage of the two ships was collected during the next day and put into a barn. As the roads were difficult for the passage of heavy vehicles, it remained there for a week until conditions had improved enough to allow for its removal by farm cart and lorry. Mr Nelson Burtenshaw has a circular allow fitment from one of the two ships. (article by R. Slocombe included in the lot refers)

After the war Robinson emigrated to Australia, and he died at Kangaroo Point in October 1969.



The remarkable Crimean War D.C.M., Medaille Militaire group of four awarded to Private Patrick McGuire, 33rd Regiment, whose award of the Victoria Cross was vetoed by Queen Victoria, his deed being 'one of very doubtful morality'

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (No. 3103. Patrick McGuire. 33rd Regt.) regimental number added in impressed style; CRIMEA 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (No. 3103. Patrick McGuire, 33rd Regt.) officially impressed naming but regimental number added in impressed style; MEDAILLE MILITAIRE, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *most enamel lacking*; TURKISH CRIMEA, Sardinian issue, unnamed, fitted with replacement silver bar suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* (4) £4000-5000



Private P. McGuire escapes from two Russian soldiers

Provenance: R. W. Tilling Collection.

Patrick McGuire was born in Manchester in 1837. He enlisted into the 2nd Foot at Oldham on 19 November 1853, giving his age as 17 years and nine months. He transferred to the 33rd Foot on 1 March 1854, and sailed for the Crimea. After landing in the Crimea on 14 September 1854, the allies successfully attacked the Russians at the Alma and then marched south with a view to besieging Sebastopol. The siege commenced on 9 October with the digging of gun emplacements and the bombardment started on the 17th. At about this time Private McGuire was captured by a couple of Russian soldiers. The incident was recounted by Colonel the Hon. Somerset Gough Calthorpe, serving on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Raglan:

‘23 October 1854

You hear every day of heroic acts of bravery by the soldiers: one I call to mind. A few days ago a private of the 33rd (Duke of Wellington's Regiment) was surprised and made prisoner by two Russian soldiers when on advanced Sentry. One of these worthies took possession of his musket and the other his pouch and marched him between them towards Sevastopol. The Englishman kept a weary watch and when he fancied his captors off their guard sprang on the one who had his musket, seized it and shot dead the other of his foes who carried the pouch as well as own arms and accoutrements. Meanwhile the Russian from whom our fellow had taken his own musket and who had then fallen to the ground, when rising from his recumbent position fired, missed and finally had his brains knocked out by the butt end of the Englishman's musket; after which the man coolly proceeded to take off the Russian accoutrements etc., with which he returned laden to the post where he had been surprised, fired at by the Russian sentries, and received with cheers by our own pickets.'

Patrick McGuire enjoyed remarkable acclaim at the time. The Commander-in-Chief immediately authorised a gratuity of £5, while in England no fewer than three different prints depicting the incident were produced. When, in December 1854, the D.C.M. was instituted by Royal Warrant, McGuire was among the first in the 33rd to be so decorated. The French, for their part, awarded him the Medaille Militaire, one of only nine gained by the regiment. The citation stated:

'Volunteered as sharpshooter at the commencement of the siege of Sebastopol. Was taken prisoner on the 20th October, 1854, when employed on that duty, by a party of Russians. Killed the two men who had him in charge, and made his escape. Was present during the whole campaign. Is a good soldier.'

When the Victoria Cross was instituted by Royal Warrant in June 1856, the war was almost over but recommendations were allowed to be retrospective back to June 1854. Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone, then commanding the 33rd, considered that McGuire was worthy and recommended his name., which, in due course, was submitted to the Queen. On 17 February 1857, the Secretary of State for War, Lord Panmure, was informed:

'There is only one case which the Queen thinks had better be omitted, viz Private P. Macguire (sic) of the 33rd. His deed, although publicly praised and rewarded by Lord Raglan, was one of very doubtful morality, and if pointed out by the Sovereign as praiseworthy, may lead to the cruel and inhumane practise of never making prisoners, but always putting to death those who may be overpowered for fear of their rising over their captors.'

The reasoning behind the Royal decision appears puzzling. Perhaps the Prince Consort's somewhat tortuous mind had been at work. Be that as it may Lord Panmure replied:

'Lord Panmure presents his humble duty to Your Majesty and has the honour to inform Your Majesty that, with the concurrence of the Commander-in-Chief, he has removed the name of Private P. McGuire 33rd Regiment from the list.'

One of the effects of this decision was that although a generous total of 82 V.Cs. was awarded for the campaign, the 33rd Regiment appears to have been the only regiment that did not have a Victoria Cross awarded to one of its members.

In February 1857 the 33rd was ordered to Mauritius. Almost simultaneously the Indian Mutiny broke out and it was soon ordered to Bombay. In September 1859 McGuire was a member of the Light Company when it was sent to Dwarka and along with other members of the company suffered greatly from the hard marching and exhausting heat. On 8 November 1860, a Regimental board proposed his discharge on the grounds of disability. The regimental medical officer reported that McGuire suffered from 'Enlargement of the liver and spleen from dyspepsia. Health first became impaired while on field service at Dwarka. His ailments have not been aggravated by vice or misconduct.'

A year later he was back in England and sent to Chatham to be examined by the Principal Medical Officer, who confirmed the findings of the Regimental board. His discharge was authorised on 26 November 1861, his papers noting that he had been 'Wounded in left shoulder in trenches, Crimea, 1855. In possession of medal for gallant and distinguished conduct in the field, also a French War Medal.' He returned to Manchester and died there on 28 October 1862.

The above information is largely taken from *The Iron Duke*, the regimental journal of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding), Spring 1997.

Sold with copied discharge papers and other research.



A Crimean War '2nd Redan' D.C.M. group of five awarded to Colour-Sergeant Joseph Lynass, 62nd Foot

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (Colr. Serjt. Joseph Lynass. 62nd Regt.) parts double-impressed in naming process; SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Ferozeshuhur 1845, 1 clasp, Sobraon (Joseph Lynass 62nd Regt.); CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Colr. Serjt. Joseph. Lynass. 62. Regt.) regimentally impressed naming; ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (2135. Qr. Mr. Serjt. J. Lynass, 62nd Foot); TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed, mounted for wearing, contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine (5) £2800-3200

Provenance: Christie's, November 1983.

D.C.M. ordered 30 November 1855. Awarded for Final attack on the Redan, 8 September 1855. One of only 3 awards to the 62nd Regiment for the Crimea.

The 62nd lost 16 officers and 283 men in a few minutes as a result of their Brigadier's premature attack at the battle of Ferozeshuhur. In the Final attack on the Redan, 8 September 1855, the 62nd lost half of their officers and sergeants and 100 men. The regiment was highly commended for its courage in the assault, and 25 of all ranks were mentioned in despatches for bravery, more than in any other regiment taking part in the attack.



A good Boer War D.C.M. group of six awarded to Battery Sergeant-Major James Tatton, Royal Garrison Artillery, for the skilful handling of the 6-inch Howitzer in the attack on Balmoral in November 1900; he was subsequently wounded by the accidental explosion of the same gun in May 1901

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, E.VII.R. (74816 Sjt: J. Tatton. 92nd Coy. R.G.A.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (74816 Sgt. J. Tatton, 15th Coy. S.D., R.G.A.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (74816 Serjt: J. Tatton. R.G.A.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL (74816 W.O. Cl. II. J. Tatton. R.A.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (74816 C.S. Mjr: J. Tatton. R.G.A.); MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.VI.R., 3rd issue (74816 W.O. Cl. I. J. Tatton. D.C.M. R.A.) *the earlier medals with contact marks, nearly very fine, the last good very fine*
£2400-3000

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 27 September 1901.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 10 September 1901.

M.S.M. awarded under terms of Army Order 98 of 1953 without annuity.

'On the night of the 18th November [1900] the telegraph wires on each side of Balmoral were cut, and explosions in both directions indicated that the railway line had been tampered with. At 3.30 a.m. on the 19th November firing began on South West Hill, which was occupied by "A" Company, consisting of Captain Finch Hatton, Second-Lieutenant Trueman, and forty-nine non-commissioned officers and men. The firing continued for half an hour, and then it was seen the Boers had captured the hill. Fire was now opened by the Boers on the camp, on the north by two guns and a pom-pom, and by a large party of Boers in the Poort. Other parties attacked the post at East Railway Bridge, and an attack by about 100 was made on South Hill, which was reinforced by the Mounted Infantry of the King's Liverpool Regiment. The Railway Station was shelled, a pom-pom shell damaging one of the telegraph instruments. Gun and pom-pom shells were also directed to the 6-in. howitzer, in the gun-pit in the camp, and as the tents were in the rear of it, they were riddled with shrapnel bullets. No casualties, however, occurred from the Boer shells. The 6-in. howitzer, the only gun in camp, ably handled by Sergeant Tatton, R.G.A., did excellent work. One shell placed on South West Hill, soon after it was captured, killed two Boers and wounded three others, but failed to burst, or it would have done much more damage. Another shell put one of the Boer guns out of action, and another obliged the pom-poms to retire. In all 48 shells were fired in various directions during the six hours the attack lasted, and to those who know what a howitzer of this size is like, the hard work can be imagined.'

'On the night of 18th May [1901] a party of Boers tried to cross the line three miles east of Balmoral. The Ganger's Hut being engaged with them, the 6-inch howitzer was ordered to fire two shells, as the Boers were within range of it. On the first shot being fired the shell burst in the howitzer and blew it to bits, some of the pieces being found nearly a mile away; two of the gunners were killed on the spot and ten wounded [including Sergeant Tatton]. Had the howitzer not been inside the gun pit, the casualties must have been much heavier. Captain Mairis had a narrow escape. The wounded gunners were sent to hospital at Pretoria the next day, and the two gunners killed were buried in the little cemetery near Lindeque's Farm, everyone off duty attending the funeral, also the band and drums; Lieutenant-Colonel Backhouse read the funeral service.'

The above extracts were taken from *With "The Buffs" in South Africa* which also illustrates the remains of the 6-inch Howitzer after the explosion. Sold with medal roll extract and copied m.i.c. which confirms entitlement to British War Medal only.



An extremely rare Natal Rebellion D.C.M. awarded to Trooper G. O. Oliver, Zululand Mounted Rifles

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, E.VII.R., 'Natal' reverse (Trooper G. O. Oliver. Z.M.R.) second initial officially corrected, *toned, nearly extremely fine* £5000-6000

Natal D.C.M. *Natal Gazette* 10 September 1907. One of only nine awards of the Natal D.C.M., all for the 1906 Rebellion. Oliver was gazetted with initials G. W. but the roll confirms initials as G. O.

Three members of the Z.M.R., Lt. J. S. Hedges, Sgt. W. Calverley and Sgt. S. Titlestad, all of them members of old Zululand families, had been relentlessly trying to locate Sigananda. One of the rebels of Sigananda's tribe had surrendered at Nomangci camp, and had been recognized by Sgt. Calverley as an old acquaintance. He persuaded this man to act as a spy, and on the 9th was taken into the Mome bush by the two sergeants, and told to locate Sigananda's son, Mandisindaba, who was also well known to Calverley. This was done and soon Mandisindaba appeared with his family, requesting protection as he was tired of the rebellion. Colonel McKenzie agreed, on condition that he assisted with the location of Sigananda. Not only did Mandisindaba achieve this but, whilst in the gorge, he came across a rebel who was also in search of the old chief, with a message from Bambata to the effect that he (Bambata) and Mehlokazuhi were en route from Qudeni with a total of 20 companies (a company ranged from 50 to 100 men) totalling over 1,000 men that night, and intended camping at the confluence of the Mome and Nsuze rivers.

Mandisindaba rejoined Calverley and Titlestad who conveyed this vital item of intelligence to Lt. Hedges. Once convinced of its accuracy, Colonel McKenzie was briefed at 2130h and he immediately sent **Troopers Johnson, Dealy and Oliver to Colonel Barker, who was still camped in the vicinity of Cetshwayo's grave. This feat alone deserves special mention; they had to ride some 23 km through rebel country, as well as through the Nkandla Forest in the dead of the night, reaching Colonel Barker at 0115h. They presented the following message to him:**

'Zululand Field Force,
Camp, Nomanci [sic] Ridge,
9th June 1906

From O.C. Troops to Col. Barker

On receipt of this despatch, you will please move AT ONCE with all available men (leaving sufficient for the defence of your camp) to the mouth of the Mome Valley. I have information that an impi is coming from Qudeni to enter the Mome Valley between this and tomorrow morning. Please try to waylay this impi and prevent them from entering the Mome, and at daylight block the mouth of the Mome at once. It is anticipated that they will not enter the Mome till daylight. I have reliable information as to almost the exact spot Sigananda is in and I am moving down to surround him. He is supposed to be just below the Mome stronghold, a little lower down than where we burnt his kraal. I will cut off this position at daylight and drive down towards you, so please do all you can to prevent his escape, and co-operate with me generally.

At daylight, please send the Zululand Police and Native levies up to Sigananda's kraal, which you burnt the day we attacked the stronghold, where they will join my forces. You must take your gun and Maxims in case you meet the impi, which is reported to be of strength. Look out for my signals.'

Trooper W. Deeley, Natal Police, and Troopers W. Johnson and G. O. Oliver, both Zululand Mounted Rifles, were each awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for their services on this occasion and probably, also, for subsequent services in the ensuing battle of Mome Gorge, in which the rebels lost over 500 killed.

A Great War D.C.M. awarded to Private H. R. Perian, Machine Gun Corps

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (66450 Pte. H. R. Perian. 203/Coy. M.G.C.) *nearly extremely fine* £400-500

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1818; citation 17 April 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led forward a party to bring in a man who had been seriously wounded. While they were carrying him in the rest of the party were wounded by shell. Although badly shaken, he dressed their wounds, being under shell fire the whole time.'

Surname corrected to 'Periam' on D.C.M. Card and confirmed as such on Medal Index Card. Also entitled to British War and Victory medals.



An exceptional Second World War 'North West Europe' Immediate D.C.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant R. A. Clark, 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, whose gallantry in the attack on Cahier in July 1944 was recommended for the Victoria Cross

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (5379128 Sjt. R. A. Clark. Oxf. & Bucks L.I.); 1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, neat solder repair to scroll suspension at one side, otherwise nearly extremely fine (5)

£5000-6000

Provenance: Hayward & Hall, August 1969.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 19 October 1944: '5379128 Sjt Roland Clark, 1 Oxf Bucks.' The original recommendation for the Victoria Cross states:

'On 16 Jul 44 near Cahier 9062, Sjt Clark took part in his Coy in Operation "Villa" in an artificially illuminated night attack on a small copse full of dense undergrowth. When just short of the objective a German MG 42 opened on the Coy and pinned it to the ground. Sjt Clark, without hesitation, went fwd alone and without orders over a distance of fifty yards and disappeared into the wood which was the Coy's objective. He re-emerged a few moments later carrying the German MG 42 on his shoulder and driving a German prisoner before him. Sjt Clark had killed the remaining members of the team. By this remarkable action his Company was able to reach its objective. Thereafter in spite of a GSW in the leg which he persisted in describing as a "twisted knee" Sjt Clark showed a coolness and courage beyond all praise during some three hours of hand to hand fighting. The intensity of the fighting was such that one Offr, eight effective NCOs and eighteen privates were killed and eighteen wounded in his Company.'

The Regimental Newsletter for 1986 stated that Sergeant Clark had died at Watlington on 25 March 1986.

From an analysis of *The Register of the D.C.M. 1920-1992*, by Philip McDermott, just 31 DCMs were awarded to Commonwealth Forces as a result of an original Victoria Cross recommendation, including 20 awards to the British Army.



An outstanding Second World War 'Arakan' Immediate D.C.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant F. E. Hedley, King's Royal Rifle Corps, attached 1st Battalion, Nigeria Regiment, whose 'successful action, and the gallantry displayed, ranks equal with the highest annals of the War against Japan'

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (6853483 Sgt. F. E. Hedley. K.R.R.C.) note minor variation in regimental number; 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, mounted as worn, suspension re-affixed slightly to right of original pin, otherwise nearly extremely fine (5) £3000-3600

Provenance: J. B. Hayward & Son, July 1968.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 2 August 1945: '6353483 Sgt. Frederick Edward Hedley, The King's Royal Rifle Corps attd 1st Bn The Nigeria Regiment.' The original recommendation for an Immediate D.C.M. states:

'Burma: Arakan. On 5 Mar 45, Sgt Hedley was commanding a Platoon in a Company which had been ordered to cross an unfordable tidal chaung. The Coy reached its objective and Sgt Hedley was ordered to take his Platoon to a feature some 800 yds distant from the rest of the Coy. The enemy later infiltrated between the Coy position and the chaung and that evening attacked the Coy in force and overran it. Sgt Hedley at nightfall was unaware of this.

During the night 5/6 Mar, this NCO's Platoon was recced and jittered by the enemy who at 0510 hrs on 6 Mar made a determined attack. This attack was beaten off, four enemy dead were left on the edge of the perimeter, two others a short distance away and without doubt many more in the surrounding jungle as the sound of bodies being dragged away was clearly heard. At 0710 hrs a fresh attack by a reinforced enemy was delivered and pressed with determination for 2 1/2 hours before it was finally repulsed. After these attacks the Platoon had captured one British LMG, five enemy rifles, much SAA and again inflicted many casualties. At 1025 hrs the enemy resumed his jittering tactics, using SAA and mortar fire, and succeeded in destroying a Bren gun with a direct hit.

At noon another determined attack was made by the enemy who put in their bayonet charge with grenades, SA fire and savage yells, but Sgt Hedley so encouraged his Platoon that after half an hour the enemy decided to drag away their dead and give up the attack for the time. The afternoon was spent in relative quiet except for sniping and jittering until a fresh attack in strength was made at 1900 hrs. The devoted Platoon repulsed this also but the enemy succeeded in emplacing two LMGs under cover from which they were able to rake the position and harass the defenders. At 1930 hrs three flares were thrown into the position but were quickly extinguished by the troops.

The night 6/7 Mar was quiet to begin with, but at 0100 hrs jitter parties began in earnest and continued to probe the position until 1740 hrs when the enemy mortared the defenders and followed up with another grenade and bayonet charge supported by the two LMGs they had successfully emplaced earlier on. A confused and furious fight took place at the end of which the enemy were again thrown back and retired to the jungle to lick their wounds, tend their casualties and drag away their dead. By 1245 hrs 7 Mar, as no further attacks had been made Sgt Hedley decided to disengage his Platoon which he did with consummate skill and succeeded in eluding the Japanese until he neared the chaung when by good fortune he fell in with a patrol from his own unit who gave him the necessary covering fire while he got his men across. During all this period the men had no sleep, little food and no water other than that in their water bottles. Two men were drowned due to sheer exhaustion during the final crossing.

That this Platoon was not destroyed was entirely due to Sgt Hedley's cool courage and calm leadership. His great personal gallantry and encouragement of his men fired them with his own determination so that they eventually withdrew in good order and masters of their battlefield. This successful action, and the gallantry displayed, ranks equal with the highest annals of the War against Japan.'

Note: No batallion of the K.R.R.C. served in Burma and it may well be that this is the only Regimental D.C.M. for that campaign.



KING'S POLICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (Wali Muhammad Khan, Sub-Inspector, N.W.F.P. Police) good very fine £200-260



A Posthumous K.P.M. for Gallantry awarded to Subedar Mir Zaman Yusufzai, Frontier Constabulary, North West Frontier Province

KING'S POLICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 2nd issue, for Gallantry (Late Mir Zaman Yusufzai. Subedar, Frontier Constabulary, N.W.F.P.) *very fine* £500-600

Recommendation for award of K.P.M. on 1 January 1937:

'No. 26 Frontier Province. For conspicuous gallantry Mir Zaman Yusufzai, deceased Subedar, Frontier Constabulary.

On the 8th April 1936, Subedar Mir Zaman was returning from a patrol on the Jani Khel border to Jani Khel Frontier Constabulary Post, when he noticed an armed man in the neighbourhood of Nanatur village, about a mile from the border of the Tribal territory. The Subedar quickened his pace in order to find out who the man was and whether his rifle was licensed. The man immediately started to run in the direction of the border, and in view of this suspicious conduct the Subedar divided his party in two in order to prevent his escape. The Subedar himself with three rifles overtook the man, but when the latter saw that escape was impossible, he fired at a range of about seven yards and the Subedar was struck in the abdomen and fell. The man was closing in on the Subedar when the latter raised himself from the ground and fired four rounds from his revolver and killed him. On hearing the noise of the shots a number of people emerged armed from the village of Kui Ali Khel nearby across the border. The Subedar realised that the people were hostile and outnumbered his party considerably. So he stood up and having seized the dead man's rifle began to conduct a retreat. In a short time, however, the Subedar collapsed, and as he was clearly dying the party halted and took up defensive positions as a result of which a fight with the armed villagers was averted. The Subedar's action in thus pursuing and killing his assailant when he was mortally wounded, following by his continuing to lead his men up to the moment of his collapse, showed gallantry and devotion to duty of a very high order.

Subedar Mir Zaman had nearly 25 years of good record of Military and Frontier Constabulary service to his credit and was on the verge of retirement. During the last three years he had been a prominent figure in the campaign launched in Bannu to reduce illicit armament, and he had been instrumental in recovering 6 firearms with 53 live rounds and arrested 25 outlaws and other criminals partly in conjunction with Police and partly in conjunction with Frontier Constabulary parties under his command.'



A scarce K.P.M. and Indian Police Medal for Distinguished Conduct group of six awarded to Inspector General C. J. Minister, Bengal Police, late Yorkshire Regiment and Royal Air Force, who was twice wounded during the Great War

KING'S POLICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue, for Distinguished Service (C. J. Minister, I.P. Addl. I.G. of Police, Bengal); INDIAN POLICE MEDAL, G.V.R., for Distinguished Conduct (C. J. Minister, I.P., Bengal); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut. C. J. Minister); JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937, *good very fine* (6) £600-800

Cyril John Minister was born on 31 October 1897 and was educated at the University of London. He served during the Great War with the 4th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment on the Western Front from 24 July 1916, and was wounded in September of that year. Returning to the front in March 1917, he was wounded for a second time in April 1917. Promoted Lieutenant on 1 July 1917, he was seconded for service with the Royal Air Force on 26 October 1918. He joined the Indian Police Service as an Assistant Superintendent on 15 March 1921.



A scarce K.P.M. combination group of seven awarded to Superintendent S. E. Collings, British South Africa Police, late 12th Lancers

KING'S POLICE MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, for Distinguished Service (Capt. Sydney [sic] E. Collings, B.S.A. Police) in *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1914-15 STAR (5615 L. Cpl. S. E. Collings, 12-Lrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (5615 Pte. S. E. Collings, 12-Lrs.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., crowned bust, Southern Rhodesia (2129. Sgt-Maj. Sidney E. Collings, B.S.A.P.) remainder mounted as worn, *light contact marks overall, therefore generally very fine (7)* £800-1000

K.P.M. *London Gazette* 4 January 1952:

'Attested in the Force on the 26th October 1919, and retired with the rank of Superintendent after 31 years of service. In 1927 he received a Special Commendation for the courageous single-handed arrest of two dangerous fugitive criminals from South Africa. During the 1939-45 War he served with distinction in the Rhodesian African Rifles attaining the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Throughout his Police Career he was a most dependable and highly efficient member of the Force.'

Sidney Edward Collings 'retired on pension on 8th June 1951, having completed 31 years and seven months service in the B.S.A. Police and nearly 40 years service in uniform.

After three and a half years in the Royal Navy ending in July, 1914, he joined the British Army in August, 1914, and saw active service until 1919 in the Cavalry and Machine Gun Corps. He attested in the B.S.A. Police on 26th October, 1919, and served in all districts and on many stations. Promoted Corporal in February, 1921, Sergeant in July, 1921, Sergeant-Major in 1928 and Inspector in 1934, Captain Collings was commissioned in 1949.

On the outbreak of the last war he was seconded to command "One col" of the Rhodesian Forces serving in Nyasaland during September and October, 1939, and returned to Police duties until July, 1940, when he was seconded to the Rhodesian African Rifles, commanding the 1st Battalion from February to October 1943. Being over age for service in Burma, he served in East Africa and Somalia in various posts until October, 1945, when he returned once more to Police duty.

An excellent native linguist and an accomplished horsemaster, Captain Colling's keen sense of discipline and tact earned him a high reputation amongst all ranks, while those who had the good fortune to serve under him always received invaluable advice and instruction in their duties.' (*Outpost*, June 1951 refers)

Collings was born in Kenninghall, Norfolk. He served during the Great War with the 12th Lancers in the French theatre of war from June 1915. He transferred to the 5th Squadron, Machine Gun Corps (Cavalry) the following year (wounded during his Great War service). Having joined the British South Africa Police after the war, Collings was awarded his L.S. & G.C. 30 June 1933. He advanced to Superintendent in April 1951, and retired having reached the age limit, in June that year. Collings wrote numerous articles for the B. S.A.P. magazine *Outpost* under the pen name 'Muvimi', including relating the arrest of two armed criminals from South Africa (for which he received a Special Commendation).

Appointed Messenger of the Court of Que Que in March 1953, and died in Que Que, 25 July 1980.

A total of 13 K.P.M.'s were awarded to the B.S.A. Police, of which only 5 have the combination of K.P.M. and Army L.S. & G.C. with Southern Rhodesia suspension.

Sold with a file of copied research, including photographic images of recipient and several original copies of articles written as 'Muvimi.'



A Great War French theatre I.D.S.M. pair awarded to Naik Mushtak Husain, Lahore Division Signal Company

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (No. 23 Lce. Naik Mushtak Husain, Lahore Sig. Co.) complete with top suspension brooch; BRITISH WAR MEDAL (23 Havr. Mastak. Sig. Cps.) mounted for wear, *nearly very fine* (2) **£400-500**

I.D.S.M. G.G.O. No. 563 of 1915: '23 Havildar (then L-Naik) Mushtak Hussain, Lahore Div. Sig. Coy. (France).'

x36 A Great War 'Mesopotamia' I.D.S.M. awarded to Lance-Naik Indar Singh, 36th Sikhs

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (2324 Lce Naik Indar Singh 36th Sikhs) *good very fine* **£300-360**

I.D.S.M. G.G.O. 1386 of 1916. Awarded for Mesopotamia.

x37 A Great War Mesopotamia I.D.S.M. awarded to Lance-Naik Jowala Singh, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force)

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (1960 Lce.-Naik Jowala Singh. 51st Sikhs (F.F.)) *nearly very fine* **£280-320**

I.D.S.M. G.O. 2536 of 1918.

x38 A Second World War Burma campaign I.D.S.M. awarded to Jemadar Anar Khan, 8-10th Baluch Regiment

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (11449 Hav. Anar Khan, 8-10 Baluch R.) *contact marks, therefore nearly very fine* **£600-800**

I.D.S.M. *London Gazette* 16 December 1943. The original recommendation states:

'KALADAN VALLEY, BURMA. At KYAUKTAW on 6/7 March 1943 this N.C.O. maintained remarkable coolness and complete control of his Pl during the whole of the engagement. On 6 March he was sent with his Pl as a fighting patrol to locate and engage the enemy thought to be forming up for attack. He encountered an enemy force and engaged them by fire making them disclose their position and numbers. He then returned to his Coy bringing ample warning of the enemy approach.

When the enemy attack developed he withheld the fire of his Pl until they were 30 yards away. He then opened heavy fire on them stopping them and inflicting heavy casualties. He then heavily grenaded them. When the Coy was ordered to withdraw Hav. ANAR KHAN remained with his Pl as a rear party and enabled the remainder to break off the engagement. He then withdrew his Pl in good order.'



A Great War 'Dover Patrol' D.S.M. awarded to Blacksmith S. T. Smith, Royal Navy

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (M.2725 S. T. Smith, Blksh. H.M.S. Marshal Ney) *light pitting, nearly very fine*
£600-800

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 11 January 1916.

Stephen Thomas Smith served as a Blacksmith in H.M.S. *Marshal Ney* during the Great War, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his services with Dover Patrol in 1915:

'On the 19th September, with several vessels including H.M.S. *Marshal Ney* (Captain H. J. Tweedie), I carried out an attack against certain defences in the neighbourhood of Middlekirke, Raversyde, and Westande, which resulted in damaging and silencing the batteries. Valuable co-operation was received from the French batteries in the region of Niueport... Petty Officers and Men Specially Recommended... S. T. Smith, Blacksmith, "*Marshal Ney*" (Vice Admiral R. H. Bacon's Despatch, published in the *London Gazette*, 11 January 1916, refers).

Marshal Ney's Log Book for the afternoon of 19 September 1915, records the following:

'Left Dunkirk for action engaging enemy shore batteries, passing through Zuidcoote Pass.

12:24 p.m. Opened fire on shore battery. Under very heavy fire from shore batteries. Retired on H.M.S. *Lord Clive*.

1:00 p.m. Proceeded to engage shore batteries.

1:40 p.m. Opened fire.

1:55 p.m. Under very heavy fire.

2:00 p.m. Retired on Zuidcoote Pass.

2:20 p.m. Enemy ceased firing.

4:25 p.m. Proceeded to La Panne

5:05 p.m. Opened fire on shore battery.

5:30 p.m. Under fire from shore batteries.

5:40 p.m. Engines out of action. Taken in tow by "*Viking*" under fire. Course and speed as required for Dunkirk.

6:15 p.m. Enemy ceased firing.'

A Great War D.S.M. awarded to Leading Stoker G. H. Bell, for gallantry when H.M.S. *Botha* engaged and sank the German torpedo boat A-19 before she was herself torpedoed by the French destroyer *Capitaine Mehl* with the loss of 13 men

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (SS.105468. G. H. Bell, Ldg. Sto. "*Botha*" off Belgian Coast. 21. Mar. 1918.) *good very fine*
£600-800

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 21 June 1918: 'For services in the action with enemy destroyers off the Belgian Coast on the 21st March 1918: Leading Stoker George Henry Bell, ON SS.105468 (Ch.).' Nine medals and one bar awarded for this action.

On the 21st March 1918, off the Belgium coast, H.M.S. *Botha* was part of an Allied naval task force which engaged a German flotilla, comprised of nine destroyers and six large torpedo boats and four small torpedo boats. The allied naval task force was comprised of the British Monitors *Terror*, *General Crauford* and *M-25*, the destroyers *Botha*, *Morris*, *Matchless*, *Myngs*, *North Star* and *Swift*. The British ships were accompanied by the French destroyers *Capitaine Mehl*, *Bouclier*, *Ori flamme* and *Magon*.

During the action *Botha* engaged the German torpedo boat A-19 with gunfire and then sank it by ramming. Unfortunately, as *Botha* was extricating herself from the sinking German ship she was mistakenly identified by the French destroyer *Capitaine Mehl*. The Frenchman thought that she was engaging a German destroyer and fired a torpedo which struck *Botha* causing quite serious damage and killing 13 of her crew. The French destroyer was about to continue the attack but fortunately realised her mistake and disengaged.

The engagement was a victory for the Allied naval task force. The German flotilla withdrew with the loss of two vessels and the only losses to the British and French vessels was that inflicted by the French destroyer on H.M.S. *Botha*.

x41



A Great War 1918 'Auxiliary Patrol' D.S.M. awarded to Leading Seaman H. W. Murray, Royal Naval Reserve

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (C.3542 H. W. Murray, Ldg. Sea. R.N.R. "Lord Stanhope" Aux. Patrol. 1918.) *good very fine* *£500-700*

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 20 September 1918:

'For services in the Auxiliary Patrol, Minesweeping, and Coastal Motor Boats, between 1st January and 30th June 1918.'

Harry William Murray served during the Great War in the Auxiliary Patrol Boat H.M.S. *Lord Stanhope*.

x42



A rare Second World War 'Norway campaign' D.S.M. group of ten awarded to Chief Petty Officer Telegraphist A. O. Patten, Royal Navy, for operation 'Primrose', the landings of the British Expeditionary Force at Aandalsnes

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (J. 55452 A. O. Patten C.P.O. Tel. R.N.) impressed naming; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (J. 55452 A. O. Patten. O. Tel. R.N.); 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. 3rd issue (J. 55452 A. O. Patten. P.O. Tel. H.M.S. Cicala) *Great War pair with edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine, otherwise good very fine (10)* *£1800-2200*

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 25 June 1940: 'For courage and resource in operations on the Norwegian Coast. Chief Petty Officer Alfred Owen Patten, D/J. 55452.'

The following recommendation is taken from the report on Operation Primrose submitted by Captain M. M. Denny, N.O.I.C. Aandalsnes:

'I have selected the following three ratings as having specially distinguished themselves for devotion to duty under fire, and for outstanding bearing and conduct when others were showing signs of strain:-

(a) C.P.O. Telegraphist Patten. In charge of the W/T. Station set up at Molde. Laboured unceasingly, and by his confident bearing and cheerful demeanour throughout set an example to his juniors.'

C.P.O. Telegraphist Patten was commissioned Warrant Telegraphist on 11 December 1942. He is listed in the *Navy List* as being at *Mercury*, the Admiralty Signal Establishment at Haslemere from 4 January 1943, and at Byrsa for miscellaneous services from 28 November 1944. He retired as Senior Commissioned Telegraphist on 1 October 1953.

Sold with full copy of Captain Denny's report on Operation Primrose.



A Second World War 'withdrawal of troops from Le Havre' D.S.M. group of nine awarded to Chief Petty Officer A. J. Gumbrill, Royal Navy, a member of the beach party at Veules, specially recommended for fine work in assisting the embarkation of troops

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (J. 19287 J. Gumbrill. C.P.O. R.N.); 1914-15 STAR (J. 19287. A. J. Gumbrill. A.B. R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (J. 19287. A. J. Gumbrill. L.S. R.N.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue (J. 19287 A. J. Gumbrill P.O. H.M.S. Vernon) official correction to ship, together with related Marine Society reward of Merit, silver (Alfred J. Gumbrill 22 May 1918) *the earlier awards polished, good fine, otherwise good very fine or better (10)* *£1400-1600*

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 2 August 1940: 'For courage and resource in the withdrawal of troops from the neighbourhood of Le Havre. Chief Petty Officer Alfred James Gumbrill, P/J.19287.'

The official recommendation taken from Operation Cycle report states:

'The above [4 ratings] were all members of the beach party at Veules and are specially recommended for their fine work under fire in assisting the embarkation of troops.'

The recommendations for the awards for the Le Havre area, including 16 D.S.Ms., were made by Admiral Sir William James who, as a boy, was the model for the well known painting 'Bubbles' by Millais.

Sold with copied research including the report on Operation Cycle.



An outstanding and poignant Second World War Dunkirk Evacuation D.S.M. and St Nazaire Raid 'V.C. Action' M.I.D. group of four awarded to Able Seaman A. R. C. 'Lofty' Stephens, Royal Navy, who was decorated for gallantry in fighting off Stuka dive-bombers on M.T.B. 102 during the Dunkirk Evacuation and posthumously mentioned in despatches for his great gallantry as loader of the forward Pom-Pom alongside Bill Savage, V.C., on M.G.B. 314, the Headquarters Ship of the Famous St. Nazaire Raid

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (JX. 131369 A. R. C. Stephens, A.B., R.N.); 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; WAR MEDAL, with M.I.D. oak leaf, *extremely fine* (4) *£14000-18000*



D.S.M. *London Gazette* 16 August 1940: 'For good services in the withdrawal of the Allied Armies from the beaches of Dunkirk.'

M.I.D. (Posthumous) *London Gazette* 21 May 1942: 'For great skill and dauntless devotion to duty as Second Coxswain of a Motor Gun Boat. He was mortally wounded while helping at the pom-pom.' One of only 3 such awards for the St Nazaire Raid.

Albert Richard Carver 'Lofty' Stephens was born in 1912, the second child and only son of Sub-Postmaster and smallholder Albert Stephens and his wife Sarah Eliza Stephens, of Himbleton, Worcestershire. His father died on Armistice Day, 1918, when Dick, as his family called him, was just six years old. His mother continued to run the local Post Office, while raising her family with the help of relatives. Dick was clever enough to obtain a place at Royal Worcester Grammar School, but left school at age 16.

In 1928, Stephens entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in the training ship *Ganges*. He served for three years in the modern battleship H.M.S. *Nelson*, flagship of the Home Fleet. He was aboard her during the Invergordon Mutiny, when junior seamen went on strike to protest against cuts in their pay. Stephens subsequently served in the destroyer *Dainty* on the China Station, and the cruiser *Norfolk* in the West Indies.

Dunkirk - "Come on, yer bastards"

By the time of the evacuation of Dunkirk in May 1940 (Operation *Dynamo*), Stephens was the machine-gunner in Motor Torpedo Boat *102*, commanded by Lieutenant Christopher Dreyer, R.N., one of the great Coastal Forces' leaders, who ended the War with a D.S.O. and two D.S.Cs. *102's* crew was small, just two officers and eight men, but her top speed of 48 knots made her the fastest wartime British naval vessel. Stephens's action station was in a tiny turret that housed twin .303 machine guns to engage aircraft and surface targets.

Christopher Dreyer remembered Stephens as 'a dearly loved character': "Every time we left Dover, Stephens clambered into his turret and sat there, behind his .303 machine guns, until we got back; nothing would budge him. On one occasion he was looking up at the Stukas, his guns aimed and ready, waiting for them to come into range, the inevitable cigarette drooping from his mouth. I noticed his mouth moving and leant back to hear what he was saying. Over and over again, he was droning "Come on, yer bastards," just to himself, longing to have a crack at them."

According to a contemporary newspaper cutting, M.T.B. *102* made 12 or 13 trips from England to Dunkirk. She was frequently attacked by enemy aircraft. The Senior Naval Commander of the evacuation fleet, Rear-Admiral Wake-Walker, used the destroyer *Keith* as his flagship until it was dive-bombed and sunk on June 1st. Wake-Walker transferred to M.T.B. *102*, using her as his flagship for the last two nights of the operation and directing the incoming and outgoing vessels at Dunkirk from her bridge. As she carried no Rear-Admiral's flag, one was improvised from an Admiralty dishcloth daubed with paint. M.T.B. *102* was the third from last vessel to leave Dunkirk.



"Rear-Admiral Wake-Walker, hurrying to Dunkirk itself in the M.T.B. which had picked him up, was dive-bombed, but not hit. All up and down the long, narrow channel of the roadstead there was havoc and the thunder of bombs. All up and down the roadstead were long and lamentable pools of oil which marked the new ship graves; and, with them, floating on the tide, was the pitiful wreckage of smashed boats and empty rafts, of battered furnishings and splintered planks. Within little more than an hour we had lost three destroyers, a Fleet minesweeper and a gunboat, and four destroyers had been damaged ..." (*Dunkirk*, by A. D. Divine, refers).

Stephens was awarded the D.S.M for his skill and gallantry in fighting off the Stukas. Dreyer wrote to him: "My warmest congratulations on your very well deserved decoration. The way you cared for your guns and your complete confidence in them, and the way you stuck to it in that uncomfortable little turret all those times, were a great help to me and gave me confidence that when any Jerry came too close he would get all he deserved - so that I was perfectly happy from that point of view on those trips. I hope the Jerries have not hit your pub. The best of luck to you."

M.T.B. 102 has been preserved, and in 2012 she led the procession of vessels participating in the Queen's Diamond Jubilee Pageant on the Thames. She is cared for by The M.T.B. 102 Trust. Her hastily created Rear-Admiral's pennant also survives.

St. Nazaire - Posthumous "Mention"

On 26 February 1942, Commander R. E. D. Ryder, R.N., was summoned to a meeting in London chaired by the dynamic new Director of Combined Operations, Lord Louis Mountbatten. Ryder listened as Mountbatten unveiled an audacious plan to destroy an unspecified enemy port, utilising a destroyer packed with explosives and a landing by Commando troops of the Special Service Brigade. Mountbatten went on to announce that Commander R. E. D. Ryder, R.N., would command the operation's naval forces. Having coolly confirmed his acceptance, Ryder was introduced to his army opposite number, Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Newman.

Newman bombarded him with questions regarding the naval side of the operation. Still ignorant of the target's location, an exasperated Ryder demanded to know the name of the port they were supposed to hit. "Haven't they told you?", asked the astonished Newman, "it's St. Nazaire." Thus Operation *Chariot* was born. The strategic value of St. Nazaire was paramount to the Kriegsmarine, as it contained the only dry dock on the Nazi-occupied Atlantic seaboard capable of berthing the battleship *Tirpitz*. This vast facility, known as the 'Normandie' Dock after the French transatlantic liner, measured 1148 feet in length and 164 feet across, and formed a passageway between Europe's largest wet dock, the Bassin de Penhoet, and the Loire estuary. It was sealed by sliding lock gates, or 'caissons', strong enough to withstand the tremendous outside water pressure and accidental collision by ships.

After the London meeting, Ryder and Newman had just one month to organise the raid down to the last detail. The chosen destroyer, H.M.S. *Campbeltown*, was sent to Devonport for a four and half ton high explosive charge to be positioned and wired up just behind the forward gun support pillar. This area was then enclosed in a specially constructed steel tank and encased in concrete, to prevent the Germans from accessing, making safe and dismantling the charges after the *Campbeltown* had rammed the caisson.

Meanwhile, a suitable armada of Naval craft, chiefly M.Ls to carry the Commandos, was assembled. Ryder chose M.G.B. 314 as his Headquarters Ship because she was equipped with a radar set and echo sounder, necessary aids to lead the assault force over the Loire estuary mudflats and into battle. A Fairmile 'C' class boat of mahogany hard-chine construction, M.G.B. 314 was commanded by Lieutenant D. M. C. Curtis, R.N.V.R. Powered by three 850 h.p. supercharged engines, producing speeds of up to 26 knots, she was heavily armed, with a Rolls semi-automatic 2-pounder aft, two twin heavy machine guns amidships and a 2-pounder Vickers pom-pom forward, at which Able Seaman W. A. 'Bill' Savage was to win his V.C. and Stephens his posthumous mention in despatches.

Stephens joined M.G.B. 314 as a replacement gunner to take over the forward pom-pom from Savage, just a few days before the raid. James G. Dorrian's *Storming St. Nazaire* tells the story: 'As he [Bill Savage] was unable to carry out his duties, Curtis brought on board, as a replacement for Bill, the extremely competent 'regular' gunnery rating, Able Seaman 'Lofty' Stephens. Although he had been relieved by Stephens, Bill remained on board and, when he was sufficiently recovered, returned to his post on the pom-pom, in his turn displacing Stephens. The new man should, by rights, have left at this point; however with *Chariot* coming up Curtis was loathe to part with such a valuable rating and so Stephens remained with the crew. Ironically, and each man having had legitimate excuses to be elsewhere, it was these two who were destined to die within feet of one another, right at the fag end of the action and with the gunboat almost within sight of the open sea and home.'

On 18 March, M.G.B. 314 joined the attacking force at Falmouth - *Campbeltown*, M.T.B. 74 and sixteen M.Ls which carried Commando squads divided into small demolition, protection and assault parties, each detailed to specific assault tasks. Two destroyers, H.M.S. *Atherstone* and H.M.S. *Tynedale*, were assigned to escort the expedition on its outward journey. The strength of the raiding force was 345 Naval officers and ratings, and 257 Commandos. Nearly 170 would be killed.

At 1400 hours on Thursday 26 March 1942, the raiding force set sail from Falmouth in anti-submarine formation under a protective umbrella of R.A.F. Spitfires. To conserve fuel, M.G.B. 314 was towed by H.M.S. *Atherstone*. At 2000 hours on the next day, 75 miles off St. Nazaire, M.T.B. 74 and M.G.B. 314 discarded their tows. The Gun Boat drew alongside *Atherstone* to take Ryder, Green (the navigator), Newman and his staff aboard. The escorting destroyers broke off and the convoy assumed attack formation with M.G.B. 314 leading *Campbeltown* and two columns of M.Ls.

Towards midnight, as the ships cruised on between the closing banks of the Loire estuary, Bomber Command aircraft began a diversionary air raid. At 0122 hours, Force *Chariot's* luck began to run out. Two shore searchlights swept and settled on *Campbeltown*, whose profile had been modified to resemble a German destroyer. Other lights were switched on and soon the whole force was illuminated in a blaze of light. A German lamp winked out an identification demand. Standing on the bridge of M.G.B. 314, Leading Seaman Pike signalled back in German, temporarily baffling the defenders. Still Force *Chariot* was pushing on to its target. The Germans, unable to identify the ships in mid-river, opened fire.

Aboard *Campbeltown* Lieutenant Commander Beattie rang the ship's bell to signal 'open fire'. The Kriegsmarine ensign was struck and the White Ensign run up in its place. Klaxons sounded throughout the fleet and the night became alive with the sight and sound of battle. The biggest problem for Savage, assisted by his loader Stephens, was identifying the enemy positions against the blinding glare of searchlights. Steaming in at 18 knots and with the port column only 100 yards from the bank, Ryder began to wonder how long his vessels could withstand the rifle and machine-gun fire from the left bank, not to mention the 75 mm., 150 mm., 170 mm. and 6 in. howitzers of the coastal batteries. Incredibly every ship sailed through it all, but *Campbeltown* suffered badly. Two of her Oerlikon Crews were hit, the Quartermaster and Coxswain were killed in the wheelhouse, and her 12-pounder high angle gun was blown into the sea along with the crew of a 3-inch mortar. Bullets and shells, and red, white and green tracer were hitting the ships from all angles.

Blinded by searchlights, Beattie followed behind in the wake of *M.G.B. 314*, as they passed the East Jetty of the Avant porte. Here *314* passed an anchored Sperrbrecher (a heavily armed German gun platform which was known to British Coastal Forces as a 'mini-pocket battleship'), which was blazing away with all its armament. Savage and his pom-pom team sprayed Sperrbrecher 137, traversing from end to end without a single stoppage and silencing every weapon on board, including its formidable 88 mm. gun. This was a remarkable feat of gunnery, bearing in mind they were firing from a pitching and moving platform. Closing fast on the Normandie Dock's massive southern caisson, Curtis swung *314* away to starboard, allowing *Campbeltown* to accelerate during her final run in to ram the lock gates. *314* turned in a complete circle, giving those on board a perfect view of *Campbeltown* as she cut through the anti-torpedo boom. Beattie ordered a slight change in direction to ensure hitting his target square on, leaving the nearby opening to the Old Entrance clear for the M.Ls. At 0134 hours *Campbeltown* smashed into the caisson, tearing back forty feet of her bows.

Her main mission accomplished, *314* now dropped off Newman and his staff at the Old Entrance, while Ryder also came ashore to ascertain how effectively *Campbeltown* had been placed. While he was away, disaster befell most of the M.Ls. One after another fell victim to the horrendous point-blank fire - four M.Ls were destroyed within minutes. Meanwhile, *314*'s decks were crowded with the crew of *Campbeltown*. By the time Ryder returned, it was time to head for open water - but not before witnessing the destruction of two more M.Ls at the Old Mole, where *314* also came under heavy fire. Just at this moment, fully exposed in the bows of *314*, without armour or any protection whatsoever, the pom-pom team - Savage, the No. 2, Able Seaman Frank Smith, and Stephens, the loader, in a magnificent display of accuracy and cool courage which inspired all who witnessed it, fought a savage duel with the powerful Gun 63 in its thick concrete emplacement, just 250 yards away on the Old Mole. The team worked as if at a Gunnery trial, all the while regardless of the webs of tracer rounds passing close around them. German Gun 63 was silenced, several pom-pom rounds going through the bunker's embrasure.

Her decks now a shambles, *314* came under coastal artillery fire while passing Les Morees Tower at 24 knots. Then disaster struck the gallant pom-pom team, when *314* met a heavily armed enemy trawler. Quickly working up to her full speed, the gunboat raced away, on this occasion sorely missing the firepower of her after pom-pom and powered machine guns. Up on the fo'c'sle, gunners Savage, Smith and Stephens had only seconds in which to train and fire their gun before the German ship passed behind the gunboat's stubby superstructure. 'It raked us from stem to stern,' recalls Frank Smith, 'with small-arms fire, bullets and shrapnel flying around, pinging off guard rails and metal fittings, and dull thudding sounds as the bullets hit the splinter mats which were secured to the sides of the bridge. The action was sudden and unexpected; we were no more than a hundred yards away when she opened up on us. We only had time to fire a few rounds off before she was abaft the bridge, and the pom-pom couldn't bear.' (*Storming St. Nazaire* refers)

'And then, almost as suddenly as it had begun, the brief but violent encounter was over. A small fire was visible on the enemy's deck, while the gunboat, sporting a new collection of holes, appeared to have got away with a clumsy encounter which could have spelled the end for all of them. The engines were all right, there was no vital damage to the structure, nor was there any evidence of fatal casualties. It was only when Frank Smith attempted to train the pom-pom and found it would not budge that it was discovered that Bill Savage lay slumped across the elevating wheel. Thinking at first that Bill had merely fainted, Frank was greatly distressed to learn that his fellow gunner, with whom every danger of the night had been shared in equal lots, was in fact dead. Hit by a small shell or by chunks of shrapnel, Bill had died instantly from a massive, open chest wound, during the very last throes of an action whose enviable list of honours would include a Victoria Cross in his name, in recognition of the courage displayed by so many of the ratings. Ordinary Seaman Bill Whittle fetched a blanket and covered Bill's body with it. Later Peter Ellingham and Ordinary Telegraphist Reynolds would be detailed to prepare the remains for an eventual transfer to a destroyer. With Bill dead and the loading number, Able Seaman Stephens, dying nearby, Frank was left alone on the gun until such time as Curtis could detail a relief ...'

Able Seaman Dick 'Lofty' Stephens was given first aid by *314*'s medical officer, Sub-Lieutenant Christopher Worsley, R.N.V.R.: 'I found a sea-boot containing a torn-off leg, which I threw into the river, lying between the pom-pom and the forward ready-use locker. I looked around for the limb's former owner and found him lying on the deck near the site of my first action station. The leg had been ripped off obliquely downward from the inner side of the groin, leaving so short a stump that it was not possible to apply a tourniquet. To try and stop the bleeding I bound a field dressing on it as high and as tightly as I was able, then covered the rest of the wound with more field dressings. Except for injecting a syrette of morphine, there was nothing more I could do for him, so I continued on my round.'

Soon after, the destroyers *Atherstone* and *Brocklesby* were sighted. It was decided to scuttle *314*. Her survivors and casualties were transferred to *Brocklesby*. Stephens died in the ship's sick bay later that night. His body was brought home to Himbleton and interred in the cemetery of St. Mary Magdelene Church.

Savage was buried at Falmouth. The award of his posthumous V.C. was announced in the *London Gazette* of 21 May 1942, for his own bravery and **on behalf of 'many others unnamed, in Motor Launches, Motor Gun Boats and Torpedo Boats, who gallantly carried out their duty in entirely exposed positions against enemy fire at very close range.'** Men like Stephens, who, in accordance with the practice at the time of restricting the grant of certain gallantry medals to casualties, was awarded a posthumous mention in despatches.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation and photographs, including the recipient's M.I.D. certificate in the name of 'Able Seaman Albert Richard Carver Stephens, D.S.M., H.M. M.G.B. 314', dated 21 May 1942, and related Admiralty forwarding letter to his mother, which states 'this Seaman served as Second Coxswain. During the action he showed outstanding zeal and devotion to duty, doing invaluable work wherever it was most wanted. He was mortally wounded while helping at the pom-pom'; his Buckingham Palace memorial scroll, in the name of 'Able Seaman A. R. C. Stephens, D.S.M., Royal Navy'; the above quoted letter from Christopher Dreyer, congratulating Stephens on the award of his D.S.M., undated, sent from H.M.S. *Beehive*, Felixstowe; a Christmas card with photograph of M.T.B. 102 at speed, inscribed by the recipient, 'To Aunty from Dick'; and a fine selection of childhood and Naval career photographs (approximately 25 images).

x45

A Second World War D.S.M. awarded to Leading Seaman A. E. Whittleton, Royal Navy, H.M.S. *Gwenllian*, for good work in discovering and sweeping a large minefield laid by E-boats off the Humber

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.VI.R. (Ldg. Smn. A. E. Whittleton, LT/JX. 189941) *very fine*

£600-700

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 6 June 1944: 'For leadership, skill and devotion to duty in an important minesweeping operation. Leading Seaman Arthur Ernest Whittleton, LT/JX.189941 (Scarborough).'

The Honours and Awards Committee report states: 'H.M. Ships were engaged in discovering and sweeping up a not inconsiderable minefield laid by E-boats off the Humber. The work was done speedily and there have been no casualties to shipping.'

Leading Seaman Whittleton was serving aboard H.M.S. *Gwenllian* and was recommended 'for cheerfulness, efficiency and devotion to duty in these operations.' The other ships of the Humber Minesweeping Force engaged in these operations were B.Y.M.S. 2211 and 2173, and H.M.S. *Property*, *Loch Moidart*, *Prophet*, *Fezenta*, *Alafoss*, *Bracondene*, *Varanga*, *Rotherslade* and *Loch Eriboll*.

x46



A rare Palestine 1946 operations D.S.M. awarded to Able Seaman Richard Theaker, Royal Navy, H.M.S. *Rowena* for 'gallantry and leadership while serving with the Palestine Patrol, in intercepting the illegal immigrant ship *Palmach*

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.VI.R. (A.B. R. Theaker. P/JX. 697768) *very fine and rare*

£2000-2600

Provenance: Douglas-Morris Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, 16 October 1996.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 25 November 1947: 'For gallant and distinguished service while operating with the Palestine Patrol in intercepting illegal immigrant ships.'

The original recommendation states: 'For gallantry and leadership while serving with the Palestine Patrol, in intercepting the illegal immigrant ship *Palmach* on 21st/22nd September 1946.'

Seedie's Roll gives the following information: 'For the boarding of the *Palmach* 21 September 1946 whilst serving in the Minesweeper H.M.S. *Rowena*.' Only six D.S.M.'s were awarded for these post war operations in Palestine, three for services in 1946 and three for services in 1947. Of the three awards for services in 1946, Able Seaman Theaker is named first in the 'Order of Merit'.

The following extract appeared in *The Times*, 22 & 23 September 1946: 'The most serious clash yet on board an illegal immigrant ship occurred in Palestine waters last night when a caique was boarded two and a half miles south of the Palestine-Syria border. One Jew was killed, and several members of the boarding party as well as other immigrants were injured. The caique, which the Jews have named the *Palmach*, is now in Haifa Bay with an armed guard on board, and her passengers will be trans-shipped tomorrow before being taken to Cyprus.

It is not unlikely that the ship came down the Syrian coast. She had been sighted earlier but about midnight the Minesweeper H.M.S. *Rowena* closed up to hail her in French, Italian and English, and inform the passengers that a party was coming on board. Officers and seamen climbed over the side on to the ship's deck and were then met with a rush. The immigrants used crowbars, hatchets, knives, and any weapon they could find.

One seaman fired his rifle and a Jew was killed. The situation then became dangerous, and the Jews were again hailed and warned that tear smoke would be used. Resistance continued until the use of five grenades of tear smoke allowed the boarding party to get the vessel under control. The *Palmach* was then taken in tow, and reached Haifa this morning when eight sick passengers were taken to hospital. Eighteen detonators and a soapbox containing a piece of Italian T.N.T. in each cake of soap were later found in the ship.'

Sold with a comprehensive file of research including the full Honours and Awards Committee report with recommendations for all awards and copied extracts from *The Royal Navy and the Palestine Patrol*, by Ninian Stewart.

x47



A Great War 'Western Front' 1916 M.M. group of four awarded to Gunner A. E. Hartley, Royal Field Artillery

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (W-1568 Gnr. A. E. Hartley. C. By, 122/Bde: R.F.A.); 1914-15 STAR (W-1568 Gnr. A. E. Hartley. R. F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (W-1568 Gnr. A. E. Hartley. R.A.) *good very fine (4)* £300-400

M.M. *London Gazette* 16 November 1916.

Albert Edward Hartley attested for the Royal Field Artillery at Colne, Lancashire, on 15 February 1915, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 24 December 1915. He was discharged on 31 March 1920, after 5 years and 46 days' service.

48

A Great War 1916 'Somme' M.M. awarded to Private J. Blackburn, 45th Australian Infantry Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, for his gallantry as a battalion bomber during the attack on Munster Alley, 7 August 1916

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (1728 Pte. J. Blackburn. 45/Aust: Inf: Bn:) *contact marks, nearly very fine* £600-800

M.M. *London Gazette* 16 November 1916. The original recommendation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry during our attack on Munster Alley on the afternoon of the 7th August 1916 in that he held back the enemy with bombs whilst a block was being built at the head of the trench.'

Jeff Blackburn was born in Harrison, Indiana, United States of America, in February 1879. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force, at Sydney, 29 January 1916, and embarked for the Middle East in H.T. *Cermic* 14 April 1916. Blackburn arrived in Alexandria in May 1916, and embarked for France the following month. He served with the 45th Australian Infantry Battalion as part of the 12th Australian Brigade, 4th Australian Division in the French theatre of war.

Blackburn was awarded his M.M. for gallantry in operations on the Somme, in particular during the attack on Munster Alley, 7 August 1916. During the latter action he received a shrapnel wound to his left thigh, as a consequence of which he was evacuated to a hospital in the UK. Blackburn was invalided back to Australia in the *Wiltshire*, arriving in Sydney in December 1916. He was discharged medically unfit 17 March 1917.

49



A Great War 1916 'Somme' M.M. group of four awarded to Private G. White, 12th Australian Machine Gun Company, Australian Imperial Force, for his gallant conduct as a runner at Pozieres, 5 - 15 August 1916

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (2032 Pte. G. White. No. 12 Coy. Aust: M.G.C.) *minor edge bruising*; 1914-15 STAR (2023 Pte. G. White. 4 F. Anb. A.I.F.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2023 Pte. G. White. 4/F. Amb. A.I.F.) mounted for display, *scratch to obverse of BWM, otherwise generally very fine or better (4)* £800-1000

M.M. *London Gazette* 16 November 1916. The original recommendation states:

'Pte. White was conspicuous for continuous good work and devotion to duty at Pozieres while employed as 'runner' from 5th - 15th August. The man performed his duties without a rest and without once failing to deliver all messages through the very heavy enemy barrages.'

George White was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1893. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force, at Melbourne, 2 October 1914. He disembarked at Egypt in September 1915, and was hospitalised with a sprained ankle. White initially served with the 4th Field Ambulance, Australian Army Medical Corps, before transferring to the 45th Australian Infantry Battalion in 1916. He transferred to the 12th Australian Machine Gun Company, 30 May 1916, and served with them as part of the 4th Australian Division in the French theatre of war.

White was awarded his M.M. for gallantry in operations on the Somme, in particular as a runner at Pozieres, 5 - 15 August 1918. He was also tried by Court Martial on four occasions. White returned to Australia in H.T. *Shropshire*, and was discharged in 1919.

50

A Great War 1917 'Ypres' M.M. group of four awarded to Sapper G. Clark, 3rd Field Company, Australian Engineers, Australian Imperial Force, for saving the life of a wounded runner during operations at Polygon de Zonnebeke, 20 September 1917. He received a gun shot wound to the leg, 16 March 1918, which developed Tetanus

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (1996 Sapr. G. Clark. 3/F. Coy Aust: E.); 1914-15 STAR (1996 Spr. C. Clark. 3/F. C. Eng. A.I.F.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1996 Spr. G. Clark. 3 F.C.E. A.I.F.) mounted for display, *traces of verdigris to Star, pair with official corrections, generally very fine or better* (4) £600-800

M.M. *London Gazette* 17 December 1917. The original recommendation states:

'During the operations east of Ypres on 20th September 1917, this man was employed as a runner. He was continually going between advanced lines and Brigade Headquarters and in spite of heavy shelling delivered messages. On one occasion his fellow runner was badly wounded and Clark carried him on his shoulders until assistance was obtained when he delivered his messages, and returned alone through heavy shelling to the forward position.'

George Clark was born in Taranaki, New Zealand, in 1890. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force 7 September 1915. Clark disembarked at Egypt in January 1916, and embarked for France in S.S. *Ballarat* in March 1916. He served with the 3rd Field Company, Australian Engineers as part of the 1st Australian Division in the French theatre of war.

Clark was awarded his M.M. for gallantry in connection with operations at Polygon de Zonnebeke, Ypres, 20 September 1917. He was subsequently tried by Court Martial, and also received a gun shot wound to the leg, 16 March 1918. The wound developed tetanus, and Clark became dangerously ill. He returned to Australia in H.T. *Carpentaria* in August 1918, and was discharged 18 November 1918.

After the war Clark wrote to the authorities claiming that his M.M. had been lost at sea when the troopship *Barunga* was torpedoed, he also claimed that he had not been issued with his Great War campaign medals. From the extant official paperwork it would appear that the issuing authorities in Australia had tried to contact Clark a number of times after the war, but did not have the correct address for him. Their records listed that in 1919 Clark's M.M. remained unclaimed and was put into storage - it was finally released to him in 1932. He successfully claimed his campaign medals for the first time in the same year.

51

A Great War 1917 'Zonnebeke and Broodseinde operations' M.M. awarded to Lance-Corporal 22nd Australian Infantry Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, a Lewis Gunner who engaged from the hip, and was twice wounded in action during the course of the conflict

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (4447 Pte. G. Green. 22/Aust: Inf:) *edge bruising, therefore nearly very fine* £600-800

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 January 1918. The original recommendation states:

'For most conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. At Zonnebeke, Belgium, on 4th October 1917 this Lewis Gunner was in the lead wave. Advancing under the barrage he effectively used his gun from the hip until a hostile post was encountered. He brought his gun into action against this post and engaged the enemy gun crew thus enabling detachment of our troops to work around and bomb the garrison. At Broodseinde, Belgium, on 9th October 1917 he again showed great skill in handling his gun and inflicted severe losses on the enemy on more than one occasion. Although physically worn out and exhausted he remained constantly on duty and contributed materially to the success of the operation.'

George Green was born in Mallow, Cork, Ireland. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force, 28 January 1916, and embarked for France 14 September 1916. Green served with the 22nd Australian Infantry Battalion as part of the 6th Australian Brigade, 2nd Australian Division in the French theatre of war.

Green was awarded his M.M. for gallantry in operations at Zonnebeke, 4 October 1917, and at Broodseinde 9 October 1917. The Battalion War Diary for 4 October 1917 records:

'Our barrage opened at 6am (Zero time). In conjunction with 8th Bn A.I.F. on our right, and 25th Bn A.I.F. on our left, the Battalion advanced to the attack.... the objective being the Red Line. The advancing waves almost at once encountered the enemy in force. Parties with fixed bayonets were met advancing. It soon became evident that we had anticipated an enemy attack. Considerable casualties were inflicted by our Lewis Gunners firing from the hip.... The number of prisoners captured by the Bn is difficult to estimate, as some parties were sent to rear by routes outside the Brigade Boundaries. A conservative estimate would be 200. Mopping-up later resulted in the capture of 2 Battn, Commanders and staff, and important maps and orders... Enemy losses were severe, as our mopper-uppers bombed pill boxes and occupants thereof were killed.'

Green advanced to Lance-Corporal in January 1918, and received a gun shot wound to his hand, 29 July 1918. He received a more serious set of wounds, 3 October 1918, when he was shot in the arm, hand and knee. Green returned to Australia in S.S. *Orontes* in December 1918, and was discharged 30 January 1919. He died in Melbourne Hospital, 25 June 1919.

52

A Great War 1918 'Somme' M.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant E. B. Mundle, 3rd Australian Pioneer Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, for his gallant conduct as a runner during an offensive west of Bray-sur-Somme, 22 August 1918. He had been gassed three months prior to the action

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (2850 Pte. E. B. Mundle. 3/Aust: Pnr: Bn:); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2850 A-Sgt. E. B. Mundle. 3-Pnr. Bn. A.I.F.) mounted for display, *generally good very fine* (3) £700-900

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 February 1919. The original recommendation states:

'On the early morning of the 22nd August 1918 during the offensive on the west of Bray-sur-Somme, No. 2850 Private Edward Baker Mundle was employed as a runner, attached to Lt. J. H. James MC. He was continuously carrying messages after the objective was reached, from the front line, which was on the slope just in front of the village, and was swept continuously by enemy machine gun and rifle fire, which was particularly bad in this quarter. Through the messages he took to the Trench Mortar Officer and to Company Headquarters, however, the situation was able to be effectively dealt with and communication kept up. Throughout the whole operation, Private Mundle showed great courage and devotion to duty, setting a splendid example to all ranks.'

Edward Barker Mundle was born in Balmain, Sydney, Australia, in 1892, and was educated at the Western Australia School of Mines. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force, at Blackley Hill, 8 February 1916, and embarked for the UK in S.S. *Benalla* at the end of the year. Mundle embarked for France 3 May 1917, and served with the 3rd Australian Pioneer Battalion as part of the 3rd Australian Division in the French theatre of war.

Mundle was gassed 26 May 1918. He was awarded his M.M. for gallantry in operations on the Somme, in particular during the offensive west of Bray-sur-Somme, 22 August 1918. The latter action was the first time that the Battalion had been engaged in an infantry capacity since its arrival in France.

Mundle returned to Australia in H.T. *Kildonian Castle* in September 1919, and was discharged 28 April 1919.

53

A Great War 1918 'Somme' M.M. awarded to Corporal A. V. Holt, 28th Australian Infantry Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, for his gallantry at Villers Bretonneux, 8 August 1918, when 'The Diggers of 'A' Company, led by Lieutenant J. Hopkins (later wounded), advanced with a home-made flag bearing the 28th Battalion colour patch, made from material 'salvaged' from Villers Bretonneux. Another machine gun nest temporarily held up the advance, until Sergeant M. A. Farrelly and Corporal A. V. Holt attacked the post, killing six of the garrison and capturing six others. The advance was immediately resumed'

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (5878 Cpl. A. V. Holt. 28/Inf: A.I.F.) *very fine*

£600-800

M.M. *London Gazette* 24 January 1919. The original recommendation (in which Holt is jointly listed with Sergeant M. A. Farrelly) states:

'During the attack East of Villers Bretonneux near Amiens on the 8th August 1918, these two N.C.O.s rushed a German Machine Gun which was firing on our troops. They captured it killing six of the crew and taking six prisoners. This act enabled the advance to be continued.'

Alexander Victor Holt was born in Perth, Australia. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force, 20 April 1916, and embarked for France 10 October 1916. Holt served with the 28th Australian Infantry Battalion as part of the 7th Australian Brigade, 2nd Australian Division in the French theatre of war.

Holt was awarded his M.M. for gallantry in operations on the Somme, in particular during an action east of Villers Bretonneux, 8 August 1918. The Battalion War Diary for 7-8 August 1918 records that the attack was a complete success with the Battalion taking 5 German officers and 68 other ranks prisoner, as well as capturing four 77mm field guns, three heavy and four light machine guns, and 4 light trench mortars.

The Blue and White Diamond - The History of the 28th Battalion 1914-19 gives the following additional details for the attack:

'Lieutenant J. C. Birt, brandishing his revolver, leapt into an enemy post and forced the surrender of its garrison of twenty enemy troops and two machine guns. The Diggers of 'A' Company, led by Lieutenant J. Hopkins (later wounded), advanced with a home-made flag bearing the 28th Battalion colour patch, made from material 'salvaged' from Villers Bretonneux. Another machine gun nest temporarily held up the advance, until Sergeant M. A. Farrelly and Corporal A. V. Holt attacked the post, killing six of the garrison and capturing six others. The advance was immediately resumed. Privates S. W. Robinson and A. Knowles rushed a third strong point. The two Diggers charged the post with a Lewis Gun, inflicted heavy casualties on the garrison and forced the surrender of twenty Germans.'

Holt received a gun shot wound to his knee, 2 September 1918, and was invalided back to Australia in H.T. *Takaola* 25 December 1918. He was discharged 26 May 1920.

54

A Great War 1918 'Somme' M.M. awarded to Private P. E. Hall, 54th Australian Infantry Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, for heroically carrying out his duties as a stretcher bearer at Villers Bretonneux, despite being both gassed and blown up by a Minenwerfer shell, 24-25 April 1918

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (3396 Pte P. E. Hall. 54/Aust: Inf:) *lacquered, nearly very fine*

£600-800

M.M. *London Gazette* 29 October 1918. The original recommendation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This man was a stretcher bearer and although suffering from the effects of gas, during the action at Villers Bretonneux, France, on 24th and 25th April, 1918, he continuously attended wounded under intense artillery and machine gun fire. He was blown up by a Minenwerfer shell, but refused to leave his work until all wounded had been evacuated. His self-sacrifice, courage and devotion to duty are deserving of the highest praise.'

Percy Edward Hall was born in Broken Hill, New South Wales, Australia, in 1894. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force, 18 November 1916, and embarked for France on H.M.A.T. *Anchor*, 24 January 1917. Hall served with the 54th Australian Infantry Battalion as part of the 14th Australian Brigade, 5th Australian Division in the French theatre of war. He was wounded in action 9 April 1918, before being awarded his M.M. for gallantry in operations on the Somme, in particular during the action of Villers Bretonneux, 24-25 April 1918. Hall was gassed at least twice during the Great War.

Hall returned to Australia in H.T. *Ceramic* in January 1919, and was discharged 24 April 1920. He died in December 1953, and is buried in Rookwood Cemetery, Sydney, Australia.

55

A Great War 1918 'Somme' M.M. pair awarded to Private A. N. Bowley, 2nd Battalion Australian Machine Gun Corps, Australian Imperial Force, who was twice wounded during the course of the war

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (1324 Pte. A. N. Bowley. 2/Aust: M.G.C.); 1914-15 STAR (1324 Pte. A. N. Bowley. 24/Bn A.I.F.) *very fine (2)*

£600-800

M.M. *London Gazette* 24 January 1919.

The original recommendation states: 'In the attack on the 9th August 1918, at Franerville near Amiens, he [Bowley] showed great resource and presence of mind. Forward of the objective he saw one of our teams knocked out by point blank shell fire. Without hesitation he ran forward into no-man's land, brought the gun back to his team and put it into action. He then went forward again, bandaged the wounded and carried them back under heavy fire. Though deafened and stunned, Pte. Bowley carried on for hours assisting the wounded from no-man's land back to safety. His courage and devotion to duty were most conspicuous.'

A. N. Bowley was born in Creswick, Victoria, Australia, in 1895. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force at the town of his birth on 12 April 1915, and was posted to the 24th Australian Infantry Battalion. He served with the battalion in Gallipoli, before embarking for Egypt in January 1916. Bowley served in the French theatre of war from March 1916, and was twice wounded in action, 30 June 1916 and 5 August 1916 respectively.

Bowley was sent to the UK to recuperate after his last wound, returning to France in May 1917. He served with the 2nd Battalion Australian Machine Gun Corps, as part of the 2nd Australian Division on the Somme, and was awarded his M.M. for gallantry in the attack at Franerville near Amiens, 9 August 1918. He returned to Australia in H.M.A.T. *Tras-Os-Montes*, and was discharged 22 July 1919. Bowley died on 25 August 1921.

- 56 A Great War 1918 'Somme' M.M. group of three awarded to Lance-Corporal F. H. Jenkin, 11th Australian Field Ambulance, Australian Army Medical Corps, Australian Imperial Force, for his repeated gallantry as a stretcher bearer near Albert, 4 April 1918**
 MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (71 Pte. - L. Cpl. - F. H. Jenkin. 11/F.A. Aust: A.M.C.) *partially officially corrected*; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (71 L/Cpl. F. H. Jenkin. A.M.C. A.I.F.) mounted for display, *good very fine* (3) £600-800
 M.M. *London Gazette* 16 July 1918. The original recommendation states:
 'On the night April 4th 1918 he was in charge of the stretcher bearers at R.A.P. at Buire near Albert on the Ancre river. He took over this post which was quite new territory to him in the dark. He was responsible for the quick and successful evacuation of a large number of wounded men to the loading post, making many trips himself under heavy shell fire. He set a fine example of courage and determination to the other bearers, and his conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty are worthy of recognition.'
Francis Henry Jenkin was born in Plymouth, England, in 1892. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force, at Melbourne, 10 May 1915, and arrived in the UK in September 1916. Jenkin embarked for France 24 November 1916, and served with the 11th Australian Field Ambulance as part of the 3rd Ambulance Division, Australian Army Medical Corps in the French theatre of war.
 Jenkin returned to Australia in S.S. *Ascanices* in November 1919, and was discharged 5 January 1920.
-
- 57 A Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Acting Sergeant David W. Johnson, 87th Siege Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, late Royal Navy**
 MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (59581 Cpl. D. W. Johnson R.G.A.); EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (D. W. Johnson, Boy 1 Cl. H.M.S. St. George.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (59581 A. Sgt. D. W. Johnson. R.A.) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £360-400
 M.M. *London Gazette* 13 February 1919: '59581 Johnson, D. W., 87th Sge. By. (Taunton).'
-
- 58 A Great War M.M. awarded to Gunner C. T. Morgan, Royal Garrison Artillery**
 MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (43126 Gnr: C. T. Morgan, 78/Sge: By: R.G.A.); together with the related miniature award, *good very fine* £200-240
 M.M. *London Gazette* 7 October 1918.
Cadwaldr T. Morgan attested for the Royal Garrison Artillery at Bargoed, Glamorganshire, and served during the Great War with No. 78 Siege Battery.
-
- 59 A Great War M.M. group of three awarded to Corporal A. E. Dees, Royal Engineers**
 MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (211061 M.C. Cpl. A. E. Dees. R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (211061 Cpl. A. E. Dees. R.E.) *good very fine* (3) £240-280
 M.M. *London Gazette* 24 January 1919.
Albert Edward Dees attested for the Royal Engineers at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and served during the Great War with the 34th Divisional Signal Company, Royal Engineers.
 Sold together with a silver identity bracelet, inscribed 'A. E. Dees. 18 Trentham Ave. Newcastle Tyne' and 'GALW 170/1 C of E'.
-
- x60 A Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant C. W. Clements, East Kent Regiment**
 MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (S-9983 Pte. -A. Cpl.- C. W. Clements. 6/E. Kent R.); 1914-15 STAR (SR-9983 Pte. C. W. Clements. E. Kent R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (SR-9983 Sgt. C. W. Clements. E. Kent R.); together with the recipient's SILVER WAR BADGE (B301034) *nearly very fine* (4) £300-400
 M.M. *London Gazette* 19 March 1918.
Charles Walter Clements attested for the East Kent Regiment at Faversham, Kent, on 18 April 1911, and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 9 February 1915, first with the 1st Battalion, and latterly with the 6th Battalion, with whom he was awarded the Military Medal. Advanced Sergeant, he was discharged on 12 September 1919.
 Sold together with the named enclosure for the Silver War Badge.
-
- 61 A Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Private William S. Veale, Rifle Brigade, late Merchant Navy**
 MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (3-31330 Pte. W. S. Veale. 2/Rif: Brig.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL (S-31330 Pte. W. S. Veale. Rif. Brig.); MERCANTILE MARINE WAR MEDAL (William S. Veale); VICTORY MEDAL (S-31330 Pte. W. S. Veale. Rif. Brig.) mounted for display, *good very fine* (4) £300-360
 M.M. *London Gazette* 13 September 1918: 'S/31330 Pte. W. S. Veale, R. Bde. (Putney).'
-
- x62 A Great War M.M. awarded to Private A. W. Eaglestone, Rifle Brigade**
 MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (S-31675 Pte. A. W. Eaglestone. 13/Rif: Brig;) *edge bruise, worn, therefore fine* £180-220
 M.M. *London Gazette* 14 October 1918.
Alfred William Eaglestone was born in Dartford, Kent, on 9 September 1898, and attested for the Rifle Brigade on 8 September 1916. He served during the Great War on the Western Front from 1917, and suffered a gun shot wound to the left leg and right thigh on 24 August 1918. He was admitted to the Canadian Red Cross Hospital at Taplow, Buckinghamshire, on 18 September 1918.
-
- x63 A Great War M.M. awarded to Private J. H. Jenkinson, 1/3 West Riding Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps**
 MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (405147 Pte. J. H. Jenkinson. 1/3 W. Rid: F.A. R.A.M.C.) *good very fine* £200-260
 M.M. *London Gazette* 10 September 1918.
J. H. Jenkinson attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps at Sheffield, and served during the Great War with the 1/3rd West Riding Field Ambulance.



A rare Second World War Immediate M.M. and Bar group of seven awarded to Sergeant Harry J. Guest, Royal Natal Carbineers, late Transvaal Scottish - "I dare wager he holds the unofficial record for the number of personal combats engaged in by a South African infantryman."

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., with SECOND AWARD BAR (27087 Pte. H. J. Guest, 1 T.S.) official correction to second initial; 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, 8th Army; ITALY STAR; WAR MEDAL, with M.I.D. oak leaf; AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL, these last five all officially impressed '27087 H. J. Guest'; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, Union of South Africa, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Sgt. H. J. Guest R.N. C.) *nearly extremely fine (7)* *£6000-8000*





Guest with his Bren gun in the desert

Only 6 Bars to the Military Medal awarded to South African forces during the Second World War, out of only 181 throughout the Commonwealth for the entire war.

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 October 1941 (East Africa). The original recommendation states:

'Private Harry James Guest, 1st Transvaal Scottish. For Marked Gallantry in Action at COMBOLCIA PASS on 22 Apr 41. When his Company was pinned by fire, Pte Guest crept forward with a Bren Gun and put two M.Gs out of action with the result that the Company was able to continue its advance.'

Bar to M.M. *London Gazette* 8 March 1945 (Italy). The original recommendation states:

'Corporal (temporary) Harry James Guest, 1st Royal Natal Carbineers. For outstanding leadership and gallantry. On the morning of 10th Oct 44 "D" Coy were attacking Mount Stanco. No. 13 Platoon was held up by very heavy M.G. & rifle fire. No. 27087 Cpl. H. J. Guest was ordered to work round to the rear of the enemy encountering dug-in enemy on his way. These were destroyed and others forced to withdraw in disorder. Continuing, 5 more enemy were encountered and 4 destroyed and 1 taken P.O.W., and the advance was able to continue. Cpl. Guest by his courage and initiative and example was in a large measure responsible for this success.'

Harry James Guest was born on 3rd May 1920 at Kranskop, near Greytown, Natal, and educated at Greytown High School. His father, then Trooper C. W. Guest, Natal Mounted Police, was awarded the Natal D.C.M. for bravery at Impanza between Keate's Drift and Greytown during the Bambata Rebellion of 1906, when a small body of Natal Police were ambushed and their casualties were four killed and five wounded. The father and son combination of Natal D.C.M. and M.M. and Bar is probably unique in the annals of South African military history.

Harry left school at 16 and his first job was with African Guarantee and in due course he was called up for peacetime training, from 7 January 1937, with the Natal Mounted Rifles. African Guarantee transferred him to Johannesburg in April 1940, which also brought him a transfer to the 1st Batt. The Transvaal Scottish. It was at Combolcia that Private Guest was awarded the Immediate Military Medal in the action when Captain "Doolie" Briscoe, M.C., had been badly wounded and, in spite of the efforts of his Runner Private Lightfoot to carry him to safety, died. Private Lightfoot was awarded the D.C.M. for his part in this action.

Private Guest with his No. 2 on the Bren, Eddie Ford, then decided to try to outflank the Italian position, which they did and got behind 4 Italian Machine Gun positions. The Bren in Guest and Ford's hands did the rest - "They were sitting ducks" Harry remarked. Harry's ability and sixth sense to be able to recognise the opportunity to outflank a position accounts in some way for his many successes not only on patrol but when engaged in a set piece attack, and in addition to be able to extricate his platoon on occasions when they were in extreme danger and very vulnerable.

Throughout the Western Desert campaign, especially during the time when the roster meant a night patrol every ten days that stories of Harry's escapades would circulate the Battalion, always aggressive, always a deadly shot with his Bren, especially from the hip.

Just before "A" Coy went in at Alamein his platoon commander Lieutenant Mike Webb turned to him and said "I bet you five pounds I get a pair of Gerry binoculars before you." Guest said, "You're on, Sir" - and then it was Fix Bayonets - through the wire and into German positions. No quarter given and none expected. When the positions had been taken and it was possible to take stock of the situation the gallant Mike Webb had been wounded and was cursing his fate. Harry walked across to see how he was, and when Mike Webb saw a pair of Gerry binoculars around Guest's neck he looked up at him and said: "You bloody bastard Harry".

At Alamein, it had been a close thing for Harry as his Bren jammed, luckily so did the Luger of the German officer whom Harry had singled out. In a split second Harry dropped his Bren and grabbed his spare barrel from his No. 2 and felled the Gerry with one mighty swipe across the chest and face.

Harry says that when the Battalion was at Qassasin due to return to the Union, one day Mike Webb returned to the Battalion, as he had been discharged from hospital and was due to second to the British Army, where he won a Bar to his M.C. with No. 2 R.M. Commando, to say "Good-bye". The first person Mike Webb looked for was Harry, and when he found him there was an outstretched hand and a £5 note in it. "That was Mike Webb" said Harry with a smile.

After service in Abyssinia and the Western Desert, Harry Guest returned to South Africa in January 1943. He was presented with the M. M. at Pretoria on 3 December 1943. The battle at Combolcia Pass earned the Transvaal Scottish the sixth of their seven Battle Honours for the campaign in East Africa and Abyssinia 1940-41. In addition to his Immediate M.M., Guest was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 30 December 1941) for services during the period February to July 1941.



Guest, front left

It was when the Transvaal Scottish was at Barberton, that a strong rumour circulated to the effect that a Dominion Brigade was to be formed in the U.K. to go across to France with the Invasion. The rumour had it that the Royal Natal Carbineers would form the South African Battalion of this Brigade. The hundred men, including Guest, who volunteered or requested transfers to the R.N.C., were some of the finest in the Regiment and were a great loss to the Scottish. They were not men who had joined the army to do their bit, but rather men who had trained themselves to be aggressive soldiers, men who had one purpose during the war and that was to get on with the job and destroy the enemy.

Harry Guest soon established a reputation for himself in the Carbineers for patrol work and glowing accounts of his work in the Apennines circulated. A Sixth Division colleague is reported in *Stoep Talk*, by The Pilgrim, at the time as saying of Guest, "Harry is in every way a character, a holy terror at hand-to-hand fighting in which field I dare wager he holds the unofficial record for the number of personal combats engaged in by a South African infantryman."

In an account of the capture by the Royal Natal Carbineers of Monte Stanco, on the 5th Army front in Italy, an Army observer says that the objective was not just another hill in the Apennines, but a key feature from which, in a savage battle two days before, German S.S. troops had driven back a battalion of Allied troops fighting with the 6th South African Armoured Troops. The Carbineers fought their way up and took their objective and held on to it for seven hours while the mass of Germans, who greatly outnumbered them, formed up and regardless of loss counter-attacked the exposed right flank. Amongst other acts of gallantry performed that day, Corporal Guest, of No. 12 Platoon, led his section which cleaned up four spandaus and found himself at one stage on his feet facing the largest German soldier he swears he's ever seen, also standing up with a spandau levelled at him! Guest's tommy gun jammed and as fate would have it the German's spandau must have also jammed because he didn't fire either! In those split seconds Harry shouted to the man next to him "Take him Basil" (Sergeant Basil Beam, M.M.), which saved Guest. After the battle of Monte Stanco Guest was granted an Immediate Bar to his M.M. earned three years earlier.

A few days after the battle of Monte Stanco, Acting Sergeant Guest was ordered to Proceed with his depleted platoon to fill a gap between the right hand flank of the 1st City/Cape Town Highlanders and the left hand flank of the Carbineers. It was very misty at the time and visibility was but a few yards. Guest was leading his men in single file and after making contact with the extreme left flank of the Carbineers, suddenly two bursts of spandau fire rent the air wounding the two men immediately behind Guest. Harry realised that the spandau nest could only be a matter of yards away. He ordered his men to fan out, fix bayonets and charge! "We had only covered about 20 paces through the thick mist when suddenly a German officer with his spandau crew of 4 jumped up and surrendered. The prisoners were duly despatched to H.Q. for interrogation."

He was awarded the Efficiency Medal, Union of South Africa on 30 July 1945, 12 years and 108 days service from 1 July 1937 to 30 July 1945, with war service counting double.

Harry Guest attended the Victory Parade in London in 1946 when he was selected to be the N.C.O. representing the Royal Natal Carbineers, South Africa's oldest regiment, with thirty four battle honours, ranging from the "Zulu War 1879" to "Italy 1945". The officer selected was Lieutenant Quentin Smythe, V.C. The South African Contingent numbered 253 men and women. The parade through London took three hours to pass the saluting base before King George VI and others, including Winston Churchill and Field Marshal Smuts. More than 21,000 men and women took part, including some 3,400 Empire troops representing more than 50 Nations and Territories. The marching column was 4 miles long and the mechanised column was 6 miles long.

Guest received the Bar to his M.M. at the hands of King George VI at a general investiture held at Loftus Versveld rugby ground, Pretoria, during the Royal Visit to South Africa in 1947. After being demobilised he served Secretary to the Mayor of Pietermaritzburg from 1948 to 1960. In this position he drafted the Freedom of the City document given by Pietermaritzburg to the Royal Natal Carbineers in 1955, upon celebrating their centenary. Harry Guest died at Pietermaritzburg on 22 April 2004, shortly before his 84th birthday.

Sold with comprehensive research including copied service documents, discharge certificate, R.N.C. War Diary of the action at Stanco (7pp), numerous copied news cuttings and photographs, including one of Guest being invested by the King with his Bar in 1947; full roll of the S.A. Contingent who attended the Victory Parade in London; also copies of his personal experiences recounted extensively in *The Jock Column* in March 1981, December 1982 and March 1991, and full obituary from the same publication.



A Second War May 1940 'Defence of the Escaut Canal' M.M. group of six awarded to Lance-Corporal J. Goulden, Lancashire Fusiliers

MILITARY MEDAL, G.VI.R. (3446843 L-Cpl. J. Goulden. Lan. Fus.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, 1 clasp, 1st Army; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6) *£1000-1400*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2007.

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 July 1940.

G. Goulden (also listed as Golden) attested for the Lancashire Fusiliers in 1936, and served with the 2nd Battalion in India until mid-1939, and then during the Second World War with the British Expeditionary Force in Europe. He was granted an Immediate M.M. by order of Major-General T. R. Eastwood, D.S.O., M.C., Commanding 4th Division, dated 31 May 1940, for gallantry during the defence of the Escaut Canal near Schelde in Belgium between 18 and 23 May 1940. Evacuated at Dunkirk, he subsequently served in North Africa, Italy, and Austria, and was discharged to the Reserves on 7 March 1946.

Sold together with copied paperwork relating to the award. On one sheet it is stated, 'It is regretted that, owing to the loss of documents on evacuation, the accounts of acts in respect of which the above (incl. the M.M. to Goulden) were awarded are not available'. Also with copied extract from the war diary providing the dispositions of the regiment.

A Second World War 'Siege of Tobruk' M.M. awarded to Sergeant Jack Leese, A/E Battery, 1st Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery

MILITARY MEDAL, G.VI.R. (802777 Sjt. J. Leese. R.A.) mounted on original investiture pin, *small edge bruise, otherwise toned, nearly extremely fine* *£600-800*

M.M. *London Gazette* 19 March 1942. The original recommendation, for a Distinguished Conduct Medal, states:

'This NCO has been a consistently fine example to the men of his gun detachment throughout the Siege of TOBRUK, and the recent campaign. His behaviour in action is always steady and unperturbed. An outstanding instance of his devotion to duty and indifference to danger occurred when on Dec 3rd his gun was, with others, supporting an Infantry attack on EL DUDA, from a position which was subjected to heavy concentrations of enemy shell fire. In spite of the most difficult conditions he kept his gun firing without interruption, and inspired his men to carry on.

By instances like this, which is one of many, he has produced an extremely good detachment. His devotion to duty, cheerfulness, and coolness, though shells were falling all round the gun, have been unflinching, and his work deserves the highest commendation.'



A Second War 'Burma Operations' 1944 M.M. group of four awarded to Lance-Naik Tayar Din, 14th Punjab Regiment, for single-handedly holding the enemy at bay after the entire occupants of a pill box had been killed or wounded

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (13477 L/Nk. Tayar Din. 14 Punjab R.) officially engraved naming; 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, *good very fine* (4) £600-800

M.M. *London Gazette* 22 June 1944.

The original recommendation states: 'On the night of 8-9 February 1944, Lance-Naik Tayar Din was on duty with one other I.O.R. in a subsidiary trench covering a Light Machine Gun in a pill box. The enemy attacked, then charged and rushed the pill box, killing or wounding all occupants including the I.O.R. with Tayar Din.

Lance-Naik Tayar Din himself killed two Japs, who had entered the pill box and imperturbably carried on firing from his trench holding the remainder of the enemy at bay. This action allowed the pill box to be cleared of dead and remanned with another gun. Lance-Naik Tayar Din showed great devotion to duty and courage of no mean order, being the sole survivor of the post, and continuing to hold the attacking enemy at bay till relief arrived, when he was able to point out a party of six enemy advancing to attack the post again. This pill box was the key to the position and beat off all subsequent attacks during the night. Lance-Naik Tayar Din's courageous action was therefore instrumental in the whole position being held successfully.'

A very fine Second World War 'Arakan' Immediate M.M. group of four awarded to Private S. G. Warren, 6th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who lost his left arm when wounded whilst attempting to recover a wounded comrade during an attack on the strongly held village of Thayegonbaung in May 1944

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (5391052 Pte. S. G. Warren. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR MEDAL, *light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine* (4) £1000-1200

Provenance: J. B. Hayward & Son, February 1973.

M.M. *London Gazette* 27 July 1944: '5391052 Private Stanley George Warren, 6th Bn Oxf & Bucks Lt Infy.' The original recommendation for an Immediate M.M. states:

'Burma: Arakan. On 6 May 44 the sec of which Pte Warren was a member was assisting in clearing the heavily-wooded village of THAYEGONBAUNG, strongly held by the enemy. The leading man of the sec, Pte Vickery, was shot at close range by cross-fire from two L.M.Gs. As he fell, he shouted to the rest of the sec not to follow him. The sec, however, continued to advance until halted by heavy fire.

Pte Warren, the sec Bren Gunner, seeing Vickery unable to move, determined to rescue him. Handing his Bren Gun to his No. 2, he told him to cover him as best he could and dashed forward to his wounded comrade. He reached him safely and, finding him too heavy to move unaided, lay down beside him and shouted for assistance. When Pte May came forward, they picked Vickery up and between them began to carry him towards the sec. They were immediately fired on from a range of 15 yards. Vickery was killed and both Warren and May seriously wounded. Still under fire, they managed to crawl back to their sec.

Warren's action, as a result of which he subsequently lost his left arm, was one of unrivalled courage and showed complete disregard of personal danger.'



The superb and extremely rare Great War 'Bristol Fighter Observer Ace's' D.F.M. and Second Award Bar group of three awarded to Sergeant Mechanic A. Newland, 20 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force - 1 of only 2 D.F.M. and Bars awarded for services in the Great War.

Newland achieved "Ace" status in under a fortnight, being finally accredited with 18 enemy aircraft destroyed, 1 shared destroyed and 3 forced down out of control. He shot down 2 aircraft in 1 aerial combat on 5 separate occasions, and managed 3 aircraft in 1 dogfight whilst flying with the Squadron's leading ace - Captain D. Latimer, M. C., D.F.C. 'The teamwork of a Bristol pilot and gunner, forged in the heat of combat, was probably the finest combination of the air war - and it was a team of such "combinations" which made 20 Squadron the top-scoring unit of the war in the air.'

DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (67162 Sergt. - Obsr. Newland, A. R.A.F.) *suspension slack;*
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (67152 Sgt. A. Newland. R.A.F.) *generally very fine (3)* *£12000-15000*



D.F.M. *London Gazette* 21 September 1918:

'He is an excellent shot, and has done remarkably well as an observer, gaining the confidence of the pilots with whom he has served. He has personally assisted in shooting down five enemy aeroplanes.'

D.F.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 3 December 1918:

'This non-commissioned officer sets a splendid example of courage, skill and determination to the other non-commissioned officers of his squadron. During the month of August, he crashed six enemy machines.'

Arthur Newland was born in Enfield Wash, Middlesex. He enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps as Air Mechanic 3rd Class, in March 1917. Newland advanced to Air Mechanic 1st Class later that year, and was posted for operational service as an Observer and Air Gunner to 20 Squadron (Bristol F.2b's), Ste, Marie Cappel in March 1918.

The month of Newland's arrival 'began slowly but once the massive German land offensive began, the squadron were quickly in the thick of the fighting. Actual air combats were less for this month and April for the Bristols who became heavily engaged in bombing and strafing of ground targets in direct support of the Allied infantry. During the retreat of the Allied armies in the south and along the Somme, 20 Squadron, still based at Marie Cappel, participated on low-bombing and machine-gunning enemy troops and transport, flying to Bray each morning at daybreak and operating from the forward airfield there until dusk when they returned to base.' (*Top Scorers* by N. Franks & F. Bailey refers)

“Ace” in under a fortnight

In April two American brothers, August and Paul Iaccaci, joined 20 Squadron as pilots. The two New Yorkers were to form impressive partnerships with their shared observer, Arthur Newland. The latter flew as Observer with P. Iaccaci as his pilot, 18 May 1918, when they opened their account by forcing a Fokker Dri down out of control south-west of Nieppe. This was the first of 22 aircraft which Newland was involved in the destruction of over a five month period between 18 May - 27 September 1918.

Newland flew the next day with August Iaccaci, adding to his score and starting the American's, by destroying a Pfalz DIII south of Vieux Berguin. The Combat Report provides the following details:

‘While on Offensive Patrol of 11 Bristol Fighters, about 20 E.A. were engaged. The pilot of C859 gave the observer the opportunity to fire on one E.A. underneath, in a climbing turn. The observer emptied one magazine at close range and the E.A. spun down, leaving behind a trail of smoke, and was seen to crash just to the left of the road S. of Vieux Berguin.’

Continuing to fly with the same pilot, Newland accounted for another two enemy aircraft destroyed on the 22nd and 27th May. The Combat report for the latter date provides the following details:

‘While returning from Offensive Patrol, Machine No. B1114 (Pilot - Lieut. A. T. Iaccaci, Observer - A. M. Newland A.) was attacked from above by 8 Pfalz Scouts. In the running fight that ensued towards our lines, the Observer put a full drum into one of the Pfalz Scouts and he was seen to go down vertically with large volumes of smoke coming from him.

The location was along the road about 3 miles S.W. of Neuve Eglise. At the time the Observer fired, the E.A. was approximately 100 yds. away.’

It was with Paul Iaccaci, however, that Newland managed to destroy two enemy aircraft in one dogfight and achieve “Ace” status. On 31 May 1918:

‘While on Offensive Patrol with 9 Bristols Fighters, 15 E.A. were attacked S.W. of Armentieres. Bristol Fighter B1122 (Pilot - Lieut. P. T. Iaccaci. Observer - A.M. A. Newland) saw another of the formation diving down on one Pfalz Scout. 5 Albatros Scouts then dived on the Bristol Fighter. Lt. Iaccaci went down to the assistance of the Bristol Fighter and succeeded in driving the E.A. off. At this time several more E.A. attack them. The Observer (A.M. Newland) put about a drum into a Pfalz Scout and it burst into flames and, after gliding a moment, went out of control and crashed just E. of Merville.

The Observer then put a full drum into an Albatros Scout and it went into a vertical dive, flattening out just before crashing on the Canal Bank S. of Merville. Both machines were fired at about 150 yds. distance.’

Top Scorers by N. Franks and F. Bailey records, ‘thirty five victories claimed for June [by 20 Squadron] and many of the increasingly successful pilots and observers became prominent in this month. Two brothers from New York, August and Paul Iaccaci, both scored regularly.... Observers Godfrey, Hardcastle, Deighton and Newland came well to the fore in the scoring two.’

In June 1918, Newland added three enemy aircraft destroyed to his score. All three were accounted for whilst flying with August Iaccaci as his pilot. The Combat Reports for each is given below:

‘8 June 1918 - Railway N. E. of Wervicq - While on Offensive Patrol near Wervicq the formation engaged 7 Pfalz Scouts at same level. The Observer (Cpl. Newland) in Machine C892 (Pilot - Lt. Iaccaci) put 2 drums into 1 E.A. about 100 yards below and he was seen to stall and go into a vertical dive and crash near the Railway N.E. of Wervicq at approximately 5-20pm.

17 June 1916 - Between Armentieres & Boesinghe - While on Offensive Patrol with 15 Bristol Fighters several small formations of E.A. were encountered at different times. The E.A. were split up more than usual and offered good targets.

Machine No. C892 (Pilot - Lt. A. T. Iaccaci, Observer - Cpl. A. Newland) dived on a Pfalz Scout and, waiting until close up, fired about 200 rounds into it. The E.A. turned slowly over and went down, eventually seen to crash near Houthem....

30 June 1918 - Comines - Wervicq - Staden. - An Offensive Patrol of 14 Bristol Fighters attacked first 9 E.A. then 7 E.A. The first fight started at 10,000 feet and the second at 5,000 feet.

The leader of the Bristols (Capt. Middleton - Pilot, Capt. Godfrey - Observer) in Machine C951 dived on a Black Enemy Triplane, firing 200 rounds at it, pulling out of the dive the Observer (Capt. Godfrey) was able to fire a whole drum at it and the E.A. then fell over and over and was watched to the ground, where it crashed, E. of Comines.

Later 8 Pfalz Scouts were attacked. One was engaged by the Observer in C951 and, as it spun down, Capt. Middleton followed it and fired 100 rounds into it. This E.A. continued to go down and crashed just W. of Wervicq. Capt. Middleton saw two other E.A. go down and crash during the Patrol, one near Staden and another near Wervicq.

Machine No. C892 (Pilot - Lt. A. T. Iaccaci, Observer - Sgt. A. Newland) dived on a Pfalz Scout and the pilot fired a burst at it from the front gun. The Observer then fired two drums at it. The E.A. went down spinning slowly and diving with clouds of smoke coming from it. This E.A. crashed near the Canal W. of Halluin.’

3 “Victories” in a day

In August 1918, Newland was crewed with a new pilot - Captain Dennis Latimer. In the space of a week they had accounted for a further five enemy aircraft destroyed - two on 14 August, and three on 21 August. The flight commander, who normally flew with Lieutenant T. C. Noel, quickly struck up a deadly understanding with Newland:

‘14 August 1918 - Courtrai - Menin - Dadizeele. - While on Offensive Patrol with 9 Bristol Fighters, the formation dived on about 15 E. A. just below... Machine No. D7993 (Pilot - Capt. D. Latimer, M.C., D.F.C. Observer - Sergeant. A. Newland, D.F.M.) dived on a Pfalz Scout and fired about 200 rounds at about 30 yds. range. It went down completely out of control and was seen to crash near Dadizeele.

The Observer in the Bristol Fighter fired about 150 rounds at a Pfalz Scout at about 40 yds. range which was stalling underneath. It went down out of control and was seen to crash near Dadizeele.

21 August 1918 - Menin - An Offensive Patrol of 11 Bristol Fighters, after dropping bombs on Comines Railway Junction, met 15 E.A. over Menin. The leader of the Bristol Fighters led his patrol into the E.A. and attacked. During the fight the leader, Capt. Lale (Pilot) and 2/Lt. F. J. Ralph (Observer) in Machine No. E2467 dived on a Pfalz Scout and, after the second burst, the right wings of the E.A. crumpled up and 2/Lt. Ralph saw it crash N.E. of Gheluwe. Immediately after Capt. Lale dived on an Albatros Scout which, after 100 rounds were fired at it, fell out of control but was not watched to the ground.

Capt. Lale was then attacked from above by 7 Fokker Biplanes and his Observer (2/Lt. Ralph) fired about 100 rounds with double Lewis Gun at the nearest. This E.A. turned over and fell, crashing west of the Menin-Roulers Railway. The rest of the E.A. were at that time being engaged by other Bristol Fighters in the formation.

Capt. D. Latimer and Sgt. A. Newland (Machine No. D7993) flew straight at a Pfalz Scout which was flying at him and, after firing about 150 rounds, the E.A. suddenly fell, obviously out of control, and was seen to crash... A little while later Sergt. Newland engaged a Pfalz Scout which was climbing under the tail of Bristol Fighter D7993, and after firing 200 rounds at it, the E.A. went down in a steep dive and was seen to crash...’

Latimer and Newland destroyed two, and shared in the destruction of one of the above aircraft with Lale and Ralph. The following day Latimer reunited with Noel, and Newland went up with Lieutenant G. E. Randall, ‘eight victories came [for 20 Squadron] on August 21, but on the following day Dennis Latimer and T C Noel were brought down, Noel being killed and Latimer surviving as a prisoner. Latimer’s score by then had reached about 30, which made him 20 Squadron’s most successful pilot in terms of enemy aircraft destroyed and brought down. Noel, his observer, was credited with more than a dozen kills before his untimely death.’ (*Top Scorers* by N. Franks and F. Bailey refers)

Newland's foray with Randall on 22 August was rewarded with another enemy aircraft destroyed:

'Comines - While on Offensive Patrol with 12 Bristol Fighters, about 25 - 30 E.A. attacked the formation from all directions. Four attacked Machine No. E2158 (Pilot - Lt. G. E. Randall. Observer - Sergt. A. Newland, D.F.M.) and the Observer fired at each in turn as it dived. Only one E.A. then kept attacking and was shot down by Sergt. Newland and was seen to hit the ground E. of Comines.' (Combat Report refers)

In September, Newland was reunited with August Iaccaci and a 'purple patch' ensued. On 6 September they forced down out of control a Fokker DVII over the Cambrai - St. Quentin area, and 25 minutes later destroyed another over the same area. They accounted for another two Fokker DVII's destroyed on 15 September, and yet another the following day. Newland and Iaccaci recorded their final victories of the war on 27 September, when they destroyed a Fokker DVII and forced down another out of control north of Bernot. It was a good month for the Squadron, during which 'Lale, the Iaccaci brothers and W. M. Thomson were all prominent in the scoring lists during September... D.F.C. awards to personnel included Capt. Godfrey, Middleton, Lale and Lts. Groom, Hardcastle, T. C. Traill, Paul and August Iaccaci, Thomson, R. W. Turner and A. Mills. Sgt. Newland received a D.F.M. and Bar; while Sgt. F. Johnson was awarded a Bar to his D.C.M....' (*Top Scorers* by N. Franks & F. Bailey refers)

Newland, having advanced to Sergeant Mechanic, continued to serve with 20 Squadron in France until 18 October 1918. By the end of October the Squadron had claimed over 600 air combat victories, 'with the Bristols - aptly named "King of the Two-seaters" - once crews had learned to use them to full advantage, the squadron found it could take on almost any odds and give a good account of itself. The teamwork of a Bristol pilot and gunner, forged in the heat of combat, was probably the finest combination of the air war - and it was a team of such "combinations" which made 20 Squadron the top-scoring unit of the war in the air.' (*Ibid*)

Newland was employed by the London Postal Service after the war, and he received the Imperial Service Medal upon his retirement in 1959. He died in Edmonton, London, in 1964.

Only 2 D.F.M. and Second Award Bars were awarded for services during the Great War, and 4 Second Award Bars in total were awarded between 1918-1939.

Sold with the following original related items and documents: General Officer Commandings' Certificate of Congratulation on the occasion of the award of the D.F.M., dated 23 July 1918; another on the occasion of the award of the Bar to the D.F.M., dated 13 October 1918 - both framed and glazed; Army Orders by General Sir H. S. Rawlinson, Bart. G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commanding Fourth Army, announcing the award of the Bar to Newland's D.F.M., this framed and glazed; named Certificate of Honourable Discharge due to being disabled in the Great War, dated 8 July 1920; portrait photograph of recipient in flying jacket and a framed and glazed painting of a small child with toy - signed 'Arthur Newland 1931'



A Second War 1944 Lancaster Air Gunner's D.F.M. awarded to Flight Sergeant S. Loseby, 582 Squadron, Royal Air Force, who flew in at least 49 operational sorties, the vast majority as part of Pathfinder Force, No. 8 Group. Heavily engaged in the lead up to D-Day, he continued to take part in raids on important targets in the immediate aftermath of the invasion. Loseby also participated in a large number of raids on V Rocket sites situated throughout France

DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (1399608. F/Sgt. S. Loseby. R.A.F.) *abrasive marks to edge around first part of number, very fine* £1600-1800

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 12 December 1944:

'Flight Sergeant Loseby has completed a long tour of operations as a rear gunner, having voluntarily continued beyond the first tour limit. Many of his operations have been against heavily defended targets. He has carried out his duty in the air with cheerfulness and in good spirits. He is recommended for a non-immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.

Remarks by Station Commander:

This N.C.O. has completed many sorties over some of the most heavily defended targets in Germany and Occupied Territory. He has displayed courage of the highest order, and is recommended for the award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.'

Sydney Loseby served as a Flight Sergeant and Air Gunner with the Royal Air Force during the Second War. He flew in 16 operational sorties, 23 May 1943 - 2 February 1944, prior to joining 582 Squadron and these included: Dortmund; Dusseldorf; Essen; Krefeld; Gelsenkirchen; Turin; Remscheid; Milan (2); Peenemunde; Berlin (2); Nurnburg; Mannheim; Frankfurt and Augsburg.

Loseby was posted for operational flying with 582 Squadron (Lancasters), Little Staughton, upon its formation 1 April 1944. The Squadron was formed from personnel mainly drawn from 7 and 156 Squadrons, and served as part of the Pathfinder Force, No. 8 Group. Loseby flew in at least 33 operational sorties with the Squadron, including: Lille; Laon (2); Noisy-Le-Sec; Cologne; Nantes; Louvain; Boulogne; Duisberg; Aachen; Mardyck; Mont Couple; Calais (Coastal Batteries), 4 June 1944; Forêt de Cerisy, 7 June 1944, an attack on an important 6-way road junction halfway between Bayeux and St-Lô, surrounded by woods believed to contain fuel dumps and German tank units preparing to counter-attack the Allied landing forces; Rennes, 10 June 1944, airfield situated to the south of the Normandy battle area; Tours, 11 June 1944, railway targets; Oisemont (flying-bomb site); Wizernes (flying-bomb site); L'Hey (flying-bomb site); Nucourt (flying-bomb site); Gapennes (flying-bomb site), 11 July 1944, the first 'heavy Oboe' attack of the war; St. Philibert Ferme (flying-bomb site); Vaires; Mont Cadon (flying-bomb site); Forêt de Croc (flying-bomb site); Stuttgart; Chateau Berniapore (flying-bomb site); L'Isle Adam (flying-bomb site); Trossy St. Maxim (flying-bomb site); Mare De Magne; Brest; Kiel and Stettin.



The rare 'airships' 1919 A.F.M. and 1921 Second Award Bar to Flight Sergeant S. J. Heath, Royal Naval Air Service and Royal Air Force, an experienced hand who was instrumental in the test flights of both *R.36* and *R.38*, and who was killed in the latter, 24 August 1921, when she 'had flown over Hull and was cruising at around 1,000 feet over the Humber when she suddenly buckled, went into a slow nose dive and then broke into three pieces, spilling men, parts and debris into the river. The horrified crowd watched as the ship was racked by two explosions that shattered windows all over the city. The *R.38*'s hydrogen and petrol bloomed into flame and the burning remains settled on the Humber, where the spilled fuel generated a barrage of flames. The last wireless message received from the *R.38* was terse: "Ship broken, falling." Of the 51 men aboard the *R.38* only five survived.'

AIR FORCE MEDAL, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (R.N. 201503 Sergt. Mech. Heath. S. J., R.A.F.) with original horizontal striped riband, *good very fine* £6000-8000

A.F.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

A.F.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 4 June 1921, jointly recommended with Sergeant Major II. R. Mayes, D.S.M., A.F.M.:

'These N.C.O.'s have shown courage and devotion to duty whilst flying on the 5th April, 1921; while *R.36* was flying in the vicinity of Bath, the top and starboard planes collapsed, the elevator and rudder being dislodged from their pintle bearings with the result that the ship became out of control.

The bottom rudder and port elevator became ineffective owing to the top rudder and starboard elevator having fallen over.

S.M. Mayes and F/Sgt Heath proceeded on top of the ship and secured the top rudder and starboard elevator in as neutral a position as possible.

They carried out this duty at a considerable risk to themselves, as it was impossible to work with life lines, and the wreckage of the top and starboard planes was blowing about to such an extent that it was with difficulty that this W.O. and N.C.O. were able to maintain their positions.

As a result of their work the remaining control became operative and it was possible for the ship to regain her base at slow speed.

But for the gallantry and devotion to duty of this W.O. and N.C.O., the ship might have been wrecked.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 October 1917.

Sidney James Heath was born in Lambeth, London, in January 1883. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in October 1898, and advanced to Leading Seaman in July 1905. Heath transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve in January 1913, and his service during the Great War included as a Petty Officer 1st Class in armed merchant cruiser *Celtic*, January 1915 - January 1916.

Heath transferred to the Royal Naval Air Service as a Petty Officer Mechanic in 1916, and served at a number of airship stations including East Fortune, White City, Barrow and Howden between June 1916 - March 1918. He was employed on airship duties, and involved in the tests surrounding the design and construction of the airship *R.36* between April - November 1918. At the end of the latter month, having already transferred to the Royal Air Force, Heath transferred to work in a similar capacity for *R.38*. His subsequent award of the A.F.M. was most probably a reflection of his work on *R.36* and *R.38*.

Having been reclassified as Sergeant Rigger (Airships) in January 1919, Heath subsequently served at Pulham and Howden. He was remustered as Flight Sergeant Rigger (Airships) in August 1919, and was serving in duties relating to *R.36* again in Spring 1921. *R.36* was launched for her maiden flight on 1 April 1921 from the Beardmore works at Inchinnan near Glasgow. Amongst her crew was Heath and Sergeant Major II R. Mayes, the latter being of recent *R.34* fame.

The following day, 'the new airship *R.36* arrived at Pulham at 5.52 pm and was safely moored after being walked across the field to the mast by the ground handling party. Besides her crew she carried several distinguished passengers, including the Director of Research at the Air Ministry, Air Commodore Robert Brooke-Popham. The captain for this flight was Flight Lieutenant A. H. Wann....

The new craft was 675 feet long and had a maximum diameter amidships of 78 1/2 feet... The modified construction also gave the *R.36* a maximum loaded altitude of 17,000 feet... A distinguishing feature of the *R.36* was the long control car and cabin, some 131 feet in length, directly attached to the underside of the hull. The ship was fitted with mast mooring gear. The crew comprised four officers, two coxswains, two wireless operators, seven riggers and thirteen mechanics and there was accommodation for fifty passengers....

The fact that passenger accommodation had been incorporated in the design while the ship was under construction made the *R.36* the first true British civil airship.... Three days after the *R.36*/G-FAAF had arrived at Pulham she set out on an extensive cross-country flight. While she was flying at 6,000 feet in turbulent conditions in the Bristol area the upper vertical fin and starboard horizontal stabiliser failed and buckled due to the pounding they were given by gusty winds. As a result, the *R.36*'s bow dropped and the ship dived down to 3,000 feet. Immediate reaction by the captain, Major Scott, restored equilibrium; he ordered the crew to move aft to bring more weight into that area, shut down the engines to slow the ship down, and dropped water ballast from the forward tanks. This returned the ship to horizontal trim, and then it was decided that as all appeared to be correct they would proceed very, very slowly back to Pulham. The ship managed to gain altitude and was flying at 4,300 feet.

Before they set course for home, two of the riggers [Heath and Mayes] cambered out on the crumpled tail plane and secured the threshing torn fabric and twisted metal framework so that it would not foul the remaining operative rudder and elevator. It was a heroic act on the part of the two crewmen, who had to make foot and handholds in the tail surfaces and locate the metal structure beneath the taut fabric in order to get out to the damaged part to secure it. At the same time they would not know if the structure beneath them was still capable of carrying their weight and that it would not at any moment fold and hurl them into space. Of course they had lines holding them to the ship, but it was little consolation to know that if you fell you would be dangling beneath the ship with only a fifty-fifty chance of being pulled back to safety.

For the remainder of the flight horizontal trim was maintained by the crew moving along the keel in the hull as directed in order to bring weight to bear where it was required at the time. Arriving back over Pulham after dark, the *R.36* was gently lowered to the ground where it was safely taken over by the ground handling crews, who held it in preparation for shedding.

The R.38 disaster

Heath was awarded the Bar to his A.F.M. for his gallant conduct aboard *R.36*, and given his experience was an ideal candidate for the next big cross-Atlantic project - the *R.38*. Constructed at the Royal Airship Works at Cardington, the *R.38* made her maiden flight in June 1921, when defects were found in her framework. As a result further test flights were undertaken in the lead-up to her proposed journey to New Jersey, where she was to be handed over to the Americans and renamed ZR. 2. And it was in the course of one of these tests that she blew up over the River Humber at 5.40 p.m. on 21 August 1921 - a trawler 16 miles away staggered under the concussion of the explosion and trains on railway lines in Lincolnshire shook on their tracks, while ceilings in houses in Hull and Grimsby collapsed.

On a 'fine evening on Wednesday, 24.8.1921, thousands of people in Hull flocked to the banks of the Humber to watch the stately progress of Britain's newest airship, the *R.38*.... Manned by a crew of British and American airmen and a dozen or so engineers and observers, the *R.38* had completed two days of trials and was heading for the airship base at Howden, where she was to overnight before returning to Pulham in Norfolk. The airship had flown over Hull and was cruising at around 1,000 feet over the Humber when she suddenly buckled, went into a slow nose dive and then broke into three pieces, spilling men, parts and debris into the river. The horrified crowd watched as the ship was racked by two explosions that shattered windows all over the city. The *R.38*'s hydrogen and petrol bloomed into flame and the burning remains settled on the Humber, where the spilled fuel generated a barrage of flames. The last wireless message received from the *R.38* was terse: 'Ship broken, falling.' Of the 51 men aboard the *R.38* only five survived.' (*Flight of the Titan, The Story of the R.34*, by G. Rosie, refers)

Flight Sergeant Heath was amongst the dead, and the roll of honour included 16 members of the U.S.N.'s Rigid Airship Detachment and many highly experienced British airship personnel, not least Air Commodore E. M. Maitland, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C., and Flight Lieutenants Little, Montagu, Pritchard and Thomas, in addition to Constructor Commander Campbell of Royal Airship Works.

British Gallantry Awards by Abbott and Tamplin records only 9 Second Award Bars to the A.F.M. being awarded between 1918-1979.



A '1961' A.F.M. group of three awarded to Flight Lieutenant, late Master Navigator, G. W. E. Foster, Royal Air Force, who was killed during a flying accident in a Canberra, over Lyme Bay, Dorset, 1 May 1970

AIR FORCE MEDAL, E.II.R. (3051193 F. Sgt. G. W. E. Foster. R.A.F.); GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Near East (3051193 F. Sgt. G. W. E. Foster. R.A.F.); ROYAL AIR FORCE L.S. & G.C., E.II.R, 2nd issue (Fg. Off. G. W. E. Foster. R.A.F.) *light contact marks overall, very fine* (3) **£1800-2200**

A.F.M. *London Gazette* 10 June 1961.

George William Edward Foster was born in March 1926, and served with the Royal Air Force, advancing to Master Navigator in February 1962. He was posted to the Officer Cadet Training Unit at Jurby in April the same year, and subsequently advanced to Flight Lieutenant (received two Commendations for Valuable Service in the Air, *London Gazette* 2 January 1956 and 1 January 1969).

Foster was the Observer in an A&AEE English Electric Canberra TT18, WJ632 at Boscombe Down, 1 May 1970. The pilot, Major J. R. Weaver USAF, lost control of the aircraft at 4,000ft during an asymmetric assessment exercise. Weaver used the incorrect recovery technique and the aircraft spun into Lyme Bay 3½ miles SE of Bridport, Dorset. Both Foster and Weaver were killed, whilst the Navigator Flight Lieutenant J. F. Nicol survived.

Flight Lieutenant Foster is buried in City Road Cemetery, Sheffield.

x73



INDIAN POLICE MEDAL, G.V.R., for Distinguished Conduct (**Gyan Chand, Lance Naik, A. & N. Islands Police.**) *nearly very fine and scarce* £260-320

Andaman and Nicobar Islands Police.

x74

INDIAN POLICE MEDAL, G.V.R., for Distinguished Conduct (**Abdul Ghafur, Constable, Punjab Police.**) *nearly very fine* £200-260

x75



INDIAN POLICE MEDAL, post 1947 issue, for Gallantry (**Maluk Singh, Constable No. 2783, P.A.C. Punjab.**) with original gallantry riband and investiture pin brooch, *very fine and rare* £500-600

76

A Great War Medal of the Order of the British Empire awarded to Mr. Andrew Brown

MEDAL OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, (Civil) (Andrew Brown. 1918.), in *John Pinches, London*, case of issue, *extremely fine* £260-300

O.B.E. Medal *London Gazette* 8 January 1918:

'For conspicuous courage in stopping a fire and giving the alarm, under circumstances of the gravest personal danger, after he had been injured by the explosion and rendered unconscious.'

Andrew Brown, from Poplar, was presented with his O.B.E. Medal by Lord Crewe, H.M. Lord Lieutenant of London County, in Green Park on 27 April 1918.

77



A Great War Medal of the Order of the British Empire attributed to Superintendent E. Smalley, Oswaltdwistle Fire Brigade

MEDAL OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, (Civil), unnamed as issued, in *John Pinches, London*, case of issue, extremely fine £260-300

O.B.E. Medal *London Gazette* 7 July 1920:

'For conspicuous courage and devotion to duty on the occasion of a fire at a chemical works.'

The original recommendation states: 'On 27 April 1917, the Brigade attended the premises of Blythe & Co., Cote Holme Chemical Works, Church, where an explosion had occurred. The company were manufacturers of trinitoroluidine and trinitrophenol and there was considerable danger of other explosions occurring. In fact several minor explosions did actually occur whilst the Brigade was engaged. The Superintendent states that every member of the Brigade performed his duty unflinchingly, and he cannot mention any one individual for special merit.'

A further note in the Home Office Records explains why Smalley's Medal was issued unnamed: 'Serious explosion of picric acid at the Cote Holme Chemical Works on 27 April 1917: The Brigade were asked to select the names of three men. In reply the council stated that there were five men all equally entitled to recognition and they asked whether it would be possible to extend the number of medals. They were informed in reply that it would not be possible for the Secretary of State to recommend more than three names, and the Brigade therefore submitted the names of Edward Smalley, John Booth, and John W. Duckworth, but asked that the medals should not be engraved as it was the intention to have the medals placed in a frame and hung on the walls of the Station.' (H.O. 45/11016 refers)

Edward Smalley was presented with his O.B.E. Medal by Lord Shuttleworth, H.M. Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire, at Manchester Town Hall on 18 November 1920, alongside Messrs. Booth and Duckworth.

Sold together with a letter from the Home Office to the recipient informing him of the award, dated 5 July 1920; Programme for the Presentation of Medals at the Town Hall, Manchester, on 18 November 1920, with accompanying invitation; a photograph of the recipient; and the recipient's visiting card.

78

A Second War 1941 'Bristol Blitz' B.E.M. group of four awarded to Driver G. O'Connell, St. John Ambulance Brigade, Bristol, late Royal Flying Corps

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, (Civil) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (George O'Connell); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (107901. 2.A.M. G. Connell. R.F.C.); DEFENCE MEDAL, minor edge bruise to BEM, nearly extremely fine (4) £600-800

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 20 June 1941:

'During an air raid Driver O'Connell, with complete disregard of his own safety, made many journeys through badly bombed areas taking casualties to hospital. Although himself wounded he continued to render invaluable assistance.'

The original recommendation states: 'When the "alert" sounded on the night of 16th-17th March, Mr. O'Connell was on duty at the St. John Ambulance Brigade Headquarters. He received a call from the A.R.P. Authorities to go to Fishponds and there found a woman injured by debris while explosive bombs were falling a short distance away. Driver O'Connell dressed the patient and proceeded to hospital, a journey undertaken with great difficulty during which time many incendiary and explosive bombs were falling. From the hospital, Mr. O'Connell proceeded to one of the severely bombed areas. From here he collected four patients and on being requested by the Wardens to return as soon as possible, he reported back after his visit to the hospital, again collecting patients. Loading his ambulance with great skill and consideration for those of his patients who were still alive, Driver O'Connell showed complete disregard for his own safety and undertook, with a splinter wound in his right knee, journeys through the worst part of the city, until instructed to return to Headquarters and standby. Mr. O'Connell treats the whole incident calmly and modestly, but it is obvious that on this night he rendered invaluable assistance both to his fellow men and to the Bristol Casualty Services.'

George O'Connell was born on 27 July 1890 and served with the Royal Flying Corps during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 December 1917 to 9 February 1918.

The raid on Bristol on the night of 16-17 March 1941 was the city's worst raid with regards to loss of life of the Second World War, with 257 people being killed, mainly in the working class residential areas near the Bristol and Avonmouth docks.

Sold together with a copy of the Book *Bristol Blitz Diary*, by John Dike; a copy of the Book *Bristol Under Siege*, by Helen Reid; and various copied research.

x79

A Second War B.E.M. group of four awarded to Flight Sergeant D. M. Wolochow, Royal Canadian Air Force

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (R86999 Fl. Sgt. David M. Wolochow. R.C.A.F.); CANADIAN VOLUNTEER SERVICE MEDAL, with overseas clasp; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONFEDERATION OF CANADA MEDAL 1992, all Rhodium-plated, mounted as worn, minor edge nicks, good very fine

CONFEDERATION OF CANADA CENTENARY MEDAL 1967, unnamed as issued, in case of issue, extremely fine (5) £200-240

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 8 June 1944.

The Recommendation states: 'This N.C.O., in charge of the orderly room in his section, has at all times executed his duties with great zeal and assumed his responsibilities and carried them out with a high degree of proficiency. He has displayed outstanding devotion to duty throughout his service career.'

David Moses Wolochow was born in Winnipeg and was educated at the University of Alberta and McTavish Business College. He enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force in Winnipeg on 4 March 1941, and served during the Second World War with No. 7 Bombing and Gunnery School. He was presented with his B.E.M. on 15 February 1945.



A scarce B.E.M. for Gallantry awarded to Factory Labourer Neville Morgan for rescuing a man trapped under water after the collapse of a canal bridge

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL (Civil) E.I.I.R., with gallantry emblem (Neville Morgan.) *nearly extremely fine*

£300-400

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 19 May 1967: Neville Morgan, Factory Labourer, London S.E.4.

'A workman was trapped when a disused railway bridge collapsed suddenly during demolition. The bridge, 75 feet in length and 26 feet wide, consisted of two main girders spanning a canal with steel joists between the girders to form the bridge floor. Two men were working with oxy-acetylene cutting equipment in the centre of the bridge when it began to collapse into the canal. A crane slid sideways, tilted over and pinned one man against the side of the bridge. The other was completely trapped by the crane. The bridge continued its progress for some moments after the initial collapse until part rested on the bottom of the canal, in twelve feet of water. Morgan and other workmen from a nearby factory, heard the crash and ran out on to the towpath where they saw the collapsed bridge and the partly submerged crane and realised that men were trapped in the water. Morgan dived into the canal and swam across to where he thought the men were trapped. One man was completely immersed, trapped by the leg and the water was up to his chin. There was some possibility of a further collapse of the bridge with the added danger that the water level might rise and so drown the trapped man. Morgan dived down into the water several times in an attempt to release the trapped man and to search for other workmen who had completely disappeared. With the help of firemen the trapped man was eventually released.'



The extremely rare Abbas Hilmi Bravery Medal group of three awarded to Nafar Natum, Equatorial Battalion, Egyptian Army

Egypt, Khedivate, ABBAS HILMI BRAVERY MEDAL, silver, unnamed; KHEDIVÉ'S SUDAN 1910-21, 1st issue, bronze, no clasp, unnamed as issued; AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, East Africa 1918 (7198 Nafar Natum Equatorial Bn. E.A.) mounted for display, *generally good very fine* (3)

£2400-2800

Provenance: Spink, January 1988.

The Abbas Hilmi Bravery Medal was established in 1913 by the Khedive (Abbas II Hilmi Pasha) as a means of rewarding N.C.O.s and men of the Egyptian Army who distinguished themselves. The medal was promulgated in the Condominium by the Special Army Order (Khartoum) of 10 May 1913, for those "mentioned in despatches for meritorious or distinguished service in the field or before the enemy."

Recommendations for the award were sent to the Military Secretary at Khartoum, and it was essentially the counterpart to the British D. C.M. The medal became obsolete with the downfall of the Abbas II Hilmi Pasha, one year after he had created it. As a consequence very few of these awards are known to exist.

Nafar Natum served with the 7th Company, Equatorial Battalion, Egyptian Army in operations against the Northern Turkana and kindred tribes April - June 1918.

Sold with copied research.



The Companion of the Bath badge awarded to Colonel Thomas Rawlings Mould, Commanding Royal Engineers during the Maori Wars of 1860-61 and 1863-64

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, 22 carat gold and enamels, hallmarked London 1859, maker's mark 'WN' for William Neale, complete with gold swivel-ring bar suspension but lacking ribbon buckle; together with original Warrant of award, signed by Queen Victoria, dated 30 April 1862, *this folded with some small tears, the badge lacking a few red berries to wreaths, otherwise extremely fine* £1800-2200

Thomas Rawlings Mould was born on 31 May 1805, at Portsea, Hampshire. He was commissioned as a second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on 22 September 1826, and over the following 29 years held a variety of posts in England and Ireland. In January 1855 he was commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel and three years later he became Colonel by Brevet. He was married on 10 March 1830, at Ballykelly, County Derry, to Anne Stirling, by whom he had no fewer than 7 sons and 6 daughters, the last of whom was born in December 1850.

Late in December 1855 Mould and his daughters arrived in Auckland, New Zealand. As Commanding Royal Engineer, and from December 1857 inspector of public works in New Zealand, Mould advised the governor and the colonial and provincial governments on a wide range of subjects. In 1856 and 1859 he wrote the first detailed reports on the defences required to protect Auckland, Wellington and Lyttelton from naval attack. In 1859 his professional opinion was sought on a boundary dispute between Canterbury and Otago. During 1860 he reported unfavourably on a proposal to construct a canal between the Manukau and Waitemata harbours.

Mould resumed a more active military career with his commission as Colonel in 1858, and his appointment as Governor Thomas Gore Browne's deputy in Auckland province in February 1860. In April 1860, as a result of concern that Waikato Maori might attack Auckland, he worked to improve the city's defences, and the militia was called out for service under his command. In August 1860 he joined Major General Thomas Pratt in Taranaki. Browne had doubts about Pratt's abilities and may have wanted Mould to be given command of the forces in Taranaki. On 6 November 1860, Mould commanded one of the two British columns which defeated a Maori force at Mahoetahi. For his part in this small but very welcome victory he was created C.B. in 1862 'for services in New Zealand.'

Mould advocated the use of saps to attack Maori pa and directed their first successful use at Orongomaihangiri in October 1860. Between December 1860 and March 1861 he supervised the major sapping operation against a group of pa near the Waitara River, the most important of which were Matarikoriko, Huirangi and Te Arei. Although unlikely to produce decisive results, sapping was an intelligent response to the difficult military problems posed by the modern pa. In the course of the campaign Mould developed a healthy respect for the courage and skilled military engineering of the Maori.

In June 1861 Mould wrote an important memorandum outlining the need for a line of fortifications south of Auckland to protect the city and its surrounding districts. He also proposed that the roads south of Auckland be extended and improved to facilitate the occupation of Waikato. Both proposals were acted on, and Mould himself directed much of the work.

While in Auckland in 1863 Mould, an active member of the Anglican church, skilfully enlarged St Paul's Church in Emily Place. He commanded the militia when it was called out in response to fears of an attack on the city in June and July 1863. In July he joined Lieutenant General Duncan Cameron's staff for the invasion of Waikato. He was involved in most of the major actions of the campaign and oversaw the construction of the roads, bridges and fortifications which were central to British operations. Later he took part in Cameron's Wanganui campaign of 1865.

Colonel Mould was mentioned on many occasions for his services during the campaigns in New Zealand, most notably by Major-General Pratt in his despatches dated 18 November and 31 December, 1860, and 26 July 1861; and by Lieutenant-General Cameron in his despatches dated 20 July and 26 November, 1863, and 4 March 1864. In addition to the award of the C.B., he was granted a Pension of £100 per annum for distinguished service from 2 February 1866.

In 1866 Colonel Mould returned to Britain, where in 1867 he was promoted to Major-General. He retired from the army on full pay in 1872, and died in London on 13 June 1886.

See Lot 134 for related family medals.

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £70-90

84 The M.B.E. attributed to Mrs. Fanny MacPherson, Women's Voluntary Services, Western Area, Scotland

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type lady's shoulder badge, silver, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; together with two related miniature awards, *good very fine* £70-90

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 5 June 1952.

Mrs. Fanny MacPherson served on the District Staff of the Women's Voluntary Services for the Western Area of Scotland, and was awarded the M.B.E. in H.M. the Queen's inaugural Birthday Honours' List. She was invested with her M.B.E. at Buckingham Palace on 24 July 1952; also receiving a C.B.E. that day was the actor and director Anthony Quayle.

Sold together with the Bestowal Document for the M.B.E., named to Fanny, Mrs. MacPherson, and dated 5 June 1952; letter from 10 Downing Street informing the recipient of her award, dated 5 May 1952 and signed 'J. Colville'; Central Chancery letter inviting the recipient to the investiture; a copy of the Statutes of the Order; two Service of Dedication service booklets, 1960 and 1963; and three photographs of the recipient, including one of her outside Buckingham Palace having received her M.B.E.

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- x85** THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, silver, gold and enamels, by *Elkington & Co.*, hallmarks for Birmingham 1949, the reverse centre inscribed 'A. H. Thieme 7th June 1951', *small chip to ermine band of crown, otherwise good very fine* £180-220

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- x86** THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER, E.II.R., silver, gold and enamels, by *Elkington & Co.*, hallmarks for Birmingham 1964, *extremely fine* £200-240

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- x87** DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, G.V.R., the reverse hallmarked London 1917, unnamed, mounted on investiture pin, *good very fine* £400-500

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- x88** DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, G.VI.R., reverse officially dated 1945, hallmarks for London 1948, *good very fine* £600-700

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- x89** DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, E.II.R., struck by *Spink & Son*, hallmarks for London 1953, and the reverse dated 1954, *extremely fine* £400-500

90


DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, with original horizontal riband, mounted on original investiture pin, *very fine* £1200-1400

x91

KAISAR-I-HIND, E.VII.R., 2nd class, silver, complete with top suspension brooch, *extremely fine*

£300-360

x92

KAISAR-I-HIND, G.V.R., 1st class, 2nd type, gold, complete with top suspension brooch, *extremely fine*

£1000-1200

x93

KAISAR-I-HIND, G.VI.R., 3rd class, bronze, complete with top suspension brooch, *extremely fine*

£80-100

x94

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, (Civil) E.II.R. (**William Evans.**) with Military division ribbon, *minor edge bruise, otherwise good very fine*

£160-200

x95

KING'S MEDAL FOR SERVICE IN THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM, unnamed as issued, on lady's bow riband, *traces of lacquer, good very fine*

£180-220

CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

96



Pair: Sergeant Benjamin Bertenshaw, 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards, who served at Corunna, on the Walcheren Expedition, and at Waterloo where he was wounded

MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Corunna (B. Bertenshaw, Serjt. 1st Foot Gds.); WATERLOO 1815 (Corp. Ben. Bartenshaw, 3rd Batt. Grenad. Guards.) fitted with replacement steel clip and ring suspension, *lightly toned, the first with light edge bruising, very fine, the second with loose clip and several edge bruises, therefore good fine (2)*

£3600-4200

Benjamin Bertenshaw was born in the Parish of Droylesden, near Manchester, Lancashire, and enlisted into the 1st Foot Guards at Manchester on 10 January 1801, aged 26, a hatter by trade. He served with No. 1 Company, in the Corunna campaign of 1808-09, in the Walcheren Expedition later in the same year, and at Waterloo, where he served in Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas' Company, Thomas himself being killed. Bertenshaw is confirmed as having been wounded at Waterloo in *The Men of the 1st Foot Guards at Waterloo and Beyond* by Barbara Chambers. He served a total of 21 years 21 days, including 2 years for Waterloo, and was discharged on 31 January 1820, 'in consequence of rheumatism contracted during the Peninsula Campaigns'. He was admitted to a Chelsea Pension and died at Huddersfield on 21 May 1857, aged 83.

An interesting letter published in a local newspaper from his grandson, Private Benjamin Bertenshaw, serving with the 33rd Regiment before Sebastopol, says 'Tell my grandfather that I think this campaign beats out all his.'

Sold with copied discharge papers and much other research.



Pair: Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Lloyd Harries, Bengal Staff Corps, late 24th Bengal Native Infantry and 1st Sikh Infantry

SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 2 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Aliwal (Ensign E: P: Lloyd 24th Regt. N:!:); PUNJAB 1848-49, no clasp (Lieut: E: P: Lloyd. Adj. 1st Regt. S. Lt. Infy.) contemporarily renamed in serif capitals, together with companion miniature medals, engraved clasps, both sets mounted as worn and contained in a contemporary fitted case by E. White, Cockspur St., Pall Mall, very fine or better (4) £800-1000

Edward Pryse Lloyd was born at Halkyn, Flintshire, on 30 October 1822. He was appointed Ensign in the 24th Bengal Native Infantry on 29 December 1844, and promoted to Lieutenant on 12 September 1846. He served throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, including the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshuhur, Buddiwal, and Aliwal, also in the operations against the Forts of Dhurm Kot and Phillour (Medal and two Clasps). Served under Sir Hugh Wheeler against the insurgents in Cashmere in 1847; appointed in 1848, at the commencement of the outbreak that resulted in the Second Sikh Campaign, Adjutant of the 1st Sikh Infantry, and proceeded with a party of Sikhs from Hooshearpore, and surprised, seized, blew up, and demolished the strong Fort of Choky, in the Himalayas, in 1849; served against the insurgents under Ram Singh, and was present at the attack on the enemy's position at Akrot and Aurkabagh (not entitled to the Punjab medal for these operations).

In 1857 he was appointed by Lord Canning second in command, during the Mutinies of the Kamroop Regiment. In 1860 he was appointed Assistant Commissioner of Assam, and was afterwards Principal Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, N.E. Frontier, and then Deputy Commissioner, 1860; thanked twice by the Government of Bengal for services to the Bhootan Expedition under Sir Henry Tombs, V.C.

He married in 1849, at Simla, India, Louisa Susan, youngest daughter of the late Isaac Pereira, of the Bengal Artillery, and had issue, 3 sons and one daughter. He succeeded to Llandinat House, Carmarthenshire, and part of the Maesllydan estate, 12 September 1870, when he assumed, by injunction of the will of the late Mrs Lloyd Harries, the surname Harries in addition to his own of Lloyd.

Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on 29 December 1870, he retired shortly afterwards. Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Pryse Lloyd Harries died at Llandridnod Wells on 26 September 1890. The above service details were compiled from various sources, including Bengal Army Lists, Hart's Army List, and Annals and Antiquities of the Counties and County Families of Wales, from which it would appear that he is only entitled to the medal for the Sutlej campaign with two clasps.



Three: Pipe-Major James McIntosh, 42nd Royal Highlanders, one of the first five Pipers officially authorised in the regiment; he was wounded in action at Fort Rooyah in April 1858 and died of typhus in April 1863

CRIMEA 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (James McIntosh 42nd Royal Highlanders) contemporary engraved naming in the distinctive regimental style; INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Corpl. J. McIntosh, 42nd RI. Highlanders); TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed, fitted with small ring and wire loop for suspension, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine and rare (3) **£1400-1800**

James McIntosh was born in April 1825 in the Parish of Inverness. He enlisted into the 92nd Highlanders (No. 1629) in 1842 and volunteered to the 42nd Royal Highlanders (No. 1957) on 30 April of the same year. At enlistment he was aged 17 years 2 months, a farm servant by trade. He was appointed Piper on 1 April 1854, one of the first five Pipers officially authorised in the regiment. Having spent a week in confinement in May 1854, he subsequently took part in the Eastern campaign of 1854-56, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and the siege of Sebastopol. He was married at Dover on 4 February 1857, prior to embarking for India. He served during the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857-58, including the final operations against Lucknow during March and the engagement at Fort Rooyah, where he was wounded, on 15 April 1858. He had been promoted to Corporal on 1 January 1858. His pipes having failed on one occasion, he found a 'fistful of young mice' when he opened the bag. It is believed that Piper Bain had a part in it. He was appointed Pipe-Major on 1 August 1861, on the death of Pipe-Major Irvine. Pipe-Major James McIntosh died of typhus fever at the Regimental Hospital in Dugshai on 27 April 1863, leaving a widow and family.

99 Pair: Private J. Pearce, Grenadier Guards, wounded at the Battle of the Alma, 20 September 1854

CRIMEA 1854-56, 2 clasps, Alma, Sebastopol (5888 ... Pearce 3rd Battn. G.R.) regimentally impressed naming, *suspension claw loose*; TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, Sardinian issue (5888 Pte J Pearce 3rd Battn Gren Guards) contemporarily engraved naming, plugged with Mutiny style suspension, *contact marks, good fine or better* (2) **£500-700**

Joseph Pearce (listed as 'James' on the published transcription of the casualty roll) was born in High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, and attested for the Grenadier Guards at Reading, in April 1850. He served with the 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards during the Crimea Campaign, and was wounded at Alma, 20 September 1854. He was discharged 12 April 1860, having served 10 years and 10 days with the Colours. He died at 14 St. Mary's Street, High Wycombe, 19 June 1908.

Sold with the following original documentation all relating to the recipient's pension and his deteriorating health: letter to recipient from Royal Hospital Chelsea, dated 14 May 1895; letter from Major C. H. Lobb, Recruiting Officer, Bucks Division to Officer Commanding Grenadier Guards, dated 12 December 1903; letter to Officer Commanding Grenadier Guards from the Royal Hospital Chelsea, dated 31 March 1904; letter from Officer Commanding Grenadier Guards to the Honorary Secretary, Veterans' Relief Fund, dated 13 April 1908; two personal letters from General Sir George Higginson on 'Gylderncroft, Marlow, Bucks.' letter headed paper, dated 19 May 1908 and 13 May 1908 respectively; two letters written by recipient's son on his behalf, undated, one addressed from '14 St. Mary's Street, High Wycombe, Bucks.'

100 Pair: Private J. Groom, Coldstream Guards

CRIMEA 1854-56, 2 clasps, Alma, Sebastopol (J. Groom. 1st Btn. Coldstm Gds.) officially impressed naming; TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, Sardinian issue (3187 Cm Gds.) regimentally impressed naming, pierced for ring suspension as issued, *toned, light contact marks, otherwise very fine* (2) **£400-500**

John Groom was born in Thrapston, Northamptonshire, and attested for the Coldstream Guards at Claydon, in August 1846. He served with the Regiment during the Crimean campaign, and was 'wounded at the action of Alma, a slight contusion of right arm and thigh' (Service Papers refer). He was discharged 18 July 1865, having served 18 years and 156 days with the Colours.



Three: Troop Sergeant Major William Dawn, 8th Hussars, who charged with the Light Brigade at Balaklava

CRIMEA 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol, unnamed as issued; INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (Tp. Sgt. Major Wm. Dawn, 8th Hussars); TURKISH CRIMEA, Sardinian issue, unnamed, pierced with rings for suspension, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* (3) £4000-5000

William Dawn is recognised as a confirmed charger in all published works. He embarked with the 8th Hussars for the East in the *Mary Anne* on 19 April 1854, and is listed with the service troops for the entire period 1 January 1854 to 1 January 1856. He was admitted to Scutari Hospital from 12 December 1854 to 25 February 1855, and was a member of General Simpson's staff later in that year. He served with the 8th Hussars during the Indian Mutiny of 1857-59 and was discharged in India in 1860.

Dawn is shown as a member of the Balaklava Commemoration Society in the lists of 1877 and 1879. He is listed as Sergeant-Major in the group photograph taken at Olympia on 2 July 1890, along with 35 other chargers. He was a Pensioner of the T. H. Roberts Fund who paid for his burial, and he also claimed £15 on 22 August 1890 from the Light Brigade Relief Fund, aged 61 when he was living at 3 Raverley Street, Bromley-by-Bow, London. Sergeant-Major Dawn died on 23 September 1904.



Three: Private T. Powell, 1st Royal Dragoons, who served with the Heavy Brigade at the Battle of Balaklava, 25 October 1854

CRIMEA 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Thos. Powell Royal Dns.) contemporarily engraved naming, *suspension post re-pinned*; ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (988 Thos. Powell 1st Dragoons) *suspension claw re-affixed*; TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, Sardinian issue (Thos. Powell 1st Royal Dragoons) contemporarily engraved naming, with claw and ring suspension, *light contact marks and minor edge bruising, nearly very fine and better* (3) £1400-1800

Provenance: Glendining's, November 1987; Buckland Dix and Wood, July 1993

Thomas Powell was born in London in 1828 and attested for the 1st Royal Dragoons at Westminster on 12 August 1846. He served with the Regiment in the Crimea for two years, and was present at all the actions in which the regiment were engaged, including with the Heavy Brigade at the Battle of Balaklava, 25 October 1854. He is listed in the latest reconstructed list of 'Chargers' as 'Probably rode in the Charge', and indeed most members of the Heavy Brigade who were entitled to the Balaklava clasp, in the absence of any evidence or status details to the contrary, did take part in the charge. He was awarded his Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, together with a gratuity of £5, on 30 June 1868, and was discharged on 22 August 1871, after 24 years and 346 days' service.

103 *Pair: Private T. Stephenson, 2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys)*

CRIMEA 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (T. Stephenson 2nd D.) *top lugs pierced*; TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, British issue (T. Stephenson. 2nd D.) last plugged, with scroll suspension, *both renamed, very fine* (2) **£180-220**

104**Four: Farrier Major D. S. Smith, 12th Royal Lancers**

CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Dl. S. Smith. 12th Rl. Lanrs.) contemporary engraved naming; INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (Serjt. D, S, Smith, 12th Lancers.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (1585 Fr., Mr. D. Smith. 12th Lancers); TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, Sardinian issue (Dl. S. Smith. 12th Rl. Lanrs.) contemporary engraved naming, plugged at 12 o'clock and fitted with contemporary swivel bar suspension, all fitted with silver three-pronged riband buckles, mounted in framed display with contemporary silver plate inscribed 'Presented to Farrier Major D. S. Smith, 12th Lancers, by the Farriers & Shoeing Smiths on his leaving the Regt. 20 Nov. 1873', *prong missing on one buckle, edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine, the L.S. & G.C. better* (4) **£800-1200**

Daniel Selling Smith was born at Bangalore, India, in 1833, and attested for the 12th Lancers at Maidstone, Kent, on 5 November 1852. He was promoted to Corporal in August 1856; Sergeant, May 1858; resigned and appointed Farrier, November 1860; and Farrier Major, June 1864. He re-engaged at Sheffield for a further 12 years on 6 June 1864, and was discharged on 25 November 1873, 'at his own request, free with pension after 21 years service.' He served in the East Indies for 3 years 9 months, and in the Crimea for 1 year, and was 'in possession of Crimean, Turkish & Indian Mutiny War Medals - also Medal for "Long Service & Good Conduct."' He afterwards resided in Hove, Sussex, and died there on 3 March 1888, aged 54.

105 *Pair: Major R. L. Williams, 1st Foot and Quartermaster General's Department, severely wounded during the final attack on the Grand Redan at Sebastopol, 8 September 1855*

CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (... Williams 2nd. Bn. ...) contemporarily engraved naming, *suspension post re-pinned*; CHINA 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (Bt. Major R. L. Williams. 2nd. Bn. 1st. Regt. Dy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.) both with top silver riband buckles, *heavy contact marks and pitting, therefore fair* (2) **£400-500**

Richard Llewellyn Williams was commissioned Ensign in the 1st (Royal) Regiment of Foot on 14 May 1852, and was promoted to Lieutenant on 6 June 1854. He served with the 2nd Battalion in the Crimea, was present at the siege of Sebastopol from 29 August 1855, and was severely wounded during the final attack on the Grand Redan, 8 September 1855. Invalided home from the Crimea, he was promoted to Captain on 15 May 1857. He subsequently served in the Second China War in 1860 with the Quartermaster General's Department as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General; was present at the taking of Sinho and Tangku; the actions at Chang-kai-wan on 18 September, and at Pa-li-chiao on 21 September; the occupation of Tientsin, and the surrender of Pekin; and was promoted Brevet-Major. He died in 1885.

106 Three: Battery Quarter Master Sergeant G. Chambers, Royal Artillery, wounded during the final attack on the Redan, 8 September 1855

CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Corpl. G. Chambers. 8th Batn. Rl. Arty.) officially impressed naming, clasp loose on riband as issued, *with solder repair to left-hand side of clasp facing*; ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (Batty. Qr. Master Sergt. G. Chambers 9th Bde. R A); TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, Sardinian issue (Corpl. G. Chambers 6th Compy. 8th Bn. R.A.) contemporarily engraved naming, plugged with ring suspension, last two with contemporary silver *T. B. Bailey, Coventry foliate top riband bars, both lacking retaining pins, edge details worn in places, first good fine, others nearly very fine (3)* £300-400

George Chambers was born in Newark, Nottinghamshire, and attested for the Royal Artillery at Lincoln, in December 1852. He advanced to Bombardier in October 1855, and Sergeant in July 1859. He served during the Crimean War and was wounded during the the Final Attack on the Redan, 8 September 1855 (*London Gazette* 25 September 1855).

Chambers served as Battery Quarter Master Sergeant from February 1869, and was discharged 25 May 1874, having served 21 years and 124 days.

107**Three: Sergeant Major G. Mathews, 14th Foot**

CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Serjt. Major. George. Mathews. No. 2127 14th Regt.) regimentally impressed naming; MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, V.R. (Sergt. Maj: G. Mathews. Late 1/14th Foot.); TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, Sardinian issue (No. 2127. Serjt. Major. G. Mathews. 1. B. 14. Foot.) engraved naming, pierced for ring suspension as issued, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine or better (3)* £600-800

George Mathews was born in Londonderry, Ireland, and attested there for the 14th Foot in January 1843. He was promoted Corporal on 29 May 1849; Sergeant on 10 November 1852; Colour-Sergeant on 10 May 1854; and Sergeant Major on 9 October 1855. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C., which would have been surrendered upon receipt of the Meritorious Service Medal with annuity of £10. He was discharged 15 March 1864, having served 21 years and 67 days with the Colours.

108**Pair: Colour-Sergeant John Thomas, 52nd Light Infantry**

INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (Cr. Serjt. J. Thomas, 52nd L.I.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (1277. Cr.-Sjt. J. Thomas, 52nd Regt.) *suspension re-fixed on the second, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine (2)* £300-360

Colour-Sergeant John Thomas was slightly wounded at Delhi, 14 September 1857.



Pair: Armourer Sergeant John Bates, 93rd Highlanders

INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (Arm. Sgt. J. Bates, 93rd Highlanders); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (3893 Armr Sgt. J. Bates H.M. 93rd Highrs.) *suspension claw tightened on first, contact marks, nearly very fine* (2) £600-800

John Bates was born in the Parish of Whitechapel, London, and attested for the 93rd Highlanders at Westminster on 9 April 1856, aged 21, a gun smith by trade. He served in the rank of Armourer Sergeant throughout his two periods of limited engagement, including one year 6 months at Gibraltar, and twelve years 9 months in the East Indies, followed by another 70 days at Gibraltar prior to his discharge on 17 August 1880. He was then 'in possession of the Indian Mutiny Medal and 2 clasps, the Indian North West Frontier Medal and 1 clasp, and the Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct. His conduct was 'very good', his name was never entered in the Regimental Defaulters Book; never tried by Court Martial; never wounded.

Sold with copied discharge papers and medal roll entries.

x110 Pair: Commissioned Boatman W. Epsley, Royal Navy

ASHANTEE 1873-74, no clasp (W. Epsley, Ship's Cook. H.M.S. Rattlesnake. 73-74); ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Willm. Epsley. Comd. Boatn. H.M. Coast Guard) *minor edge nicks, good very fine* (2) £280-320

William Epsley was born in Deal, Kent, on 11 July 1839, and joined the Royal Navy on 17 January 1856 as a Boy 2nd Class. Advanced Seaman Gunner 1st Class on 1 September 1862, he was posted to H.M.S. *Pylades* on 4 December of that year. Shore demobilised when his time expired on 4 September 1867, he signed on again from the Reserve on 2 September 1870, and joined H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* as a Leading Seaman. Promoted 2nd Captain of the Quarter Deck on 25 October, he was advanced to Acting Ship's Cook on 16 February 1871, receiving the full rate on 1 April of that year. He served in *Rattlesnake* during the operations on and off the Gold Coast, before returning to England on 25 March 1874. Posted to the Naval Barracks at Sheerness as a Petty Officer 2nd Class, he served as a Boatman with the Queensborough Coast Guard, and was promoted Commissioned Boatman at Scraggate Coast Guard Station on 25 January 1879. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 20 January 1881, shortly before being pensioned off on 23 June 1881. He died in Woolwich in March 1925.

Note: Epsley is listed on the Roll under H.M.S. *Pylades* for the Canada General Service Medal 1866-70 with clasp Fenian Raid 1866, but there is no (M) beside his name, so it is unlikely that he received the medal. He is not listed in the latest published transcript of recipients.

111 Pair: Private G. Cameron, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (933. Pte. G. Cameron. 1/Cam'n. Highrs.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *heavy pitting from Star, therefore fine, the Star better* (2) £160-200

George Cameron attested for the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders in July 1884, 'and was drafted out to Egypt, where he took part in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85 and the operations in the Upper Nile, 1885-86. In July 1891 he transferred to the Army Reserve at Edinburgh Castle, and was called up in 1900 for the South African War, in which he saw a good deal of hard fighting. His decorations comprise the Egyptian medal with clasp for the Nile 1884-85; the Khedive's Star; the Queen's South Africa Medal with clasps for Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Orange Free State [and South Africa 1901]; and the Territorial Efficiency Medal.

After his time expired in the Army, Sergeant Cameron joined the 4th Volunteer Battalion, The Royal Scots, now the 6th Battalion the Royal Scots. As a Territorial, Sergeant Cameron was a popular member of the Battalion and took a great interest in its welfare, being a ready worker in his company. He held various appointments in the "Sixth", and assisted greatly in the working of the Sergeant's mess. He leaves a widow and nine of a family to mourn his loss. Two sons are in his old regiment, the 79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.' (The recipient's obituary, in *The 79th News*, January 1913 refers).

x112 *Pair: Private P. Kelly, 5th Lancers*

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (2612. Pte. P. Kelly. 5th. Lancers.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *pitting from star, nearly very fine* (2) £300-400

Only one squadron of the 5th Lancers present at Tofrek; approximately 102 Suakin 1885 and Tofrek clasps to regiment.

113 *Pair: Lieutenant H. Bonham-Carter, Royal Engineers*

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (Lieutt. Herman Bonam-Carter R.E. 10th. Coy R.E.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-89 (Lieutt. Herman Bonham-Carter R.E. 2d. Coy Bl. Sappers & Miners) *both with contemporarily re-engraved naming, very fine* (2) £80-120

Herman Bonham-Carter was born in Marylebone, London, on 20 April 1863, and was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on 28 July 1883. He served with the Engineers in Egypt and the Sudan in the Suakin Expedition in 1885, and in Burma from 1886-88. He was promoted Captain on 2 December 1891 and Major on 14 April 1900, and then to his ultimate rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 August 1908. He retired on 30 January 1910, and died in 1945.

x114 *Pair: Sergeant E. Fawcett, Royal Marine Light Infantry*

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (E. Fawcett, Sergt. R.M.L.I.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *extremely fine* (2) £240-280

x115 *Pair: Sapper E. Shugar, Royal Engineers*

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (15206 Sapr. E. Shugar. 17th Co. R.E.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1884-6, *the first with re-fixed suspension and traces of brooch marks to obverse, otherwise nearly very fine* (2) £100-120

116 *Pair: Hospital Assistant Niamal Ali, Indian Medical Department*

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (3d. Gde. H. A. Niamal Ali. No. 2 (Nemgal) Mn. By.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (557 Hospl. Asstt. Niamal Ali. I.M.D.) *minor official correction to rank on latter, polished, good very fine* (2) £180-220

117 *Pair: Private H. Andrews, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry*

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (1391 Pte. H. Andrews, 1st Bn. D.C.L. Infy.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg (1391 Pte. H. Andrews, 2: D. of. C. Lt. Infnt.) *light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine* (2) £300-360

Sold with confirmation of clasps to Q.S.A. but additionally entitled to clasp for South Africa 1901.

118 *Three: Private W. H. Judd, Oxfordshire Light Infantry*

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (1773 Pte. W. Judd 2d bn. Oxf. L. Infy.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (1773. Pte. W. H. Judd. 1/Oxford. L.I.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1773 Pte. W. Judd. Oxford: L.I.) *old glue deposit to reverse of each medal, otherwise good very fine* (3) £360-400

Sold with confirmation of all medals and clasps.



Seven: Petty Officer 1st Class H. Charlick, Royal Navy

EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin River 1894 (H. Charlick, A.B., H.M.S. *Philomel*.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasps (H. Charlick, P.O. 1st. Cl., H.M.S. *Magicienne*); AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Jubaland (H. Charlick, P.O. 1 Cl., H.M.S. *Magienne*.); 1914-15 STAR (127836, H. Charlick. P.O. 1., R.N.) *gilded*; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (127836 H. Charlick. P.O. R.N.); ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (127836. Harry Charlick, P.O. 1 Cl. H.M.S. *Hecla*) mounted for wear, *light contact marks overall, therefore generally very fine or better, scarce combination* (7) *£800-1000*

Provenance: Douglas-Morris Collection, DNW, February 1997.

Harry Charlick was born in Newton Ferrers, Devon, in November 1868. He joined the Royal Navy as Boy Second Class in June 1884, and advanced to Able Seaman in March 1888. Subsequent service included in H.M.S. *Philomel* from November 1891. While serving in the latter he saw action with the Naval Brigade which was landed to take part in the campaign against Chief Nana of Brohemie, August - September 1894.

Having advanced to Petty Officer 2nd Class, Charlick was posted for service with H.M.S. *Magicienne* in November 1897. He was promoted to Petty Officer 1st Class in May the following year, and served with the *Magicienne* off the coast of South Africa during the Boer War. He also served with the latter for the Jubaland campaign, November 1900 - April 1901, when men of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines landed to supplement the garrison at Kismayu.

Charlick was pensioned ashore in November 1906, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve. He was mobilised 2 August 1914, and saw service with H.M.S. *Vivid I*, *Europa*, *Europa II*, *Vivid II* and *Hecla II* during the Great War. Charlick was demobilised 1 April 1919, aged 52 years old. He resided in Plymouth in later life, and died in October 1928.

120 Eight: Private Charles Wood, Northumberland Fusiliers, late East Kent Regiment

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (4209 Pte. C. Wood. 2/E. Kent R.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (4209 Pte. C. Wood. 2/E. Kent R.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4209 Pte. C. Wood. 2/E. Kent R.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (1229 Pte. C. Wood, 1/North'd Fus.); 1914 STAR, with copy clasp (1229 Pte. C. Wood. 1/North'd Fus.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1229 Pte. C. Wood. North'd Fus.); GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (1229 Pte. C. Wood. North'd Fus.) the first four all with later impressed naming, mounted for wear but lacking pin, *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine* (8) *£200-260*

Sold with copied m.i.c. which shows date of entry into France as 22 October 1914 and confirms medal for Iraq.

121 Three: Private C. Warner, Northamptonshire Regiment

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98 (2993 Pte. C. Warner. 1-North'n R.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Belmont (2993 Pte. C. Warner. 2-North'n R.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (2993 Pte. C. Warner. 2-North'n. R.) *all slightly later issues with Great War period impressed naming, contact marks, nearly very fine* (3) *£240-280*

Charles Warner was born in Northampton in 1870, and attested for the Northamptonshire Regiment on 21 January 1891, having previously served in the 4th Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment (Militia). He served with the 1st Battalion in the Straits Settlements from 18 December 1891 to 13 November 1892, and then in India from 14 November 1892 until 15 January 1899. Transferring to the Army Reserve on 20 January 1899, he was recalled to the Colours on 9 October 1899 following the outbreak of the Boer War, and served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa from 21 October 1899 until 20 August 1902. He was discharged on 20 January 1903, after 12 years' service.



Pair: Captain W. H. Wreford-Brown, Essex Regiment

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (Capt. W. Wreford-Brown, 2nd. Essex. Regt.) naming engraved in the style particular to the D.C.L.I. with which regiment he served in India; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (Capt. W. H. Wreford-Brown, Essex Rgt.) mounted 'cavalry' style as worn, *minor official correction to surname on QSA, extremely fine and rare* (2)

£600-800

Provenance: Jack Webb Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2000.

William Henry Wreford-Brown was born on 10 September 1865, the eldest son of William Wreford Brown, Esq., of Clifton, Bristol, and was educated at Charterhouse School. He was commissioned as Lieutenant in the Essex Regiment on 30 January 1886, and served as Adjutant from 1891 to 1895. Promoted Captain on 14 August 1897, he served in India with the Tirah Expeditionary and Khyber Forces 1897-98 on attachment to the 1st Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and in South Africa with the 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment. Appointed Adjutant of the 4th Battalion on 22 November 1902, he was promoted Major on 16 May 1906, before transferring to the Reserve of Officers on 8 January 1908. He served during the Great War on a special appointment as G.S.O., 3rd Grade, Staff, from 31 August 1914, and by 1916 was working at the Press Bureau in Whitehall. His younger brother, Charles Wreford-Brown, was a famous sportsman who played first class cricket for Gloucestershire and twice captained England at football in the 1890s, before becoming involved for a very long period in the administration of the game with the Football Association.

Note: Only 6 Officers from the Essex Regiment received the India General Service Medal. Wreford-Brown's combination of awards is unique to an officer from the Regiment.



Four: Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Campion, Seaforth Highlanders, who died from the effects of gas in February 1916

QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896-98 (Lieut. E. Campion. 1/Sea. Hrs.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Capt. E. Campion, Sea: Hdrs.); 1914 STAR, with clasp (Capt. E. Campion. Sea: Highrs.); KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, 2 clasps, The Atbara, Khartoum (Lieut. E. Campion 1st Sea Highrs.) *good very fine (4)* £800-1000

Edward Campion was born on 18 December 1873, son of Colonel W. H. Campion, C.B., V.D., D.L., J.P., Hon. Colonel of the 4th Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment and late Captain in the 72nd Highlanders, having seen service in the Crimea and Indian Mutiny. Educated at Eton College and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he was originally commissioned into his local Militia regiment, 3rd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, as 2nd Lieutenant, on 21 January 1893, and was promoted Lieutenant on 12 September 1894. He transferred to the 1st Seaforth Highlanders on 7 December 1895, which required him to revert in rank to 2nd Lieutenant and he did not regain his former rank until June 1898. He served with the battalion during the Occupation of Crete in 1897 and, in March 1898, proceeded to Egypt on active service to join in the reconquest of the Sudan, taking part in the battles of The Atbara and Khartoum (Queen's Medal and Khedive's Medal with 2 clasps).

Appointed A.D.C. to Colonel (temp. Major-General) R. H. Murray, C.B., C.M.G., on 1 October 1900, he was promoted to Captain on 19 March 1901. In October 1901 he was posted to South Africa for service during the latter stages of the Boer War, serving chiefly in the Lydenberg district of the Transvaal (Queen's Medal with 5 clasps). After a brief spell at home he returned to duty in 1903 with the 1st Battalion in India, based in Nasirabad. He was seconded for service with the Supply and Transport Corps, Indian Army, on 4 March 1906, and following completion of his secondment, returned to the U.K.

Campion transferred to the 2nd Battalion in 1909 and on the outbreak of war in 1914 that battalion was stationed at Shorncliffe, Kent. After mobilising with a large influx of Reservists the battalion embarked at Southampton for France, disembarking there on 23 August 1914. He was recommended by Brigadier-General Haldane, Commanding 10th Infantry Brigade, on 2 October 1914, for "Good all round work and has made several personal reconnaissances close to the enemy's position." This resulted in a mention in despatches, published in the *London Gazette* of 17 February 1915. Promotion to Major followed on 22 October 1914.

The second battle of Ypres in May 1915 and the attack of St Julien, at which the 2nd Seaforths lost so heavily, left him in command of his regiment until all attacks had been repulsed. In expectation of the use of gas in the forthcoming German attack, Major Campion had issued the following Field Message to O.O. Coys with a note "Men to see". The message stated: "Remember no Seaforth Highlander ever has left or ever will leave his post. Whatever damnable engine of war the enemy use the Seaforths will stick it out and will have their reward in killing the enemy." The losses sustained by the battalion as a result of the German attack on the 2 May were 1 man killed and 10 wounded, but the following day the effects of the gas were more readily apparent with 3 officers and 321 men sick with gas poisoning. A further 24 men had already died from its effect. More officers and men would report sick in the coming days, including Major Campion who was hospitalised on 6 May.

Major Campion returned to duty from sick leave on 11 September, receiving promotion to temporary Lieutenant-Colonel following the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel Vandeleur to command a Brigade. Nothing of significance occurred during the ensuing routine of tours in the trenches but with the onset of winter it became clear that Colonel Campion had not fully recovered from the debilitating effects of the gas poisoning. He was consequently compelled to leave the battalion once again sick on 16 November 1915. He returned to England and was admitted to Endsleigh Palace Hospital in London where he finally lost the battle against his gas poisoning and died on 25 February 1916.

Sold with comprehensive research including numerous copied group photographs and extracts from his personal diary of events of his first two weeks in France from 24 August 1914.

Pair: Gunner W. Warren, Royal Field Artillery

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Johannesburg (73889 Gnr: W. Warren, 62nd. Bty: R.F.A.) KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (73889 Gnr: W. Warren. R.F.A.) mounted as worn from a double silver riband bar, *edge bruise to QSA, contact marks, very fine (2)* £120-160



A very rare Natal Rebellion M.S.M. group of six awarded to Sergeant F. L. Malan, Transvaal Mounted Rifles

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (1904 Corpl: F. L. Malan. Imp: Lt. Horse); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 1 clasp, South Africa 1901 (Condr. F. L. Malan. A.S.C.) should also have 'South Africa 1902' clasp; NATAL 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Sgt: F. L. Malan, Transvaal Mtd. Rifles); BRITISH WAR AND BILINGUAL VICTORY MEDALS (Sjt. F. L. Malan. 5th S.A.H.); Natal Meritorious Service Medal, E.VII.R., with 'Natal' reverse (Sergt. F. L. Malan Trans Mtd Rifles) mounted for wear with M.S.M. taking precedence, *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine or better* (6) £3000-4000

Natal M.S.M. *Natal Gazette* 10 September 1907. One of twelve awards gazetted for the 1906 Rebellion.

Sold with a copy of a Natal Government House letter, dated 18th October 1907, addressed to H.E. Sir Henry Hildyard, K.C.B., which states:

'I take this opportunity of also transmitting for presentation to Farrier Sergeant C. B. Mitchell, T.M.R., a Distinguished Conduct Medal and to Sergeants E. B. Brand and F. L. Malan, T.M.R., Meritorious Service Medals awarded to them for gallant conduct and meritorious service in the suppression of the same rebellion.'

x126 Three: Sergeant A. H. Scott, Canadian Engineers, late Imperial Yeomanry

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (37926 Pte. A. H. Scott. 27th. Bn: Imp: Yeo:); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (150572 Sjt. A. H. Scott. C.E.) *heavily lacquered, nearly very fine* (3) £120-160

A. H. Scott served with the 27th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War, and subsequently with the Canadian Engineers during the Great War.

127 Five: Civil Surgeon T. B. Gilchrist, later South African Medical Service

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Natal, Transvaal (Civil Surgeon T. B. Gilchrist.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (Civ: Surgeon T. B. Gilchrist); 1914-15 STAR (T. B. Gilchrist. S.A.M.S.); BRITISH WAR AND (uni-lingual) VICTORY MEDALS (T. B. Gilchrist S.A.M.S.) mounted as worn, *the Great War awards all with re-engraved naming, polished, very fine* (5) £240-280

128



Pair: Lieutenant C. C. Allsopp, Kitchener's Fighting Scouts, who was wounded in action at Tweefontein in November 1901

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Elands-laagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (Lieut. C. C. Allsopp, Kitchener's F.S.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. C. C. Allsopp, Kitchener's F.S.) note spelling of surname on the second, *small edge bruises, otherwise good very fine (2)* £600-800

C. C. Allsopp was present at Elands-laagte and the Defence of Ladysmith as a Trooper (No. 283) in the Natal Mounted Rifles. He afterwards served in the Utrecht Mounted Police before being commissioned into Kitchener's Fighting Scouts in 1901, in which year he was wounded in the fierce action at Tweefontein on 14 November. On that occasion, the 2nd Fighting Scouts acted as the rearguard. Sold with copied medal and clasp roll verification.

129

Four: Private W. T. Carter, Army Service Corps, late 5th Dragoon Guards

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Elands-laagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4470 Pte. W. Carter, 5th Dragoon Guards); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4470 Pte. W. T. Carter, 5th Drgn: Gds:); BRITISH WAR MEDAL (R4-111472 Pte. W. T. Carter, A.S.C.); B.M.T. EMPLOYEES WAR SERVICE RECOGNITION MEDAL 1914-18, 9 carat gold, 7.60g., 26mm, obverse: returning soldier being greeted by Britannia, reverse inscribed 'T. Carter', the first two mounted as worn, *good very fine (4)* £400-600

With copied roll extracts for Q.S.A. and K.S.A.

130



Four: Private E. R. Barrett, Rifle Brigade, later Royal Naval Reserve

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast (6357 Pte. E. Barrett, Rifle Brigade); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (6357 Pte. E. Barrett, Rifle Brigade.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (11728D.A. E. R. Barrett, D.H. R.N.R.) with named card box of issue, in envelope addressed to 'Mr. E. R. Barrett, 14 South Gates Road, (Wet Dock Tavern), Gt Yarmouth', mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £240-280

Ernest Reuben Barrett was born in Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, on 24 August 1880, and was educated at Yarmouth Grammar School. He attested there for the Rifle Brigade on 2 January 1899, and served with them in South Africa during the Boer War, and was present at the Defence of Ladysmith. He was discharged at his own request at Cairo on 31 August 1903, after 4 years and 242 days' service. He subsequently served during the Great War as a Deck Hand in the Royal Naval Reserve from 17 July 1916, and was shore pensioned on 12 May 1919. In civilian life he was a well known local character, and ran the Wet Dock Tavern on Great Yarmouth seafront, a very popular institution with returning fishermen.

Sold together with the recipient's Protection and Identity Certificate; Parchment Certificate of Discharge and Parchment Certificate of Character on Discharge; Certificate of Service in the Royal Naval Reserve; and various photographic images and other ephemera, including a photograph of the beer tent that would have greeted returning fishermen to Great Yarmouth.

x131 Pair: Driver W. Mills, 73rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (76138 Dvr: W. Mills, 73rd Bty: R.F.A.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (76138 Dr: W. Mills. R.F.A.) *very fine* (2) £140-160

132 Pair: Captain W. Henry, 14th Hussars

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (Capt. W. Henry. 14/Hrs.) *last clasp a tailor's copy, rank officially corrected*; KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (Capt. W. Henry. 14/Hrs.) *generally very fine* (2) £300-400

William Henry was born in July 1870. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 14th Hussars in February 1892, and advanced to Lieutenant in February the following year. On '25th October [1893], 35 men and horses of 'C' squadron went by rail to Wrexham to be billeted there, under Captain Gage and Lieutenant Henry, during the great coal strike. This party rejoined headquarters at Manchester, after the strike terminated, on 22nd November.' (*Historical Record of The 14th (King's) Hussars*, refers)

Henry advanced to Captain and commanded 'B' Squadron during the Second Boer War. Henry was present at Klip Drift (Ramdam) and ultimately the Relief of Kimberley. He contributed to the writing of the Second Volume of the *Historical Record of The 14th (King's) Hussars*.

Sold with a pair of binoculars by Yeates & Son, Dublin, roughly inscribed 'W. Henry 14th Hussars', in leather case complete with carrying strap, and copied research including a photographic image of the recipient in uniform.

x133 Pair: Nursing Sister P. Young

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp (Nursing Sister P. Young.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, no clasp (Nursing Sister P. Young.) the first officially re-impressed, *good very fine* (2) £400-500

134 Three: Colonel W. T. Mould, C.M.G., Royal Army Medical Corps

KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Maj. W. T. Mould. R.A.M.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Col W. T. Mould.) together with four related miniature medals including Q.S.A. with 3 clasps, *good very fine* (7) £100-150

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919: 'For services rendered in connection with Military Operations in Mesopotamia.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 15 April 1918 and 7 February 1919.

William Thomas Mould was born on 12 July 1865, at Forton, Gosport, son of Captain James Stirling Mould, R.M., who was the eldest son of Colonel Thomas Rawlings Mould, C.B., Royal Engineers. He was appointed Surgeon Captain, R.A.M.C., 1 February 1890; Major, 1 February 1902; Lieutenant-Colonel, 8 May 1912; Colonel, 1 March 1915. He served in the operations in Sierra Leone in 1898-99, including the Karene Expedition (Medal with Clasp); and in the South African war 1899-1902, employed with the Irish Hospital (mentioned in despatches; Queen's medal with 3 Clasps, King's medal with 2 Clasps). Served in the War of 1914-19, in Mesopotamia from August 1916 (Despatches twice, C.M.G.).

Sold with various original documents, including Warrant for C.M.G., two M.I.D. certificates dated as above, Commission as Surgeon dated 1 February 1890, and three birth/death certificates.

See Lot 82 for related family award.

x135 Five: Chief Ship's Cook E. C. Boys, Royal Navy

CHINA 1900, no clasp (E. Boys, Cks. Mte., H.M.S. Orlando.); 1914-15 STAR (176578, E. Boys. Ch. Sh. Ck., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (176578 E. Boys. Ch. Sh. Ck. R.N.); ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (176578. Ernest Boys, Ch. Sh. Cook. H.M.S. Achilles.) mounted as worn, the BWM and VM on incorrect ribands, *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine and better* (5) £240-280

Ernest Charles Boys was born at Portland, Dorset, on 24 January 1877 and joined the Royal Navy on 8 October 1893. Advanced to Cook's Mate on 16 March 1896, he transferred to H.M.S. *Orlando* on 16 February 1899. Advanced 2nd Ship's Cook on 30 April 1901, he was promoted Ship's Cook, whilst serving in H.M.S. *Seahorse* on 1 March 1906; and as Chief Ship's Cook, whilst serving in H.M.S. *Latona* on 1 April 1910. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Minerva* from 2 August 1914 to 31 December 1917, before transferring to H.M.S. *Achilles* on 12 August 1918, and being awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal. He was shore demobilised on 6 June 1921, and died in Portsmouth in 1944.

Sold together with various copied service papers, including one containing a photograph of the recipient



Six: Chief Engine Room Artificer W. White, Royal Navy

AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 2 clasps, Somaliland 1902-04, Somaliland 1908-10 (W. White, E.R.A. 2Cl., H.M.S. Dryad.); NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (164112. W. White, Ch. E.R.A. 1Cl., H.M.S. Hyacinth.); 1914-15 STAR (164112. W. White. C.E.R.A., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (164112 W. White. C.E.R.A. R.N.) VM *officially re-impressed*; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (164112 William White, C.E.R.A. 2Cl., H.M.S. Cumberland.) *edge nicks throughout, light contact marks, generally very fine* (6) £400-500

William White was born at Sclar Green, Cheshire, on 6 October 1868, and joined the Royal Navy as an Acting Engine Room Artificer on 26 October 1891. Advanced to Engine Room Artificer 2nd Class on 22 February 1899, he was posted to H.M.S. *Dryad* on 7 December of that year and served with them during operations on and off the coast of Somaliland. Advanced to Chief Engine Room Artificer on 1 October 1905, he joined H.M.S. *Cumberland* on 20 January 1906, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 2 November of that year. He transferred to H.M.S. *Hyacinth* on 27 March 1909, and saw further service on and off the coast of Somaliland in her, as well as taking part in operations in the Persian Gulf. He was shore pensioned on 10 November 1913, but was recalled for service on the outbreak of the Great War and was posted to H.M.S. *Hermes*. On the 31 October 1914 *Hermes* was struck by a torpedo from the German U-Boat *U27* off Ruytingen Bank in the Straits of Dover with the loss of 22 lives. White survived the War, and was shore demobilised on 31 July 1919, after 27 years' service.

Approximately 106 2 clasp Africa General Service Medals awarded to the Royal Navy.



A well-documented and unusual 'casualty' group of five awarded to Chief Petty Officer J. W. Varney, Royal Navy, wounded when part of a landing party at Mowilla in the Red Sea, 21 March 1915

NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (212923. J. W. Varney, LG. Sea. H.M.S. Sphinx.); 1914-15 STAR (212923, J. W. Varney. P.O., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (212923 J. W. Varney. P.O. R.N.); ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (212923 J. W. Varney. P.O. H.M.S. Erin.) *generally very fine* (5) £300-400

Provenance: DNW, September 2001.

John William Varney was born in Bermondsey, London, in May 1885. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in January 1901, and advanced to Leading Seaman in October 1912. Subsequent service included in H.M.S. *Sphinx*, March 1913 - August 1914, before transferring as Petty Officer to R.I.M.S. *Dufferin* in August 1914. Varney continued to take part in operations in the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea to suppress the arms trade.

On 21 March 1915, in an effort to prevent the Turkish Army from reaching the Suez Canal, a naval landing was planned to take place at Mowilla in the Red Sea. The *Dufferin's* log for the latter date states, '0856. Stopped at Mowila and sent away P.O. party in the first cutter, and galley in charge Lieut. R.I.M. When nearing shore boats fired on from ambush. Ship opened fire on fore shore to cover retreat of boats. 1000. Boats returned cease fire. 1030. Proceeded at 1/2 speed 75 revs. to Suez.'

Petty Officer Varney's Certificate of Wounds and Hurts adds the following additional detail, 'Joseph [sic] William Varney P.O. His Majesty's Ship "Dufferin" being then actually on His Majesty's Service in Landing Party at Mowilla, Red Sea was wounded on 21st March by fire of the enemy as they reached shore. Bullet wound as follows, entry wound right buttock exit wound left buttock. There was a haemorrhage from both wounds.'

Interestingly Varney's service record states that he was issued with a duplicate N.G.S. 'free of charge to replace the original lost on active.' It is recorded that 'a consignment of these medals [N.G.S.] was despatched from London, on 18th December 1915, in S.S. *Persia*. Unfortunately she was torpedoed and sunk by U38, 30th December, and the medals together with 334 of the 501 passengers and crew were lost. This possibly explains why some Persian Gulf medals are found impressed in later smaller lettering and issued with a fixed suspension, to replace those lost.' (*British Battles and Medals* refers)

Varney's N.G.S., however, is 1st type with swivel suspension. His service during the Great War included with H.M.S. *Pembroke*, November 1916 to June 1917, and then the *Ceres* until March 1920. Varney advanced to Chief Petty Officer in June 1923, and was pensioned in May 1925. He transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve before being mobilised for service as Chief Petty Officer during the Second War. Varney was discharged from the Navy in June 1944, and died in Barnstaple in 1980.

Sold with the following original documents: three Royal Navy Certificates of Service; two Certificates for Wounds and Hurts, dated 5 May 1910 and 22 March 1915 respectively; Gunnery and Torpedo History Sheet; General Passing Certificate, dated June 1912; Great War 'Welcome Home Certificate' from Kew Parish Church; letter of appreciation of service from the Commodore, Chatham Naval Barracks and a quantity of photographs from various stages of Varney's service career.

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Five: Sergeant T. Buck, 20th Hussars and 10th Hussars, late Lancashire Royal Field Artillery Militia, later Second Lieutenant, Hampshire and Isle of Wight Home Guard, who was wounded and awarded a 2nd Division gallantry card for 'conspicuous bravery in the field' in October 1914; was Mentioned in Despatches for his gallantry at Oostaverne Wood in the Battle of Messines; and was given a glowing testimonial from the Duke of Gloucester, with whom he had served for 8 years, on his retirement

1914 STAR, with clasp (3810 Cpl. T. Buck 20/Hrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaves (3810 Sgt. T. Buck 20-Hrs.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (538303 Sgt. T. Buck 10-H.), mounted as worn; DEFENCE MEDAL, this loose; together with the related miniature awards mounted as a complete group of five, *light contact marks, very fine* (5) **£400-500**

Thomas Buck was born in Preston, Lancashire, in 1890, and enlisted into the Lancashire Royal Field Artillery Militia there on 2 March 1907. Promoted Wheelright Bombardier on 26 May 1908, he was discharged 'Free' from the Militia on 20 April 1908, on seeking a regular army enlistment with the 20th Hussars. He saw service with the 20th Hussars during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 August 1914, and was present at the Battle of Mons in August 1914; the First Battle of the Marne and the First Battle of the Aisne in September 1914, the First Battle of Ypres in October 1914; and at Messines. Promoted Corporal, he was listed as 'wounded' with the 20th Hussars in the War Office Casualty List of 23 November 1914, and was awarded a 2nd Division gallantry card for his 'conspicuous bravery in the field between Oct. 20 and Nov. 1 1914', and was subsequently Mentioned in Sir John French's Despatch (*London Gazette* 17 February 1915). Repatriated to the U.K. on account of his wounds on 2 November 1914, he saw further action with the British Expeditionary Force from 18 March to 4 June 1918, and was advanced to Squadron Quarter Master Sergeant.

On completion of his services with 20th Hussars, Buck re-attested for service with the 10th Hussars on 1 April 1919, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 357 of 1927. He was discharged from the 10th Hussars on 22 July 1930 on termination of his period of engagement, with the rank of Sergeant, with his conduct noted as 'Exemplary'. He obtained a testimonial from Captain Howard Kerr, Equerry to the Duke of Gloucester, on his retirement in 1930 which noted that 'His Royal Highness has known Sergeant Buck for the past seven or eight years, and has always found him sober, honest reliable, very willing and a hard worker. Sergeant Buck was Regimental Musketry Instructor for the past few years, a post which also entailed a considerable amount of clerical work.' He subsequently served in the Home Guard during the Second World War, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Home Guard on 4 April 1945.

Sold together with the recipient's riband bar, original Hussars shoulder chains, and blazer badge; an original and scarce surviving 2nd Cavalry Division Gallantry Card; two original letters on Buckingham Palace writing paper with testimonial from the Duke of Gloucester; the recipient's Second War Home Guard Identity Card / Weapons Permit (named to Lieut. T. Buck and dated December 1944); a portrait photograph of the recipient in the uniform of the 10th Hussars, and another photograph of the recipient in uniform; and an original leather bound 10th Royal Hussars regimental journal for Autumn 1950, commemorating the visit of the Duke of Gloucester (which includes a group photo of the 10th Royal Hussars Old Comrades Association Committee 1950, including T. Buck.)

139 **Four: Sergeant H. Helbert, Royal Army Service Corps**

1914 STAR, with clasp (M-17422 Pte. H. Helbert. A.S.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (M-17422 T. Sgt. H. Helbert. A.S.C.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (M-17422 T. Sgt. H. Helbert. R.A.S.C.) *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine* (4) **£80-120**

Harry Helbert served during the Great War with the Royal Army Service Corps in the French theatre of war from 23 September 1914.

140 **Four: Flight Sergeant H. Whittaker, Royal Air Force, late Royal Naval Air Service**

1914 STAR, with clasp, *this loose* (233980 H. Whittaker, A.M.1 Gr. R.N.A.S.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (233980 H. Whittaker C.P.O. M.3 R.N.); ROYAL AIR FORCE L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (314956. F/Sgt. H. Whittaker. R.A.F.) *nearly very fine* (4) **£240-280**

Harry Whittaker was born on 27 May 1888 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 14 June 1905. He was advanced Able Seaman on 3 August 1913, and transferred to the Royal Naval Air Service on 1 February 1915. He was appointed Petty Officer Mechanic on 1 August 1915, and Chief Petty Officer Mechanic 3rd Class on 1 March 1916, before transferring to the Royal Air Force on their establishment on 1 April 1918. He was reclassified Flight Sergeant on 1 January 1919, and stayed in that rank until his discharge in 1927.

141 **Three: Trooper P. Ball, Life Guards**

1914 STAR, with *contemporary copy* clasp (2849 Tpr. P. Ball. 2/Life Gds.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2849 Tpr. P. Ball. 2-L. Gds.) *very fine* (3) **£80-120**

Percy Ball served with the 2nd Battalion Life Guards during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 August 1914.

142 **Three: Private S. Verrall, 5th Dragoon Guards and Machine Gun Corps (Cavalry)**

1914 STAR, with *copy* clasp (4263 Pte. S. Verrall. 5/D. Gds.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (4863 Pte. S. Verrall. 5-D. Gds.) *nearly extremely fine* (3) **£100-140**

Samuel Verrall was born in Bromley, Kent, in 1891, and attested for the 5th Dragoon Guards at Woolwich on 8 February 1910. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914, before transferring to the Machine Gun Corps (Cavalry) on 27 June 1916. He transferred to the Army Reserve on 30 April 1919, and was discharged on 7 February 1922, after 12 years' 'exemplary' service.

Sold together with the recipients' shoulder title; miniature width riband bar; Protection Certificate and Certificate of Identity; and Record Office enclosure for the 1914 Star.

143 Three: Private W. Saunders, Lancashire Fusiliers, severely wounded at Arras, 21 October 1914

1914 STAR, with clasp (699 Pte. W. Saunders. 2/Lan: Fus.) *last letter of surname overstruck*; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (699 Pte. W. Saunders. Lan. Fus.) *good very fine* (3) £120-160

William Saunders attested for the Lancashire Fusiliers on 19 June 1905, and served with the 1st Battalion in India for 6 years from 27 November 1907 to 5 February 1914. Transferring to the Army Reserve on 5 April 1914, he was recalled to the Colours on 5 August 1914, and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 September 1914. He was severely wounded by gunshot and shellfire to the left elbow and left thigh at Arras on 21 October 1914, which resulted in him spending six weeks in No. 11 General Hospital in France, permanently losing the use of his left arm, and having to have his left leg amputated above the knee. Returning to the U.K. on 3 December 1914, he recovered further in No. 1 Hospital, Exeter, before being discharged on account of his wounds on 24 July 1915, being awarded a Silver War Badge. He died in Blackburn, Lancashire, on Christmas Day 1950.

Sold together with a copy of the recipient's Medical History, which gives graphic details regarding his injuries; the recipient's Certificates of Service and Discharge; Third Class Certificate of Education; Pensions Appeal Tribunal letter; Lancashire Fusiliers letter of Reference, dated Karachi, 14 January 1914; and two newspaper cuttings containing photographs of the recipient, the first entitled 'Gallant Men of Mons', featuring members of the Blackburn Old Contemptibles' Association; and the other entitled 'A Patriotic Blackburn Family', featuring the recipient, his father, and two brothers, all of whom were under arms in the Great War.

x144 Three: Private J. Foley, King's Own Scottish Borderers, killed in action on the Western Front, 13 October 1914

1914 STAR (6751 Pte. J. Foley. K.O. Sco: Bord.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (6751 Pte. J. Foley. K.O. Sco: Bord.) *good very fine* (3) £100-140

John Foley was born in Dumfries, and attested there for the King's Own Scottish Borderers. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War, and was killed in action on the Western Front on 13 October 1914, one of 23 casualties that the Regiment suffered that day. He is buried in Brown's Road Military Cemetery, Festubert, France.

Note: The date of his death is recorded as 13 October 1914 on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Roll and associated documents, but is erroneously listed as 13 October 1915 in *Soldier's Died in the Great War*.

x145 Three: Private G. Smith, King's Own Scottish Borderers

1914 STAR, with rosette on riband (8674 Pte. G. Smith. K.O. Sco: Bord.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (8674 Pte. G. Smith. K.O. Sco: Bord.) *very fine*

1914 STAR (7085 Pte. I. Farquharson. K.O. Sco: Bord.) *nearly very fine* (4) £100-140

146 Three: Private G. H. Clarke, Middlesex Regiment, who was wounded and taken Prisoner of War at the Battle of Mons, 23 August 1914, on the first full day of fighting on the Western Front, later dying of his wounds in captivity on 4 November 1914

1914 STAR (L-14684 Pte. G. H. Clarke. 4/Midd'x R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (L.14684 Pte. G. H. Clarke. Midd'x R.) *good very fine* (3) £300-400

George Henry Clarke was born in Homerton, Middlesex, and attested for the Middlesex Regiment at Mill Hill, Middlesex, on 14 October 1913, having previously served as a boy soldier with the 5th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps (Special Reserve). He served with the 4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, from 14 August 1914, and was present at the Battle of Mons, 23 August 1914, on the British Expeditionary Forces's first main day of action. On this day the Battalion was charged with the defence of Obourg Railway Station, a key point on the Mons-Conde canal. Two Companies were placed along the Mons-Conde canal, with "D" Company in the railway station area, and another Company in reserve in the woods. The Germans pressed hard against these positions, inflicting heavy losses with artillery from the higher positions on the opposite side of the canal. One account recalls:

'To the right of Nimy Bridge the 4th Middlesex were in the meanwhile putting up a no less stubborn defence, and against equally desperate odds. Major Davey, whose company was on the left, in touch with the right of the Royal Fusiliers, had fallen early in the day, and the position at that point finally became so serious that Major Abell's company was rushed up from the reserve to support it. During this advance Major Abell himself, Captain Knoles and Second Lieutenant Henstock were killed, and a third of the rank and file fell, but the balance succeeded in reaching the firing line trenches and, with this stiffening added, the position was successfully held fort he time being.'

However, later in the day the line faltered and the enemy began to outflank the battalion, which began a withdrawal through the Bois d'Harve, the wood to the south of Obourg Railway Station. A rear-guard was fought at the railway station, with an unknown private firing from the station roof until he was finally hit and killed. Total casualties for the battalion on this day were 9 Officers and 453 other ranks killed, wounded, or taken prisoner of War. Clarke was among the casualties- wounded, he was taken prisoner of War by the Germans towards the end of the day. He died of his wounds in captivity on 4 November 1914, and is buried in St. Symphorien Military Cemetery, Belgium.

Sold together with the recipient's identity tag; a *relic* LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL KING'S MEDAL FOR GOOD SCHOOL ATTENDANCE 1910-11, named 'G. Clarke.'; and various copied research, including photographs of the Obourg Memorial and the recipient's grave.

147 Three: Nursing Sister Miss Edith A. Illingworth, Civil Hospital Reserve and Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve

1914 STAR (Miss E. A. Illingworth. Civ: Hosp: Res.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Sister E. A. Illingworth.) *good very fine*, 1914 Star *scarce to unit* (3) £300-400

Miss Edith Annie Illingworth was born in Shipley, Yorkshire, in 1877, and was employed at the London Homeopathic Hospital, Great Ormond Street, London, prior to joining the Civil Hospital Reserve on 3 November 1914. She served with the C.H.R. during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 November 1914, and was posted to No. 13 Stationary Hospital, subsequently moving to No. 2 Stationary Hospital on 31 August 1917. She departed France on 5 November 1917, after 3 years' service, resigning her post on the occasion of her marriage.

Sold together with copied service papers.



Seven: Flight Lieutenant George G. Angelo, Royal Air Force, late Royal Field Artillery

1914-15 STAR (8672 Gnr. G. Angelo. R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (8672 Gnr. G. Angelo. R.A.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1925 (343433 Cpl. G. G. Angelo. R.A.F.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; ROYAL AIR FORCE L. S. & G.C., G.V.R. (343433 F/Sgt. G. G. Angelo. R.A.F.) mounted for wear, *good very fine* (7) **£800-1000**

Sold with original issue of the *London Gazette* for 29 October 1946, announcing his retirement retaining the rank of Flight Lieutenant: 'Flying Officer G. G. Angelo (55746). 6th Dec. 1945.'

Medal Index Card confirms entry into Egyptian theatre on 6 July 1915.

149 Nine: Captain W. Lewis, Somerset Light Infantry

1914-15 STAR (Lieut. W. Lewis. Som. L.I.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. W. Lewis.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, 1 clasp, 1st Army; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; TERRITORIAL DECORATION, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, unnamed as issued, with integral top riband bar; **France, Third Republic**, CROIX DE GUERRE, bronze, reverse dated '1914-1916', with bronze palm on riband, *this of Belgian manufacture*, mounted as worn, together with the related miniature awards, the reverse of the Croix de Guerre dated 1914-1918, *generally very fine or better* (9) **£300-400**

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 15 August 1917.

French Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 31 August 1917.

x150 Seven: Sick Berth Chief Petty Officer A. Clevely, Royal Navy

1914-15 STAR (351575, A. Clevely, S.B.S.2. R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (351575 A. Clevely. S.B.S. R.N.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, non-swivel suspension (51575. Albert Clevely, S.B.S. H.M.S. Egmont.); **Italy, Kingdom**, MESSINA EARTHQUAKE MEDAL 1908, silver (A. Clevely. S.B.A. H.M.S. Minerva) *contact marks, nearly very fine* (7) **£240-280**

Albert Clevely was born in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, on 27 March 1887, and joined the Royal Navy on 12 October 1905. Appointed Sick Berth Attendant on 21 May 1906, much of his service was with various Naval Hospitals, including Haslar, Chatham, Gibraltar, and Egmont (Malta). He joined H.M.S. *Minerva* on 22 September 1908, and served in her during the Messina Earthquake relief operations in December of that year. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Champion* from 8 December 1915, and was present at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 2 November 1920, whilst based at Egmont Naval Hospital in Malta, and was advanced to Sick Berth Chief Petty Officer on 9 September 1924. He was shore pensioned on 11 October 1927, but saw further service during the Second World War. He died at Thanet, Kent, in 1965.

151 Three: Sergeant J. Steptoe, King's Royal Rifle Corps, killed in action at the Battle of the Somme, 28 August 1918

1914-15 STAR (R-7834 Cpl. J Steptoe. K.R. Rif. C.), in named card box of issue; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (R.7834 Sjt. J. Steptoe. K.R. Rif. C.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (James Steptoe), in card envelope of issue with Buckingham Palace enclosure, *extremely fine* (4) **£140-180**

James Steptoe was born in Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire, and attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps at Wandsworth, Surrey. He served with the 10th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action during the Battle of the Somme on 28 August 1918. He is buried in Peronne Road Cemetery, Maricourt, France.

Sold together with a Princess Mary 1914 Christmas tin and an 'In Memoriam' card for the recipient.

152 Three: Private J. Stewart, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, killed in action on the Western Front, 20 April 1916

1914-15 STAR (3343. Pte. J. Stewart, A. & S. Highrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (3343 Pte. J. Stewart. A. & S. Highrs.), in named card box of issue; MEMORIAL PLAQUE (John Stewart); PARCHMENT MEMORIAL SCROLL (Pte. John Stewart, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders), *extremely fine* (5) **£300-400**

John Stewart was born in Paisley, Renfrewshire, and attested for the 1st/ 6th Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Territorial Force) on 5 August 1914. He served during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 20 April 1916. He is buried in Maroeuil British Cemetery, France.

Sold together with Buckingham Palace enclosure; a Condolence enclosure from Field Marshal the Lord Kitchener; and Record Office enclosures for the three awards.

153 Three: Lieutenant T. E. Rogers, Royal Naval Reserve, killed when his vessel H.M. Drifter *Frons Olivae* struck a mine and exploded in the Dover Straits, 12 October 1915

1914-15 STAR (Lieut. T. E. Rogers, R.N.R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut. T. E. Rogers, R.N.R.) *edge prepared prior to naming on BWM, nearly extremely fine (3)* £140-180

Thomas Evan Rogers was commissioned Temporary Lieutenant, Royal Naval Reserve, in November 1914. He served during the Great War with H.M. (T) Drifter *Frons Olivae*, and was lost at sea with her when she was blown up after striking a mine in the Dover Straits, 12 October 1915. Rogers was the commanding officer, and the entire crew of 10 (half of which were serving members of the Newfoundland R.N.R.) were killed. Lieutenant Rogers is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

154 Three: Gunner D. F. Begley, Royal Marine Artillery, who was killed in action, serving in H.M.S. *Good Hope* at the battle of Coronel, 1 November 1914

1914-15 STAR (R.M.A. 9101. Gr. W. [sic] F. Begley); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (R.M.A. 9101 Gr. D. F. Begley.) *lacquered, scratch marks to reverse of BWM, very fine or better (3)* £180-220

Denis Francis Begley was born in Dublin, and attested for the Royal Marine Artillery in London, 16 October 1900. Having advanced to Gunner, he served with the armoured cruiser H.M.S. *Good Hope* during the Great War, and was killed in action serving aboard her at the battle of Coronel, 1 November 1914.

Early in August 1914 a force, consisting of the old armoured cruisers *Good Hope* and *Monmouth*, the light cruiser *Glasgow* and the armed merchant cruiser *Otranto*, all under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, R.N., was sent to protect the southern trade routes and to intercept German cruisers operating on the high seas. In October 1914 the squadron was reinforced by the addition of the old battleship *Canopus* but reports of the ship's lack of speed led the admiral to leave her behind as he searched for the German East Asiatic Squadron. The German squadron, commanded by Admiral Graf von Spee consisted of the armoured cruisers *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* and the light cruisers *Leipzig*, *Nurnberg* and *Dresden*. Both admirals became aware of the proximity of the other on 31 October. At 6.40 p.m. on 1 November the squadrons made contact off Coronel, Chile and at 7.04 p.m. the battle opened at a range of 11,500 yards. As the German ships had a greater number of heavier guns, Cradock's tactics were to close the range to allow his ships' more numerous smaller calibre guns to come into play; this however was partly negated by the rough seas and high speeds which prevented many of the British armoured cruisers' casement guns being brought into action. The British armoured cruisers were repeatedly hit as the range was reduced. As the range reduced to 5,500 yards, the *Good Hope* was on fire in several places and in a bad way. Endeavouring to reduce the range even further, so as to be able to fire torpedoes in a last ditch attempt to do damage to his adversary, the ship was repeatedly hit by heavy calibre shells and at 7.53 *Good Hope* blew up, taking the Admiral and all hands with her. At about 9.30 the *Monmouth* too was hunted down and sunk; the *Glasgow* and *Otranto* were able to make their escape under the cover of darkness.

Gunner Begley is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

155 Family Group:

Three: Captain A. H. Tollemache, King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment

1914-15 STAR (Lieut. A. H. Tollmache, R. Lanc. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. A. H. Tollemache.) *edge bruise to BWM, good very fine*

Three: Nurse Mrs. Ivy Tollemache, née Pickering, Serbian Relief Fund, Voluntary Aid Detachment

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (I. G. Tollemache.); **Serbia, Kingdom**, CROSS OF MERCY, gilt and enamel; together with the recipient's riband bar, *very fine (6)* £500-700

Archibald Henry Tollemache was born at Hastings, Sussex, in 1895 and was educated at Bournemouth Grammar School. On the outbreak of the Great War he enlisted in August 1914 into the Reserve Cavalry Regiment; selected for a commission, he was Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Hampshire Regiment on 30 November 1914, before transferring to the 6th Battalion, King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment) as a Lieutenant on 9 August 1915. He served with them during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from August 1915; was promoted temporary Captain on 12 December 1915; and was Mentioned in Despatches 'for the gallant services rendered during the period of General Sir Charles Monro's Command of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force' (*London Gazette* 13 July 1916). He suffered a gunshot wound to the head on 5 April 1916, during the attack on the Turkish positions at Hanneh on the Tigris in Mesopotamia- his unit was part of the 13th Division and was trying to break through the enemy line to relieve Kut. His wounds left him with a fractured skull and permanent residual epilepsy. Returning home, he married Miss Ivy Pickering in 1918, before relinquishing his commission on accounts of his wounds in February 1919, retaining the rank of Captain. He died on 28 November 1930, his death hastened by the effects of his wounds.

Ivy Tollemache, née Pickering, was born in Rode Heath, Cheshire, on 12 November 1889, and served during the Great War with the Serbian Relief Fund, as part of the Voluntary Aid Detachment, in Serbia from January to July 1915 (not entitled to a 1914-15 Star). She married Captain Archibald Tollemache in 1918.

Sold together with a photographic image of the recipient.

x156 Three: Lance-Corporal C. Hobday, Middlesex Regiment, dangerously wounded during the Battle of the Somme, 24 August 1916

1914-15 STAR (G-2143. L-Cpl. C. Hobday. Middx. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (G-2143 Pte. C. Hobday. Middx. R.) *good very fine (3)* £50-70

Charles Henry Hobday was born in New Cross, London, on 5 December 1890, and attested for the Middlesex Regiment at Southend-on-Sea, Essex, on 27 August 1914, having previously served for six years in the Territorial Army. Appointed Lance-Corporal in the 14th (Home Service) Battalion in November 1914, he was posted to the 12th Battalion in August 1915 and proceeded to France to join his new Battalion, arriving on the Western Front on 25 August 1915. He was dangerously wounded in the back from gun shot during the Somme Campaign on 24 August 1916, and was repatriated home. He was discharged as no longer physically fit for War service on 26 November 1917, and was awarded a Silver War Badge. He died at Southend-on-Sea in March 1973.

Sold together with the recipient's Certificate of Discharge and Particulars of Service; Ministry of Labour Certificate for efficiency in the Boot and Shoe industry; Silver War Badge receipt; and two photographs.

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- 157** *Three: Private H. T. Atkinson, Middlesex Regiment, died of wounds on the Western Front, 9 June 1917*
 1914-15 STAR (G-8020. Pte. H. T. Atkinson. Middx. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (G-8020 Pte. H. T. Atkinson. Midd'x R.) *very fine*
Pair: Gunner A. W. Day, Royal Artillery
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (173002 Gnr. A. W. Day. R.A.) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine*
Pair: Corporal A. R. Adams, Essex Regiment
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (12188 Cpl. A. R. Adams. Essex R.) *very fine*
 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE MEDAL; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, *good very fine (11)* *£70-90*
- Henry Thomas Atkinson** was born in Poplar, London, and attested for the Middlesex Regiment at Willesden, Middlesex. He served with the 16th Battalion during the Great War, and died of wounds on the Western Front on 9 June 1917. He is buried in Etaples Military Cemetery, France.
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- 158** *Three: Private E. Bevan, Army Service Corps*
 1914-15 STAR (R4-144370 Pte. E. Bevan. A.S.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (R4-144370 Pte. E. Bevan. A.S.C.) *very fine*
Pair: Private J. R. Pattison, Army Service Corps
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (M2-131082 Pte. J.R. Pattison. A.S.C.) *very fine*
Pair: Corporal T. G. Deeley, Army Pay Corps
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (4982 Cpl. T. G. Deeley. A.P.C.) *officially renamed, good very fine*
Pair: Corporal J. G. Bagnell, Army Pay Corps
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (7338 A. Cpl. J. G. Bagnell. A.P.C.) *nearly very fine (9)* *£60-80*
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- x159** *Three: Private J. Malcolm, 26th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, killed in action on the Western Front, 29 September 1916*
 1914-15 STAR (69610 Pte. J. Malcolm. 26/Can. Inf.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (69610 Pte. K. Malcolm. 26-Can. Inf.) *traces of verdigris, nearly very fine*
Pair: Fireman P. Reilly, Mercantile Fleet Auxiliary
 1914-15 STAR (P. Reilly, Fmn., M.F.A.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (P. Reilly. Fmn. M.F.A.) *very fine*
Pair: Sapper A. Troup, Canadian Railway Troops
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (154284 Spr. A. Troup. C.R.T.) *traces of verdigris, otherwise good very fine (7)* *£80-120*
- James Malcolm** was born in St. John's, New Brunswick, on 26 December 1896, and attested there for the 26th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, on 26 November 1914. He arrived in England on the S.S. *Caledonia* on 24 June 1915, and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 September 1915. Whilst taking part in an attack east of Mouquet Farm, Courcellette, on the afternoon of 29 September 1916, he was hit in the head and other parts of the body by shrapnel from an enemy shell, and was instantly killed. He has no known grave, and is commemorated on the Vimy Memorial, France.
- Sold together with a newspaper cutting announcing his death, which contains a photograph of the recipient, and copies of the recipient's service papers.
- Alexander Troup** was born in Kintore, Aberdeenshire, on 29 April 1887, and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force on 28 September 1915, having previously served in the British Colombia Horse. He served during the Great War on the Western Front from 1 March 1916, as a Signaller with the Canadian Railway Troops, and suffered a gun shot wound to the right arm on 15 August 1917. Hospitalised, he returned to Canada on 13 February 1918, and was discharged on account of his injuries on 14 March 1918. He died in North Vancouver, British Columbia, on 13 December 1977.
- Sold together with copies of the recipient's service and medical papers.
-
- 160** *Three: Sergeant W. H. Phelps, East Africa Veterinary Corps*
 1914-15 STAR (5040 Cpl. W. H. Phelps. E. Afr. V. C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (5040 Sgt. W. H. Phelps E. Afr. V. C.) *good very fine or better (3)* *£120-160*
-
- x161** *Four: Corporal E. Taverner, Hampshire Regiment*
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (205284 Cpl. E. Taverner. Hamps. R.); DEFENCE MEDAL; SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Ernest H. Taverner) mounted as worn, together with a HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL EDUCATION COMMITTEE PERFECT ATTENDANCE MEDAL, bronze, and a related bronze shield, *good very fine (6)* *£40-50*
- Edward Taverner** served with the 2nd/7th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment during the Great War.
-
- x162** *Three: Private W. Gower, Army Service Corps, late Metropolitan Police*
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (M2-104312 Pte. W. Gower. A.S.C.); JUBILEE 1887, Metropolitan Police (PC. W. Gower. B. Divn.) *good very fine (3)* *£40-50*
- Walter Gower** served with 'B' (Chelsea) Division, Metropolitan Police.

163 *Family Group:*

Three: The Reverend A. M. Nelson, Church of Scotland, Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Rev. A. M. Nelson.); DELHI DURBAR 1911, silver, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, together with the related miniature awards, *good very fine*

Three: Hospital Orderly Miss Anne L. Merrylees, later Mrs. Nelson, Scottish Women's Hospital, Royaumont, and French Red Cross

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (A. L. Merrylees.); **France, Third Republic**, MEDAL OF HONOUR, Ministry of War, Devovement-Épidémies, bronze, the reverse embossed 'Miss A. Merrylees 1917', in case of issue, the lid similarly embossed; together with the related miniature awards, *good very fine* (6) *£400-500*

The Reverend Alan Manson Nelson was ordained into the Church of Scotland and was appointed to the Bengal Ecclesiastical Department in 1903. He was Commissioned Junior Chaplain on 24 March 1904, and was attached to the 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders at Cawnpore. Promoted Senior Chaplain on 24 March 1914, he served during the Great War, and was appointed Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, in Lahore on 1 July 1921. He was posted on leave from the Indian Army on 18 October 1922, and retired in 1924.

Anne Louis Nelson, née Merrylees, served during the Great War in France as an Orderly with Dr Elsie Inglis' Unit (Scottish Women's Hospital) at Royaumont from 31 August 1915 to 15 September 1917 (not entitled to a 1914-15 Star). For her work in France, under the auspices of the French Red Cross, she was awarded the Medal of Honour in bronze; as with the majority of such awards it was not Gazetted. After the War she married the Reverend A. M. Nelson, and worked at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London as a masseuse for 20 years.

164

Three: Chief Mechanic F. E. Gordon, Royal Air Force

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (313744. Sgt. F. E. Gordon. R.A.F.); ROYAL AIR FORCE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (233397 Ch: Mec: F. E. Gordon. R.A.F.) *good very fine* (3) *£380-420*

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919:

'This N.C.O. has rendered valuable services, both as N.C.O. in charge of Flight and in general duties.'

Frank Edwin Gordon was born in Islington, London, in January 1889. He joined the Navy as Boy Second Class in February 1905, and advanced to Able Seaman in May 1908. Gordon was re-classified as an Air Mechanic in the Royal Naval Air Service, 1 July 1914, and served as Petty Officer Mechanic at Crystal Palace, March 1916 - January 1918, and at Dunkirk, February - March 1918. The following month, with his transfer to the Royal Air Force, he was posted to 210 Squadron (Camels), when it formed from 10 (Naval) Squadron at Treizennes. Gordon advanced to Chief Mechanic i/c Flight whilst serving with 5 Group, R.A.F. in France.

165 *Three: Able Seaman J. Rowe, Royal Navy*

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (SS.5517 J. Rowe. A.B. R.N.); ROYAL FLEET RESERVE L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue (SS.5517 (PO. B. 11237) J. Rowe, A.B. R.F.R.) *good very fine* (3) *£60-80*

James Rowe was born in Preston, Lancashire, on 30 April 1895, and joined the Royal Navy as an Ordinary Seaman on 3 March 1915. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Spanker*, and was advanced Able Seaman on 1 April 1916. He subsequently served in the Yangtze River Gunboat H.M.S. *Bee* from 28 July to 7 September 1919, and was shore demobilised on 7 April 1920, joining the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day.

Sold together with a typed copy of H.M.S. *Bee*'s Ship's Log covering the period that Rowe was serving in her.

166 Four: G. W. Campbell, British Red Cross Society

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (G. W. Campbell. B.R.C. & St. J.J.); **Serbia**, CROSS OF MERCY, gilt and enamel; **Serbia**, RED CROSS MEDAL 1912-13, silver and enamel; together with the recipient's ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION RE-EXAMINATION CROSS, bronze, the reverse engraved '129537 Gordon Campbell', *enamel almost complete missing on last, otherwise good very fine (5)* **£300-400**

Gordon William Campbell served with the British Red Cross Society in Serbia during the Great War from 29 October 1914 to 9 April 1915. An account, entitled 'Hospital Work in Serbia', written by the recipient, details the work he undertook:

'As Serbia is about the least known of our Allies, I thought a few words as to hospital conditions here might not be uninteresting. We were very surprised on reaching here to find that our little unit, consisting of six doctors and twelve orderlies, was expected to work a hospital accommodating 1,200 patients, but the condition of the men was such that there was nothing for it but to plunge at once into the work. Our hospital was a disused tobacco factory, consisting of three large floors, each having about 200 beds. In order to deal with the rush of wounded which followed the Austrian advance into Serbia, the authorities had put two men in every bed. The place was inexpressibly dirty, and the atmosphere you could "cut with a knife". At first we had no time to improve these conditions, as it was all we could do to cope with the work of dressing the wounds.

We started work at 8:00 a.m. and it was usually ten or eleven p.m. before we had finished. Sometimes we would be finished by 7:00 p.m. and then a fresh train of wounded would come in and we should have to start once more. The condition of the men when they arrived was pitiable in the extreme. Covered with mud, their wounds having not been dressed for a week or even a fortnight, their clothes torn and their boots worn out, they presented a spectacle which must have moved the hardest heart. A large majority of the wounds were in the limbs, and owing to the long time elapsing before proper attention could be given to them, many of them had become hopelessly aseptic and amputation was necessary. As soon as we were able we fitted up an operating theatre, but the Serbian soldier is very much averse to amputation, preferring rather to die. This is partly explained by the fact that in Serbia there are no Poor Laws, and consequently a cripple is practically a beggar.

A good many of our patients were Austrian prisoners, who besides bearing their pain better, were much more practical in the matter of amputation as an example of what the human frame can endure, and yet live. Since the Serbian's great victory, when they drove the Austrians right across the frontier, there has been very little fighting and the number of wounded has consequently decreased. but now there is a new danger to face and that is an epidemic of typhus. This terrible disease has made rapid progress, particularly among the Austrian prisoners. Two of our own men have fallen victim to it, and we have laid them to rest in the little cemetery with the snow-clad mountains looking down upon them. Although so far from home they have for company a sister from one of the other British Hospitals, and two British Red Cross men who fell in the Balkan War. Four other men of our unit are suffering from typhus and as soon as we have nursed them back to health we shall start work again at a new hospital, where the hygienic conditions are more favourable. Here we shall endeavour to combat the epidemic, so that Serbia may not be hampered by it when she resumes the strenuous struggle on which she is engaged.'

Sold together with the recipient's diary, which gives a graphic daily account of his time in Serbia; and various accompanying letters.

167**Seven: Nursing Sister Miss Cordelia Mayman, French Red Cross**

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (C. Mayman.); **France, Third Republic**, MÉDAILLE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE SECOURS AUX BLESSÉS MILITAIRE, silver, unnamed; CROIX DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE SECOURS AUX BLESSÉS MILITAIRE, silver, unnamed; INSIGNE NATIONAL DE L'UNION DE FEMMES DE FRANCE, 3rd issue, silver, reverse numbered '5274'; MÉDAILLE DE LA RECONNAISSANCE FRANÇAISE 1914-18, bronze; MÉDAILLE COMMEMORATIVE DE LA GUERRE 1914-18, bronze, *good very fine, scarce (7)* **£240-280**

Miss Cordelia Mayman was born in Camden Town, London, on 15 February 1873, and served during the Great War with the English Hospital at Limoges from September 1914 (not entitled to a Star), and subsequently with the French Red Cross at the Countess of Lytton's Hospital. She died in Cheltenham on 5 April 1938.

168

*Family Group:*

Three: Driver Miss Henrietta M. Lister, later Mrs. Burrill-Robinson, Scottish Women's Hospital and French Red Cross

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (H. M. Lister.); **Serbia, Kingdom**, MEDAL OF ZEAL, bronze-gilt; together with the related miniature awards, *nearly extremely fine*

Three: Captain W. R. Burrill-Robinson, Yorkshire Regiment, later Commandant, North Riding of Yorkshire Special Constabulary

DEFENCE MEDAL, with named card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. Wm. R. Burrill-Robinson, "Elm House", Redmire, Leyburn, Yorks N.R.'; CORONATION 1953; SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE MEDAL (Comdr. William R. Burrill-Robinson), in named card box of issue, together with the related miniature awards, the Special Constabulary Medal additionally with a 'Long Service 1953' bar, *nearly extremely fine* (6) **£500-700**

Henrietta Mabel Burrill-Robinson, née Lister, the daughter of Dr. Charles Lister, was a member of a dancing troupe touring Bulgaria and Serbia at the outbreak of the Great War, where she performed under the stage-name of Laretta Listakova. She served during the Great War as a driver with Dr Elsie Inglis' Unit (the Scottish Women's Hospital) under the auspices of the French Red Cross in Salonika in the Balkan theatre of War from March to November 1918, and returned to London on the cessation of hostilities. In the 1920s she became a motor-racing enthusiast, regularly racing her Aston Martin at Brooklands, occasionally in a team with Jack Warner, the actor who would go on to star as P.C. George Dixon in the acclaimed TV series *Dixon of Dock Green*. She married the North Yorkshire squire William Robinson Burrill-Robinson in 1935.

William Robinson Burrill-Robinson was born William Robinson Burrill on 9 August 1884 and was educated at Charterhouse and Clare College, Cambridge. He assumed the surname Burrill-Robinson in 1908, and served during the Great War as a Captain in the 4th battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, without apparently going overseas. He married Miss Henrietta Lister in 1935, and then settled down to the life of a country squire, living at Elm House, near Leyburn in North Yorkshire, which had a large grouse moor- on 10 August 1938 *The Times* reported that his grouse were in excellent condition approaching the "Twelfth". He served as Commandant of the North Riding of Yorkshire Special Constabulary, and was later Chairman of the North Riding of Yorkshire County Council. He died on 23 December 1962.

Sold together with a photographic image of the recipient about to embark upon a day's shooting; and various other ephemera.

169 *Pair: Private H. Middleton, Lincolnshire Regiment, killed in action on the Western Front on 16 August 1917*

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (20165 Pte. H. Middleton. Linc. R.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (Harry Middleton); together with an ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS SILVER STAR, silver and enamel, with integral top riband device, in fitted case of issue, *good very fine* (4) **£60-80**

Harry Middleton attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment and served with the 8th Battalion during the Great War. Re-numbered as 40869, he was killed in action on the Western Front on 16 August 1917, and is buried in Voormezele Enclosure No. 3, Belgium.

170 *Pair: Sergeant B. D. Burchnall, Royal Artillery*

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (16096 Sgt. B. D. Burchnall. R.A.) *minor edge bruising, very fine*

Pair: Private I. Munday, Liverpool Regiment

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (73301 Pte. I. Munday. L'Pool R.) *very fine*

Pair: Private E. E. Wright, King's Shropshire Light Infantry

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (33691 Pte. E. E. Wright. K.S.L.I.) *nearly very fine* (6)

£50-60

Isaac Munday was born in High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire. He served during the Great War with the 17th (Labour) Battalion, Liverpool Regiment and died 27 April 1917. Private Munday is buried in Calais Southern Cemetery, France.

171 *Pair: Private C. G. Hill, Guards Machine Gun Regiment*

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (5143 Pte. C. G. Hill. Gds. M.G.R.) *good very fine* (2)

£40-50

172 *Family Group:*

Pair: Corporal H. Sheppard, Royal Berkshire Regiment

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (20146 Cpl. H. Sheppard. R. Berks R.) together with tops of boxes of issue with complete but separated labels, mounted as worn, *good very fine*

One: Attributed to David R. Sheppard, Air Raid Precautions

DEFENCE MEDAL; together with two SAFE DRIVER MEDALS, one a 5 year award with clasps, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956; the other a 10 year award with top brooch bar '1957', and additional riband and top brooch bar '15 Consecutive Years, 1962', *very fine and better* (5) **£40-50**

Henry Sheppard was born in Wanborough, Berkshire, and attested for the Royal Berkshire Regiment on 29 December 1914. He served during the Great War with the 2nd/4th Battalion on the Western Front; was wounded; and was discharged on 15 July 1918 (entitled to a Silver War Badge). He died in Newbury, Berkshire, in 1957.

Sold together with the recipient's cloth covered Army Small Book, including pasted-in Army Form B 2078 Mounted Infantry Certificate.

David R. Sheppard was a lorry driver for Berkshire County Council in 1939 and a member of the ARP during the Second World War. He joined the Postal Service as postman in Newbury in 1947.

x173

Pair: Sergeant J. Graham, 28th Canadian Infantry, severely wounded at Amiens, 9 August 1918BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1072151 A. Sgt. J. Graham. 28-Can. Inf.) *good very fine***Pair: Private R. Finlayson, 28th Canadian Infantry, killed in action 6 June 1916**BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (74326 Pte. R. Finlayson. 28-Can. Inf.) *very fine (4)*

£60-80

James Graham was born in Carlisle, Cumberland, on 21 September 1892, and attested for the Canadian Over-seas Expeditionary Force at Winnipeg on 4 December 1916. He served during the Great War with the 28th Battalion (Saskatchewan Regiment), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front from May 1918, and was severely wounded at Amiens on 9 August 1918 by both shrapnel and a high explosive shell. His right leg was amputated above the knee; his left leg was amputated below the knee, and his right arm was fractured. Fitted with artificial limbs, he returned to Canada and was discharged as medically unfit on 30 April 1920. He died at Qualicum Beach, British Columbia, on 12 March 1955.

Sold together with a full medical report detailing the recipient's injuries.

Richard Finlayson was born in Edinburgh on 3 March 1890, and attested for the Canadian Over-seas Expeditionary Force at Winnipeg on 29 April 1915, having previously served for two years in the Royal Scots. He served during the Great War with the 28th Battalion (Saskatchewan Regiment), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front from 18 September 1915, and was killed in action on 6 June 1916. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

174

Pair: Miss D. Stickland, Voluntary Air DetachmentBRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D Oak Leaves (D. Stickland. V.A.D.) *nearly extremely fine (2)*

£70-90

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 5 June 1919.

Dorothy Stickland resided at Cattistock Rectory, Dorchester. She volunteered at the Voluntary Aid Detachment Hospital, Weymouth, 1915-1917, before engaging as a Storekeeper with V.A.D. in January 1918. Her service included in the J. C. Hospital, Salonika, 16 January 1918 - 8 May 1919. In later life she wrote a monograph on the author Thomas Hardy's visit to Cattistock.

175

Pair: Nurse Miss Helen D. Bonnar, Voluntary Aid DetachmentBRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (H. D. Bonnar. V.A.D.) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine (2)*

£100-140

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 10 July 1919.

Miss Helen Dick Bonnar, later Mrs. Johnson-Smith, enrolled into the British Red Cross Society in November 1914, in the Midlothian detachment, and saw service at the Sick Children's Hospital, the Gullam Red Cross Hospital, and the 2nd Scottish General Hospital in Edinburgh before embarking for France where she served in the 8th Stationary Hospital between 28 March 1917 and 12 March 1919. Awarded two scarlet efficiency stripes on 17 February 1919, she was 'Mentioned' in Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's Despatch of 16 March 1919.

176

Pair: Bearer Fazal Din, Army Bearer CorpsBRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2948 Br. Fazal Din. A.B. Cps.) *contact marks, nearly very fine*

1914-15 STAR (**Jemdr. Mall Khan, 35/Scinde Horse.**); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (4) (**11262 G'man Sumandar, Meso, Rys.; 6 Jem. Azizullah Khan, Swat Levies.; 6100 Spr. Saraj Din, 17 Div. Sig. Coy.; Jumba Abdulla**); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (4) (**10973 G'man Mota Khan, Meso. Rys.; 1575 L-Nk. Gheba, Ry. Bn. S. & M.; 280 Swr. Mohd. Husein Khan, 1. Gwal. Lrs.; 303 Rfmn. Dhana Bahadur Sunuwar, Shere.**) *contact marks and edge bruising, generally nearly very fine, last scarce to unit (11)*

£130-160

177

Pair: H. Long, Mercantile MarineBRITISH WAR AND MERCANTILE MARINE WAR MEDALS (Harry Long.) *very fine*

VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (**41230 Pte. J. Dalton. E. York. R.**); GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.R. (**22743181 Gnr. M. T. Peters. R.A.**); GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24129866 Pte. J. Tole BW.**) *traces of lacquer to last, very fine (5)*

£70-90

178

Pair: Private S. Hoggard, Northumberland Fusiliers

BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (6-5813 Pte. S. Hoggard. North'd. Fus.); GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (37527 Pte. S. Hoggard. North'd Fus.) *heavy edge bruising, nearly very fine (2)*

£60-80

Sidney Hoggard was born in Eastrington, Yorkshire in 1899, and served with the Northumberland Fusiliers.

179

Four: Sergeant L. Gosling, Royal Artillery

BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (45306 Bmbr. L. Gosling. R.A.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (1410490 Sgt. L. Gosling., R.A.); together with two ROYAL ARTILLERY TUG O' WAR MEDALS, bronze, the first engraved 'L. Gosling 1930', the second '2nd Med. Bat. R.A. 1932', *good very fine (6)*

£40-50

180

Four: Company Sergeant-Major Gilbert Arthur Holdaway, Karachi Auxiliary Force and Indian Defence Force

BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (767 C-S-M. G. A. Holdaway, 4 E.E. Coy. I.D.F.); CORONATION 1937; VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (Sgt. G. A. Holdaway, Karachi A.F.) *impressed naming*; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, India (Sgt. G. A. Holdaway, 2-Coy. M.G.C., A.F.I.) *very fine and better (4)*

£240-280

Provenance: John Tamplin Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, June 2009.

Gilbert Arthur Holdaway was employed as the General Manager of the Daily Gazette Press in Karachi. He was also Senior Grand Deacon in the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India. During the Great War he served as Company Sergeant-Major in No.4 E.E. Company, Indian Defence Force. Serving in the Volunteers, he was awarded the Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, as a Sergeant in the Karachi Auxiliary Force, published in I.A.O. 556 of August 1929. In 1938 he was awarded the Efficiency Medal (India), as a Sergeant in No. 2 (Karachi) Company, Machine Gun Corps, listed in I.A.O. 536 of June 1938.

x181 Six: Private H. S. Horan, Forresters, late Border Regiment

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (3592484 Pte. H. S. Horan. Bord. R.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, with '1' emblem on ribbon; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, Territorial, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (3592484 Pte. H. S. Horan. Forresters.) mounted as worn, *very fine* (6) *£100-120*

182 Pair: Naik Sher Khan, 30 and 34 Animal Transport Companies

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Mohmand 1933 (TB 51849 L-Nk. Sher Khan, 30 A.T.Coy.); INDIAN ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (TB-51849 Naik Sher Khan, 34 A.T. Coy.) mounted for wear, *good very fine* (2) *£80-120*

183**Eight: Corporal W. H. Clark, Dorset Regiment, later Gloucestershire Regiment**

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (5725292 Pte. W. H. Clark. Dorset R.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (5725292 Cpl. W. Clark. Glosters.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *edge bruising to first, otherwise good very fine or better* (8) *£400-500*

W. H. Clark attested for the Dorset Regiment in 1935, and served with the 2nd Battalion in Palestine from 10 June to 20 December 1936. He subsequently served during the Second World War in North Africa, Italy, and north-west Europe post D-Day. He served with the Gloucestershire Regiment in Korea, before returning to the U.K. where he took up the post of Corporal Instructor at an Army Cadet Force Christmas Holiday Camp held at the School of Infantry, Warminster. The following year he joined 'B' Company, Gloucestershire Regiment following his time as permanent instructional staff (*Back Badge*, Summer 1953 refers).

Sold together with a photograph of the recipient.

184**Pair: Sergeant F. G. Williams, Palestine Police**

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine, Palestine 1945-48 (1947. B. Const. F. G. Williams. Pal. Police.) *officially re-impressed naming*; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, mounted as worn, *very fine* (2) *£100-140*

Frederick George Williams was born in Highbury, London, on 8 January 1913, and served for 7 years with the Somerset Light Infantry from 2 September 1931 until 1 September 1938. He enlisted in the Palestine Police on 17 December 1938, and served during the Second World War in Nazareth, Haifa, Gaza, and Jaffa. Advanced Sergeant, he resigned on 29 January 1946

Sold together with copies of the recipient's attestation and service papers, including a photograph of the recipient.

185

**Six: Ordinary Seaman J. E. W. Bullock, Royal Navy**

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR, clasp, France and Germany; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Minesweeping 1945-51 (JX328942 J E W Bullock Sea RN) mounted as worn, together with Royal Naval Patrol Service Medal; Normandy Medal; National Service Medal; Overlord Medal, 55th Anniversary and Normandy Caen Memorial Medal, *contact marks, nearly very fine (11)*

£140-180

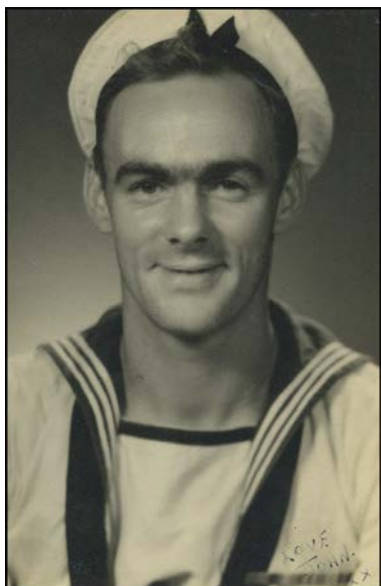
Jonathan 'Jack' Ezra William Bullock was born in Saxthorpe, Norfolk, in April 1923. He joined the Royal Navy as Ordinary Seaman in April 1942 and 'was a member of the Royal Naval Patrol Service, known as the Sparrows because their base was at Sparrows Nest in Lowestoft... Reliving his experiences... Mr Bullock said: "The whole job was frightening - but we did it because it was our job. The most frightening was when we were sweeping in the Indian Ocean and a destroyer told us to stop because we were right in the middle of a minefield.

We didn't know what to do. We switched off the engine and were at the mercy of the wind and the waves. The thing that really saved us was that the tide was on the make, so that it was lifting us up out of the water." (copy of newspaper included in lot refers)

Bullock served in various ships, including: H.M.S. *Lingay*, HMS *Bay*, HMS *Texada*, and HMS *Newcastle*. He was discharged in September 1947, and returned to Norfolk where he was employed as a Gamekeeper. He died in Norwich, 18 March 2010.

Sold with the following related items: a number of original photographs and photographic images from the recipient's service career and later life; Royal Naval Patrol Service Association 3rd Reunion card, and copies of newspaper cuttings mentioning recipient.

186

**Six: Able Seaman R. E. G. Lindsey, Royal Navy**

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR, 1 clasp, France and Germany; BURMA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (P/JX.159249 R. E. G. Lindsey AB. R.N.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *traces of verdigris to Stars, generally very fine (6)*

£200-240

Ronld Eric Guy Lindsey was born in Romsey, Hampshire, on 6 November 1922, and joined the Shaftesbury Homes Training Ship *Arethusa* on 30 June 1937. He enlisted as a Boy Seaman in the Royal Navy on 11 July 1938, and joined the Channel Guard Ship H.M.S. *Revenge* on 25 January 1940. He served in her during the Second World War, mainly on convoy escort duty: notable voyages included carrying Britain's gold reserves from Greenock to Halifax, Nova Scotia; and conveying the exiled Polish General Sikorski to Canada.

Lindsey was promoted Able Seaman on 7 July 1941, and attended training in Pathfinder and Position Finding. His final important duty in *Revenge* was when she protected the huge convoy carrying the Australian Division home from Suez to Australia. On 6 January 1944 he transferred to H.M.S. *Dryad*, and then served in a number of other shore-based establishments. He transferred to H.M.S. *Comus* on 26 June 1951, and served in her during the Korean War, when the *Comus* was mainly involved in ensuring the various ports and islands surrounding the Korean peninsula remained in Allied hands. Returning home, he was shore pensioned on 19 September 1953, and died in Romsey, Hampshire, in March 1999.

Sold together with the recipient's Parchment Certificate of Service in the Royal Navy; Gunnery History Sheet; Recommendations for Advancement and Conduct Record Sheet; various letters regarding his joining the *Arethusa* training ship; and nine original photographs.

187



Seven: Gunner W. E. Gunns, Royal Navy, who served in the aircraft carrier H.M.S. Eagle during Operation Pedestal, the Malta Convoy, and survived the sinking of the Eagle by the German U-Boat U-73 on 11 August 1942

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (J.100096 W. E. Gunns. L.S. H.M.S. Iron Duke.) *good very fine* (7) **£140-180**

William Edward Gunns was born in Hampton, Middlesex, on 22 November 1904 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 16 December 1920. Advanced to Leading Seaman on 1 May 1934, he was posted to H.M.S. *Iron Duke* on 19 January 1937, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 4 November of that year. He transferred to the aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Eagle* on 30 May 1939, and served on her during the Second World War, being promoted Petty Officer on 1 April 1940. H.M.S. *Eagle*, along with the carriers *Victorious* and *Indomitable*, took part in Operation *Pedestal*, the most famous of the Malta convoys. On the early afternoon of 11 August 1942, during Operation *Pedestal*, H.M.S. *Eagle* was hit by four torpedoes from the German U-boat *U-73* commanded by Helmut Rosenbaum, and sank 70 miles south of Cape Salinas within four minutes of being hit. 131 officers and crew were lost in the sinking, along with 16 precious aircraft, but remarkably 67 Officers and 862 crew, including Gunns, were rescued by the destroyers H.M.S. *Laforay* and *Lookout*. Gunns subsequently joined H.M.S. *Excellent* on 21 October 1942. Promoted to Temporary Gunner on 14 April 1943 he was appointed to H.M.S. *Hannibal* (Algiers and Taranto, Italy) as a Gunner Instructor and remained there until placed on the retired list on 25 November 1945.

Sold together with the recipient's Parchment Certificate of Service; Certificate of Wounds and Hurts from when he was injured by the explosion of a round which had jammed in an Oerlikon Gun whilst he was instructing at H.M.S. *Hannibal* on 15 December 1943; a Medical Officer's letter regarding a knee injury dated 19 February 1934; and two photographs.

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Six: Squadron Leader E. T. G. Howlett, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, M.I.D. Oak Leaf; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Sqn. Ldr. E. T. G. Howlett. R.A.F.) mounted as worn, *naming double-struck in places on last, generally nearly very fine or better* (6) **£140-180**

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1945.

Everett Thomas George Howlett was born in July 1913, and served during the Second War with the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve. He was commissioned Pilot Officer (Air Gunner), in February 1942, and advanced to Flight Lieutenant in February 1944. Howlett transferred to the Secretarial Branch after the war, and advanced to Squadron Leader in August 1947. He retired 19 August 1962.

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Seven: Master Engineer J. K. Jackson, Royal Air Force

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R. (M. Eng. J. K. Jackson. (574763) R.A.F.); KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (M. Eng. J. K. Jackson. (574763) R.A.F.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, mounted court-style for display, *generally very fine or better* (7) **£600-700**

190

Six: Flight Lieutenant R. H. Unkles, Marine Branch, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, M.I.D. Oak Leaf; CORONATION 1953; AIR EFFICIENCY AWARD, E.I.I. R., 2nd issue (Flt. Lt. R. H. Unkles. R.A.F.V.R.) mounted for wear, *very fine* (6) **£180-220**

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1946.

Robert Hunter Unkles served as an Acting Flight Lieutenant with the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve during the Second War. He served as a Flying Officer with the Marine Branch from February 1949, and advanced to Flight Lieutenant in July 1952. Unkles was awarded the Air Efficiency Award, 18 July 1956, and relinquished his commission, 17 February 1964.

Sold with two group photographs.

191 *Family group:*

A 'Battle of Britain' casualty group of three awarded to Sergeant Pilot E. E. Lockton, 236 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, a Blenheim pilot who was shot down and killed by a Me. 109 off Cherbourg, 20 July 1940

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Under-Secretary of State for Air enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. A. Lockton, 191, North Parade, Sleaford, Lincs', lid of box additionally inscribed 'Eric's Medals', *good very fine*

Four: R. N. Lockton, who served as a Wireless Operator with the Royal Air Force

1939-45 STAR; PACIFIC STAR, clasp, Burma; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, with Under-Secretary of State for Air enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. R. N. Lockton Esq, 191, North Parade, Sleaford, Lincs', *nearly extremely fine (7)* **£300-400**

Eric Edward Lockton was the son of Frederick and Anne Lockton. He was born in January 1918, and educated at Spittlegate Boys School and The King's School, Grantham. Lockton was employed as a bank clerk in the Grantham and Bourne branches of the Midland Bank. He joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in January 1937, and was the sixth man to join as an Airman u/t Pilot.

Lockton was mobilised 1 September 1939. He was posted as a Sergeant Pilot for operational flying to 236 Squadron (Blenheims), Middle Wallop, 3 July 1940. The following day the Squadron moved to Thorney Island and was assigned from Fighter Command to Coastal Command. They were engaged on defensive patrols over shipping in the English Channel during the early stages of the Battle of Britain.

On 20 July 1940 Lockton was the 'Pilot of Blenheim I, L 1300 FA-A. Took off at 1745 from Thorney Island on escort duties. Shot down by Me 109s and seen to spin into the sea at 18.20hrs off Cherbourg.' (*Coastal Command Losses* refers).

The Blenheim was shot down by Hauptmann Neumann of JG 27, and both Lockton and his gunner (Sergeant H. Corcoran) were reported 'Missing' later confirmed killed in action. Lockton was 'home on leave three weeks ago, and came over to Bourne where he had the opportunity of seeing a number of his friends. During a conversation he told one of his acquaintances that his squadron had not lost a man. A fortnight later came the tragic news...' (copied newspaper article included in lot refers)

Sergeant Lockton is commemorated on the Runnymede Memorial.

Richard N. Lockton was the brother of Eric Lockton. He served during the Second War as a Wireless Operator with the Royal Air Force.

Sold with a letter from the Records Office addressed to 'Mr. Richard N. Lockton, C/O "Linburn", North Parade, Grantham, Lincs', one assumes erroneously, informing him of his award of a 'clasp to Burma Star', dated 26 October 1948; and copied research.

192

Six: Flight Sergeant W. A. Gow, Royal Air Force

1939-45 STAR; AIR CREW EUROPE STAR, 1 clasp, France and Germany; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 2 clasps, Cyprus, Near East (1372349 F. Sgt. W. A. Gow R.A.F.) last clasp loose on riband, as issued, mounted as worn, *light contact marks overall, therefore generally nearly very fine or better (6)* **£300-340**

193 *Five: Flight Sergeant A. E. Flaherty, Royal Air Force*

1939-45 STAR; AIR CREW EUROPE STAR, 1 clasp, France and Germany; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; ROYAL AIR FORCE, L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (363155 F. Sgt. A. E. Flaherty. R.A.F.) mounted for wear, *very fine (5)* **£280-320**

194 *Five: attributed to Bombardier I. Alton, Royal Artillery, who died in India 24 November 1944*

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs P. Alton, 50, Hucknall Lane, Bulwell, Nottingham', *good very fine (5)* **£50-60**

Ivor Alton was born in Bulwell, Nottingham, in 1920, and served during the Second World War with 28th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery. He died of typhus in India on 24 November 1944, and is buried in Imphal War Cemetery, India.

195 *Six: Sergeant G. Palmer, Southern Rhodesian Territorial Force*

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Southern Rhodesia, with Second Award Bar (X13425 Sgt. George Palmer) mounted for display, *minor edge bruise to last, generally very fine (6)* **£200-300**

Efficiency Medal *Southern Rhodesia Gazette* 1 February 1946.

Efficiency Medal Second Award Bar *Southern Rhodesia Gazette* 23 May 1952.

1 of only 24 Second Award Bars issued to Southern Rhodesians.

196 *Eight: Corporal H. Callaby, Royal Army Medical Corps*

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; WAR MEDAL; KOREA 1950-53 (7348328 Cpl. H. Callaby. R.A.M.C.); U.N. KOREA; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R. (7348328 Cpl. H. Callaby. R.A.M.C.); EFFICIENCY MEDAL, Territorial, G.VI.R., 1st issue (7348328 Pte. H. Callaby. R.A.M.C.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (8) *£300-360*

197 *Five: Lieutenant P. W. J. Joubert, South African Air Force*

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL 1939-45, all officially named '96586 P. W. J. Joubert', *good very fine*

EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (1452417. Pte. H. G. Funnell. A.C.C.) *heavy edge bruising, nearly very fine* (6) *£70-90*

Pieter Willem Johannes Joubert was born on 15 March 1917, and attested for the South African Air Force on 30 August 1940. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 22 May 1944, and was released from service on 12 February 1946. He subsequently took up a civilian appointment with South African Airways. Sold with copied Record of Service.

198 *Five: Captain H. Taylor, Imperial Light Horse, wounded by shrapnel, 1 July 1942*

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, 8th Army; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL, all officially named '26364 H. Taylor', mounted as worn, *generally very fine* (5) *£80-120*

Harold Taylor was a native of Johannesburg and was born in September 1914. He was employed as a House Salesman and a Stock Clerk prior to his military service. Taylor enlisted in the Imperial Light Horse in July 1933. Having advanced to Sergeant, he was commissioned into the Imperial Light Horse on 1 January 1937.

Taylor was promoted to Lieutenant in January 1939, and advanced to Captain in June 1940. He served during the Second War with the Regiment in North Africa from 8 May 1941. Taylor was present with the Regiment during Operation *Crusader*, the capture of Bardia and the fighting at Gazala in June 1942, followed by the retreat into Egypt. He was hit in the leg by shrapnel, 1 July 1942, and was treated at the 5th S.A. General Hospital. The *History of the 3rd S.A. Brigade* records:

'Capt. H. Taylor received a shell splinter in the leg, and Sgt. Phelan and L/Cpl. Trew were slightly wounded by shrapnel, when the truck in which they were travelling stuck in the sand and they were shelled.'

After convalescing Taylor rejoined his unit in August 1942. He received an accidental battlefield injury at El Alamein, 23 October 1942 - a gunshot wound to his left wrist from a Tommy gun. Taylor returned to South Africa with the I.L.H. in January 1943, but went back to Egypt with the 9th Battalion Reserve Brigade in October 1943. Captain Taylor was discharged in October 1945. A photograph of him appears in the "History of the Imperial Light Horse" with other officers of the regiment early in the war.

Sold with detailed copied research.

199*Five: Flight Sergeant J. Finlayson, Southern Rhodesian Air Force, late South African Air Force*

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL, campaign awards all named 'P5476 J Finlayson'; ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.I.I. R, 1st issue, Southern Rhodesia (424 F/Sgt. Finlayson. J.) mounted for wear, *generally very fine or better, scarce* (5) *£260-300*

John Finlayson was born in Pretoria, South Africa in January 1918. He joined the South African Air Force in April 1937, and advanced to Air Mechanic in January 1939. Service during the Second War included with 11 (Bomber) Squadron in East Africa, May - December 1940; 24 Squadron in Egypt, December 1940 - December 1941 and 262 Squadron in Durban, December 1943 - November 1944. He advanced to Air Sergeant, and was discharged 21 April 1951.

Finlayson joined the Southern Rhodesian Air Force in 1951, and having advanced to Flight Sergeant was awarded his L.S. & G.C. in the Queen's Birthday Parade, June 1955.

25 Army L.S. & G.C., Southern Rhodesia, awards issued to the Southern Rhodesian Air Force.

Sold with copied research, including photographic image of recipient in uniform.

200 *Four: Corporal S. L. Pienaar, South African Medical Corps, South African Forces, killed in action in North Africa, 21 January 1943*

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, 8th Army; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL, all officially named '54197 S. L. Pienaar', *very fine* (4) *£70-90*

Stefanus Lodewyk Pienaar was born in 1922, and was a native of Alberton, Transvaal. He enlisted in the South African Medical Corps, aged 18, in June 1940. Pienaar advanced to Corporal in April 1941, and was killed in action during the North African campaign, 21 January 1943 (two days before Tripoli was captured by Montgomery). Pienaar is buried in the Tripoli War Cemetery, Libya.

Sold with copied research.



Five: Auxiliary Police Instructor Sung Wai Kuen, Hong Kong Special Constabulary

1939-45 STAR; PACIFIC STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; COLONIAL SPECIAL CONSTABULARY MEDAL, E.I.I.R., with Long Service Bar (P.C. (A) 230 Sung Wai Kuen) mounted as worn, *the first two gilded, generally polished, otherwise nearly very fine* (5)

£200-300

Sold with two group photographs and another of the recipient being greeted by an ex-Governor of Hong Kong. Together with three Chinese newspapers each with an article by or about the recipient, with relevant translations, the following from Shing Po on Saturday 29 December 1984:

'The Auxiliary Police serial No. 230 has been with Auxiliary Police Instructor Sung Wai Kuen for many years. During the occupation of Hong Kong by the Japanese Army, Mr Sung Wai Kuen was imprisoned twice and tortured, fortunately he was released. These two imprisonments were an unforgettable experience during his long service in the Auxiliary Police Force. Mr Sung joined the Special Unit, the former name of the Auxiliary Police Force in 1941. Since then he has kept the serial No. 230, even during World War II.

Before the outbreak of World War II, Mr Sung's uncle was appointed by the Government to form the Special Constabulary to assist the Royal Hong Kong Police Force and the Auxiliary Police Force to maintain the peace. Mr Sung was only 15 years old at the time and he was too young to join the Special Constabulary. So he assisted his uncle in promotion work. During those times many people were afraid of imminent war, so they were not willing to join the Special Constabulary. However, the Constabulary was badly in need of manpower [and], therefore, under special circumstances, he joined the Special Constabulary and became an inspector.

Mr Sung graduated in October of 1941 and in December the Japanese Army invaded and occupied Hong Kong. During the occupation of the Japanese Army, they used all means to look for the members of the British Service Unit. He was arrested and imprisoned twice by Japanese agents but he didn't disclose anything, even under torture. He was imprisoned in the Tung Lo Garden in Shum Shui Po for seven days interrogated and tortured. The second time he was imprisoned in the Sun Sun Hotel and again was tortured. He suffered during interrogation but did not disclose anything to the Japanese agents. Fortunately he was released both times. After World War II, he was transferred to the Standby Police Force. In 1959, the Standby Police Force merged with the Special Constabulary and formed the Auxiliary Police Force. He was also transferred into the new Force and has become a senior member.

Mr Sung is nearly sixty years old and he is now working in the Ho Man Tin Police Station as the Second Instructor of a small team. When he looks at his serial number on his tunic he has a sense of honour. He still keeps in close contact with his former colleagues of the Special Constabulary and they have regular gatherings.'

Six: Sergeant L. J. Kuhn, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps

1939-45 STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE MEDAL, Canadian issue in silver; CANADIAN VOLUNTEER SERVICE MEDAL, with Overseas Service bar; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; CANADIAN DECORATION, E.I.I.R. (Sgt. L. J. Kuhn) mounted as worn, *very fine*

Seven: Corporal A. C. MacAulay, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps

1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE MEDAL, Canadian issue in silver; CANADIAN VOLUNTEER SERVICE MEDAL, with Overseas Service bar; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; U.N. EMERGENCY FORCE MEDAL; CANADIAN DECORATION, E.I.I.R. (Cpl. A. C. MacAulay) mounted court-style as worn, *nearly very fine*

Five: Attributed to Corporal A. J. Doyle, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps

1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE MEDAL, Canadian issue in silver; CANADIAN VOLUNTEER SERVICE MEDAL, with Overseas Service bar; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, all in card boxes of issue, *extremely fine*

An unattributed Canadian group of five

1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR, 1 clasp, Atlantic; DEFENCE MEDAL, Canadian issue in silver; CANADIAN VOLUNTEER SERVICE MEDAL, with Overseas Service bar; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, mounted as worn, *very fine* (23)

£120-160

Arnold Chipman MacAulay served with the Canadian Army Active Force during the Second World War from 1942-46, before re-enlisting in the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps on 26 October 1953. He served with the United Nations Emergency Force in Egypt from 6 June 1962, and retired on 1 June 1974.

Sold together with a wooden presentation shield presented to the recipient upon his retirement; and a photograph of the recipient.

Alvin Joseph Doyle was born in Woodbridge, Ontario, on 1 October 1913 and enlisted in the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps at Toronto, Ontario, on 4 October 1940. He served during the Second World War in North West Europe from 12 July 1944. He was promoted Corporal in May 1945, and was discharged on 20 January 1950. He died in Watford, Ontario, in 1969.

Sold together with information booklet on the mounting and wearing of Second War medals; and Canadian Minister of National Defence enclosure.

- 203** *Five: Sister E. S. Booth, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service*
1939-45 STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Sister E S Booth QAIMNS) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (5) £220-260

Ella Sybil Booth was born on 11 February 1914, and trained as a State Registered Nurse. Granted the rank of Lieutenant, she was employed with the R.A.M.C. from 15 September 1942, and served as a Captain in the Q.A.I.M.N.S. in Palestine in 1945-48. Latterly living at 3 Denyer House, New Walk, The Plains, Totnes, Devon, she died on 16 May 2002.

- 204** *Five: Master Pilot A. W. McMaster, Royal Air Force*
1939-45 STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (571542 F. Sgt. A. McMaster. R.A.F.) *partially officially corrected*; ROYAL AIR FORCE L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (M. Plt. A. W. McMaster (571542) R.A.F.) *very fine* (5) £140-180

- 205** *Five: Warrant Officer G. E. Jones, Royal Air Force*
1939-45 STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (W/O. G. E. Jones. (514658) R.A.F.); ROYAL AIR FORCE L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (W/O. G. E. Jones. (514658) R.A.F.) mounted as originally worn, *nearly very fine or better* (5) £90-110

- 206** *Six: Warrant Officer M. F. Hawdon, Royal Air Force*
1939-45 STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (W/O. M. F. Hawdon (563140) R.A.F.); CORONATION 1953; ROYAL AIR FORCE L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (W/O. M. F. Hawdon. (563140) R.A.F.) mounted for wear, *generally nearly very fine or better* (6) £120-160

- x207** *Five: Master Warrant Officer A. D. Rafuse, Royal Canadian Air Force*
FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE MEDAL, Canadian issue in silver; CANADIAN VOLUNTEER SERVICE MEDAL, with Overseas Service Bar; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; CANADIAN DECORATION, E.II.R., with Second Award Br (Sgt. A. D. Rafuse), mounted as worn, *polished and worn in parts, nearly very fine* (5) £80-120

Allison Dewitt Rafuse was born in Kentville on 10 October 1925 and enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force on 10 September 1943. He saw service towards the end of the War, joining No. 426 (Thunderbird) Squadron (Halifaxes) in March 1945 and served as a Tail Gunner on operations over Germany in April 1945. Discharged at the end of the War he re-enlisted into the Royal Canadian Air Force in 1949 and served until 1972, being awarded the Canadian Decoration in 1959 and a Second Award Bar in 1970. He also served for many years as a scout leader, volunteer fireman, and hockey coach. He died in Nova Scotia in 2006.

Sold together with the recipient's Second War R.C.A.F. identity card, with photograph.

- 208** *Five: Flight Sergeant C. Gardiner, Royal Air Force*
FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (1570215 F. Sgt. C. Gardiner. R.A.F.); KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (1570215 F. Sgt. C. Gardiner. R.A.F.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, mounted for wear, *generally very fine* (5) £460-500

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Three: Flight Officer D. Taylor, Women's Auxiliary Air Force

DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Act. Flt. Off. D. Taylor. W.A.A.F.) mounted as worn, *light contact marks overall, therefore nearly very fine or better* (3) £80-120

- 210** *Four: Warrant Officer C. S. Rees, Royal Air Force*
DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia (W/O. C. S. Rees (648183) R. A.F.) with retaining rod between clasps, as issued; ROYAL AIR FORCE L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (648183 F. Sgt. C. S. Rees. R.A.F.) mounted as worn, *very fine* (4) £140-180

x211 Pair: Lieutenant A. Paterson, 12th Manitoba Dragoons, Royal Canadian Armoured Corps, died 12 February 1943

CANADIAN VOLUNTEER SERVICE MEDAL; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; together with the recipient's CANADIAN MEMORIAL CROSS, G.V.I.R. (Lieut. A. Paterson) *good very fine* (3) £100-140

Archibald Paterson served during the Second World War with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons, Royal Canadian Armoured Corps, and died on 12 February 1943. He is buried in St. Vital Cemetery, Manitoba.

212 Three: Detective Station Sergeant Ernest, British South Africa Police

WAR MEDAL 1939-45; COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL, for Meritorious Service, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (10126 African Det. Stn. Sgt. Ernest, B.S.A. Police); COLONIAL POLICE L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 1st issue, with Second Award Clasp (10126 African Det. Cl. 2. Sgt. Ernest, B.S.A. Police) mounted for wear, *contact marks, nearly very fine* (3) £140-180

Mukoreko Ernest served in the British South Africa Police, May 1937- November 1965. He was Awarded the Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service, 1 January 1960; the Colonial Police L.S. & G.C. 16 December 1955, and the Second Award Bar, 30 November 1962.

x213 Three: Sergeant-Major M. F. Gwekwerere, British South African Police

WAR MEDAL 1939-45; COLONIAL POLICE L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (11273 African Sgt. Muzuwa F. Gwekwerere, B.S.A.); **Rhodesia**, GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL (11273 Stn/Sgt. Gwekwerere) *edge bruising to second, nearly very fine* (3) £70-90

Muzuwa F. Gwekwerere was born at Marandellas and educated at St. Paul's Mission, Musami. He attested for the British South African Police on 1 March 1944, having previously served as a native constable with the Native Department, and saw service at Umtali, Cashel, Karoi, Victoria Falls, Darwendale, Umvukwes, Concession, and Kariba. He was awarded the Colonial Police Long Service Medal on 27 July 1962, and his Rhodesian General Service Medal on 14 January 1971. He retired on 3 February 1976.

214**Three: Private R. L. White, Gloucestershire Regiment, late Devonshire Regiment, taken Prisoner of War at the Battle of Imjin River, 26 April 1951**

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (22301234 Pte. R. L. White. Devon.) *unit officially corrected*; KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (22301234 Pte. R. L. White. Glosters.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *extremely fine* (3) £600-800

Provenance: Buckland Dix & Wood, July 1995.

Reginald Lewis White was born in Portland, Dorset, on 26 December 1928, and attested for the Devonshire Regiment in November 1949. He married Miss Mary Wood at Weymouth on 15 April 1950, and, according to the *Dorset Daily Echo* was despatched to Malaya for service with the 1st Battalion the very same day! He served with a Signals Platoon in Malaya until November 1950, when the Battalion returned to England. However, as he had more than 11 months' National Service left to complete, he was one of 270 men drafted into the Wiltshire Regiment to bring it up to strength in Hong Kong. Indeed it is well documented in the Regimental Journal of the 1st Devons that the ranks of the Signals Platoon 1st Wiltshires were well represented by ex-Devons.

While serving with the Wiltshires in Hong Kong, White volunteered for service in Korea, as part of a draft of 90 men from the Wiltshire Regiment, and arrived in Japan on 14 April 1951. The *Dorset Daily Echo* reports that 'Chalky' White underwent a period of battle training before joining the Gloucestershire Regiment, and it is probable therefore that he arrived with the second draft. He was taken Prisoner of War at the Battle of Imjin River on 26 April 1951, whilst serving with a Support Company; by the end of the Imjin battle 21 officers and 501 men of the Glosters had been captured by the Chinese. He was eventually released from Camp One on 20 August 1953 along with 90 other Prisoners of War, at least 55 of whom were Glosters, and arrived back at Portsmouth on the morning of 17 October 1953, just in time to attend his sister's wedding in Weymouth later that day! He died in Weymouth on 29 February 2012.

Sold together with a copy photograph, taken from *Semper Fidelis*, showing the recipient wearing a Wiltshire Regiment cap badge.

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Three: Sergeant J. R. Newman, Royal Marines

NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, G.V.I.R., Brunei, *unofficial rivets between clasps, as issued* (PO/X. 5279 J. R. Newman. Cpl. R.M.); GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (PO/X. 5279 J. R. Newman. Sgt. R.M.); ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (PO/X. 5279 Sgt. J. R. Newman. R.M.) *prefix to number officially corrected on first, edge bruise and light contact marks, very fine* (3) £200-240

Sold together with a fabric Royal Marines cap badge.

216

Three: Leading Aircraftman L. Thomas, Royal Air Force

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (2571172 L.A.C. L. Thomas. R.A.F.); KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (LAC L Thomas (2571172) RAF) *an impressed later issue; U.N. KOREA 1950-54, good very fine* (3) £300-360

Lynn Thomas was attached to the Far East Flying Boat Wing for service during the Korean War.

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Three: Senior Aircraftman F. A. Cousins, Royal Air Force

KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (4094811 S.A.C F. A. Cousins. R.A.F.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54; GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Radfan (4094811 SAC. F. A. Cousins. R.A.F.) *very fine* (3) £400-500

x218

Pair: Petty Officer Stoker Mechanic J. Frew, Royal Navy

KOREA 1950-53 (P/SKX.769685 J. Frew P.O.S.M. R.N.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, *good very fine* (2) £100-120

219

Pair: Private T. Mylchreest, Welch Regiment

KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (22431325 Pte. T. Mylchreest. Welch.) *first two digits of number officially corrected; U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed as issued, good very fine* (2) £100-140

Mylchreest is a name of Manx origin which means 'Son of Christ's servant'

Sold together with the recipient's related miniature awards; riband bar; and Welch Regiment cap badge.



Pair: Corporal R. Halpin, Gloucestershire Regiment, taken Prisoner of War at the Battle of Imjin River, 26 April 1951, who was one of the small section of men under Lieutenant Philip Curtis ordered to attack an enemy machine-gun post on 'Castle Hill', 23 April 1951, for which Curtis was later awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross- Halpin was one of three men who helped carry Curtis to cover after he was wounded, before Curtis again attacked, and with his final act silenced the enemy machine-gun post

KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (22210064 Pte R. Halpin. Glosters.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed as issued; together with a United States of America Presidential Unit Citation riband bar, and the recipient's related miniature awards, *nearly extremely fine* (2) *£1400-1800*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2006.

Robert Halpin was born in his family home at 176 Chorley Road, Westhoughton near Horwich, Lancashire on 12 September 1927, moved with his family to Kent shortly after his birth. A miner by trade, he enlisted in the East Kent Regiment in March 1948, and had served a full period of National Service before his re-enlistment on the outbreak of the Korean War. Promoted fairly quickly, on the eve of the Battle of Imjin River Halpin was section commander of 1 Section in 1 Platoon, A Company, Gloucestershire Regiment.

The Battle of Imjin River

'Colonel Carne had given much thought to the deployment of the 1st Gloucesters. His front was over nine miles long. Two defiles through the hills had to be covered and the mass of hills to the south of the river, dominated by the Kamaksan feature, presented a deployment problem for his artillery. His primary aim was to cover the approaches to the northern end of the defile through the hills as they offered the Chinese the quickest means of reaching the flatter country to the south. A Company, the forward most company of the Glosters were located on a hill, 148 metres high at its highest point. This position covered the main crossing point on the river 2,000 metres to the north. On the top of the hill, centuries before, a castle had stood. This prominent feature became known as 'Castle Hill'. By 1951 nothing remained of the fortifications except the hint of walls where low mounds encircled the summit. This part of the hill was known as the 'Castle Site' or Point 148. 'A' Company commander, Major Angier, had decided that he would keep his platoons within supporting distance of each other on Castle Hill. Using the Castle site as a centre the surrounding terrain and defensive positions can be described thus.

Five hundred metres out to the north, a small hillock, like a knuckle, sat on top of the spur. This finger ridge sloped down towards the Imjin for about a kilometre and could offer an enemy a narrow but relatively gentle route up Castle Hill. To the east lay a much shorter spur overlooking the village of Choksong. On the forward edge of this spur was a rectangular bunker built during an earlier military occupation and recently refurbished by American engineers as an OP. From this vantage point General Ridgeway was scheduled to observe the hills north of the river. He never visited the site. The OP had been constructed with a roof, a number of horizontal slit windows and a doorway on the south facing side accessible via some steps. This bunker was to be the scene of some exceptionally bitter fighting. Again on this eastern side was a re-entrant, sheltered within lay the remains of an old Korean temple with its characteristic sloping tiled roof and one or two small, deserted houses. This cluster was some 120 metres from the OP bunker and 200 metres from the summit of Castle Hill. It was to be in this general area, under command of 2nd Lt. John Maycock, that 2 Platoon were sited to become the right-hand forward platoon. They faced the northern spur, overlooked Choksong village and were responsible for the defence of the Castle Site. If this position were overrun the rest of the company positions would prove untenable. To occupy the OP bunker would have been stretching his platoon so barbed wire was laid between it and the nearest 2 Platoon position. Barbed wire was short across the whole front. Both A and D Companies had been given the greater share allocated to the Glosters but it was sufficient only for a single coil round each platoon. 2nd Lt. Maycock's platoon was thought to be short of its usual complement of 30 men but included a number of men (possibly 4) under command of Lt Bruce Hudson from 70 Battery OP Party because of the excellent views north.

To the left of 2 Platoon was sited 2nd Lt. Terry Waters and 3 Platoon, tasked with defending an area from the north-west all the way round to the south west. Directly to the west another narrow spur ended in a low knoll 600 metres from Castle Hill; beyond it, 2,000 metres away the Imjin River again. This finger would be worrying as like that to the north, it offered a possible enemy approach to the main position. Some 900 metres away, below this finger and its adjoining re-entrant was the tiny hamlet of Komsang in the rice paddies at the foot of the hill. To the rear of A Company's position were situated about 1,000 metres of rice fields criss-crossed with footpaths. The fields served to separate Castle Hill from the mountains that stretched across the horizon and would restrict any passage southwards. Overlooking this terrain were sited Lt. Philip Curtis and the men of 1 Platoon who would cover the rear on both flanks and act as a counter attack force should either of the two forward platoons be overrun. Here were sited the two Vickers from 3 Section of the MMG Platoon. Major Angier also positioned his headquarters close to 1 Platoon to enable him to control both forward platoons in battle.

First reports of enemy movement in front of 2 and 3 Platoons were arriving at A Company HQ around 2200, 22nd April. By 0200 hours (23rd April) the enemy had established themselves in strength on the forward slopes with fierce attacks soon following. It has been reported that the Chinese were queuing up under the shoulder of the hill to assault in almost 'suicidal' waves. Casualties soon mounted particularly in 2 Platoon. Fighting became hand to hand-burp guns, bayonet and grenades being used by both defenders and attackers as they grappled for possession of each trench. These attacks were pressed more strongly between 0600 and 0700. In these early morning hours the summit of Castle Hill was lost to the enemy. It became clear to Major Angier that, despite a magnificent defence, 2 Platoon was in serious trouble. With part of their position overrun, ammunition was low and only a fraction of the platoon remained unscathed. The enemy had established one or more machine-guns up near the crest of the Castle Site and were now able to cover their attacks with accurate supporting fire from this key feature. With the Castle Site lost the chances of making a clean withdrawal should one be ordered would be highly unlikely.

An 'O' Group was held at approximately 0500 during which Angier told Curtis that he was to mount a counter-attack on to Castle Site at first light. At dawn Curtis got his men out of their trenches and formed them up in extended line. It was relatively quiet with no firing on either the Castle Site or 3 Platoons location. Curtis looked left and right, shouted 'fix bayonets' paused briefly as the thirty or so bayonets clicked on to rifles, then stood up to give the order 'advance'. In a time honoured vignette of British Infantry they advanced at the walk across the 250 m to the Castle Hill site. Number 1 section under Cpl Halpin was the forward right section, on the left 2 Section with Curtis his radio operator and runner in between them. Slightly to the rear and in the centre followed 3 section and Sgt N Tuggey. Norman Tuggey takes up the story:-

"The left forward section moved to the NW ridge, and I went forward with them. It was all quiet, and we just stood looking down the slope and wondering, I suppose, what had created such a shindig throughout the night. Its difficult to say how long we stood there, not knowing quite what to make of it, when suddenly the Chinese stood up from behind the bushes they were carrying. The distance between us and their most forward troops was just a few yards and their numbers frightening".

A fierce fire-fight erupted leaving Curtis with two immediate problems. A real danger that the enemy would quickly infiltrate round his exposed right flank existed. Secondly they were receiving fire from the OP bunker. It is believed three men of the platoon were killed and four wounded at this time. Curtis ordered Tuggey and the reserve 3 Section to find a position to the right of the Castle Site from which they could engage any enemy coming up the eastern slopes from Choksong. This left Curtis to deal with the OP Bunker.

Gathering a group from 1 Section including Robert Halpin, Curtis worked his way, under intense fire, to a fold in the ground only 20 metres from the OP bunker. Private Sam Mercer was also a member of this 'winkle group' and confirmed that Halpin was also a member of this small group (letter from Private Sam Mercer, included in the lot, refers). Curtis began to hurl grenades that were passed to him at the aperture. The response from the machine gun was immediate. It poured burst after burst into the area of 1 Section forcing them to crawl back to better cover. Not so Curtis, he remained continually exposing himself to throw more grenades until a bullet struck him in the head leaving him to lie exposed within a few metres of the objective. Gallantly two or three of his men, some accounts state that it was Robert Halpin, L/Cpl H M Mairs, a veteran of the Burma campaign, and Private Sam Mercer, wriggled up to drag him under cover. Corporal Cyril Papworth RAMC attended to the struggling Curtis. Curtis's men, again including Halpin, Mairs and Mercer, sought to restrain their platoon commander when he strove to get up to continue the attack. Major Angier, who had followed 1 Platoon up, also tried to reassure him as Papworth bandaged his head with a field dressing. Several hands held Curtis down; one soldier resorted to sitting on the wounded officer, so desperate were they to restrain him. Despite this Curtis broke free and moved into the attack for the second time. Hurling grenades he lurched the last few metres towards the still firing machine-gun. A few yards from the bunker he fell, mortally wounded in the stomach, the moment a grenade left his hand. The machine-gun was silenced, thus enabling the remainder of the Platoon to clear the Castle Site. The Chinese made no further effort to exploit their success in this immediate area; had they had done so, the eventual withdrawal of the company might well have proved impossible. Curtis was carried back to shelter by his men, still alive, but only just. Papworth arrived but there was nothing he could do to save him, he died in the arms of the soldiers who brought him down the slope.

When asked to reflect why Philip Curtis pushed home the second attack when, with a serious head wound, he had more than fulfilled his duty already Private Sam Mercer recalled "We soon realised that he was inclined to lead from the front with a rifle, if he could get one, rather than a revolver. Within the platoon it was generally felt that the first trouble we hit we would lose him" (letter from Private Sam Mercer, included in the lot, refers). It was not until Tuesday 1st December 1953 that the award of the Victoria Cross was announced in the *London Gazette*. The long delay was due to the living witnesses like Cpl Halpin being held as prisoners for over two years. These were men like Private Ward and Corporal Roy Masters who both made sworn statements and most importantly Colonel Carne who instigated the procedure for the VC on his own repatriation.' (extracts from *At War in Korea* by George Forty; *The Imjin Roll* by Colonel E. D. Harding, D.S.O.; and *The Last Eleven?* by Mark Adkin refer, all of which mention Halpin's action, refer.)

Halpin was taken prisoner of war following the Imjin River engagement, one of 21 officers and 501 men of the Gloucestershire Regiment captured by the Chinese at the Battle of Imjin River. He was released from captivity along with 74 other Prisoners of War on 18 August 1953, and finally arrived back in Southampton on 28 October 1953. Following his service in the army he worked as an animal technician with a pharmaceutical manufacturer. He died at the Pilgrims Hospice in Thanet, Kent, on 11 February 2001.

Sold together with a hand-written letter from Private Sam Mercer, which makes mention of Halpin's role; various copied newspaper articles; and other copied research.

221

**Pair: Private L. R. Vowles, Middlesex Regiment**

KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (21126409 Pte. L. R. Vowles. Mx.) *number partially officially corrected*; U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (2) **£140-180**

Leslie Richard Vowles was born in Brighton, Sussex, on 20 December 1929, and attested for the Middlesex Regiment in November 1947. He served with the 1st Battalion in Korea, where the Battalion was involved in many battles including Chonju, Chongchon, Chuam-ni, Kapyong-Chon and Kapyong, and were awarded seven Battle Honours in recognition of its service during the Korean War; more than any other unit during the whole campaign. Vowles was in the Support Company when, on 31 October 1951, he was promoted Lance-Corporal. He probably left the Army in 1954, after seven years' service.

Sold together with a photograph of the recipient in uniform, and copies of various family photographs.

x222

Pair: C. T. Maguire, Canadian Forces

KOREA 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (B-800872 C. T. Maguire); U.N. KOREA 1950-54 (B-800872 C. T. Maguire) *good very fine* (2) **£100-120**

223

Three: Sergeant B. G. Griffiths, Royal Corps of Transport

AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (S/22526381 Cpl. B. G. Griffiths. R.A.S.C.); GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (S/22526381 Sgt. B. G. Griffiths. RASC.); REGULAR ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (22526381 Sgt. B. G. Griffiths. RCT.) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (3) **£180-220**

x224

Pair: B. S. Hunter, Australian Forces

VIETNAM 1964-73 (55801 B. S. Hunter); SOUTH VIETNAM MEDAL 1964, clasp, 1960-, named as before, *nearly extremely fine* (2) **£180-200**

225

Four: Marine R. N. Kelley, Royal Marines

GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Northern Ireland, N. Iraq & S. Turkey (PO30674Y R. N. Kelley Mne RM); U.N. CYPRUS; SOUTH ATLANTIC 1982, with rosette (Mne 1 R N Kelley PO30674Y RM); ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (Mne R N Kelley PO30674Y RM) *nearly extremely fine* (4) **£800-1000**

R. N. Kelley served with 42 Commando during the Falklands War.

226

Pair: Corporal S. F. Coyle, Royal Highland Fusiliers

GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24589582 Fus S F Coyle RHF); GULF 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24589582 Cpl S F Coyle RHF) mounted court-style as worn, *surname and unit on first officially corrected, latter officially renamed, good very fine* (2) **£100-140**

227

Pair: Operator Mechanic (Air Warfare) First Class M. R. Lewis, Royal Navy

GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Air Operations Iraq (OM (AW) 1 M R Lewis D237955S RN); N.A.T.O. MEDAL 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo, *extremely fine* (2) **£400-500**

228

**Pair: Chief Technician G. Laverick, Royal Air Force**

GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Air Operations Iraq (Chf Tech G Laverick (H8014503) RAF); ROYAL AIR FORCE L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (Sgt G Laverick (H8014503) RAF), with named card box of issue for first, and related miniature award for second, *light contact marks, nearly very fine* (2) **£240-280**

A Collection of Campaign Medals to the 3rd King's Own Light Dragoons

229



3RD (KING'S OWN) LIGHT DRAGOONS SENIOR NCOs SHAKO PLATE C. 1857-61, a very fine and rare example in die stamped copper gilt featuring a crowned cross with hob nail panels the arms of the cross inscribed with battle honours, in the centre the unit title encloses the White Horse of Hanover and motto 'Nec Aspera Terrent' over '111', complete with two original fasteners, *the crown with some strengthening to the reverse otherwise in excellent condition* **£300-400**

230



CABUL 1842 (***Corpl. Thos. Hazell. 3rd K.O.L.D.***) fitted with replacement straight bar suspension, *light marks, otherwise good very fine* **£300-360**

231



CABUL 1842 (***No. 410 John Galloway. 3rd K.O.L.D.***) fitted with original steel clip and bar suspension, *namings rubbed, otherwise good very fine* **£280-320**

232



SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 2 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Sobraon (**John Marshall 3rd Lt. Dragoons.**) *light marks, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £600-800

John Marshall was killed in action at Sobraon, 10 February 1846.

233



SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 2 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Sobraon (**Martin Kenny 3rd Lt. Dragoons.**) *light marks, otherwise good very fine* £400-500

234



PUNJAB 1848-49, 1 clasp, Chilianwala (**J. Collins, 3rd Lt. Dragoons.**) *nearly extremely fine* £800-1000

James Collins was killed in action at Chilianwala, 13 January 1849, one of 24 men of the 3rd Light Dragoons to be killed.

'At Chilianwala the Cavalry on the [British] left were principally occupied in protecting the flank of Campbell's Division, but the grey squadron of the 3rd Light Dragoons and the 5th Light Cavalry had an opportunity of executing a charge on a portion of the Sikh right, which in the case of the former was delivered with great gallantry and effect, though at the expense of many lives. The 5th Light Cavalry, being much broken in getting through the scrub, and coming under a severe fire of musketry, were unable to make an impression, and suffered a repulse.'

235



PUNJAB 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (**J. Kirke, 3rd Lt. Dragoons.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £340-380

236

PUNJAB 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (**W. New, 3rd Lt. Dragoons.**) *slack suspension, edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine* £340-380

- 237** PUNJAB 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (**W. Penn, 3rd Lt. Dragns.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* *£340-380*

- 238** PUNJAB 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (**S. Skeere, 3rd Lt. Dragns.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine* *£380-420*

Also entitled to Sutlej medal for Moodkee, Ferozeshuhur and Sobraon. He was wounded at the battle of Ferozeshuhur, 21 December 1845.

- 239** PUNJAB 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (**W. Walsh, 3rd Lt. Dragns.**) *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine* *£360-400*

240



PUNJAB 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (**C. Wroe, 3rd Lt. Dragns**) *light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise good very fine* *£360-400*

241



Family Group:

ARMY OF INDIA 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Bhurtpoor (**O. Regan, 11th Lt. Dragns.**) *short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, good very fine*

Pair: Private Owen Regan, 3rd Light Dragoons, who was killed in action at the battle of Chilianwala

SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Aliwal 1846, 1 clasp, Sobraon (Owen Regan 3rd Lt. Dragns.); PUNJAB 1848-49, 1 clasp, Chilianwala (O. Regan, 3rd Lt. Dragns.) *edge bruising and light contact marks, otherwise good very fine* (3) *£2000-2600*

Owen Regan Senior was born in 1793 and enlisted into the 11th Light Dragoons in Dublin in 1817. He was discharged to pension in the rank of Sergeant in June 1838, and died in Ireland in April 1873.

Owen Regan Junior was born in Meerut, India, and baptized there on 14 October 1825, and enlisted into the 3rd Light Dragoons at Dublin on 8 June 1844. He was killed in action at the battle of Chilianwala, 13 January 1849, one of 24 men of the 3rd Light Dragoons to be killed. He was also one of only 46 men in the regiment to receive the Sutlej medal with the Aliwal reverse. In his will, dated 25 November 1848, he bequeathed "to my Father Own Regan my Sutledge Medal or any other Medal of Honor I may become entitled to".

'At Chilianwala the Cavalry on the [British] left were principally occupied in protecting the flank of Campbell's Division, but the grey squadron of the 3rd Light Dragoons and the 5th Light Cavalry had an opportunity of executing a charge on a portion of the Sikh right, which in the case of the former was delivered with great gallantry and effect, though at the expense of many lives. The 5th Light Cavalry, being much broken in getting through the scrub, and coming under a severe fire of musketry, were unable to make an impression, and suffered a repulse.'

242



Pair: Private John Lynch, 3rd Light Dragoons

CABUL 1842 (Private John Lynch 3rd or K.O. Lt. Dragns. 212.) contemporary re-engraved naming, 'CABUL' engraved on reverse, fitted with replacement clip and later ring suspension; ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., large letter reverse (John Lynch, Private 3rd Lt. Dragns. 1850.) fitted with original steel clip and later ring suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* (2) £400-500

243



Three: Private John Cuthbertson, 3rd Light Dragoons

CABUL 1842 (*No. 1045. John Cuthbertson. 3rd K.O.L.D.*) fitted with original steel clip and bar suspension; SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 2 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Sobraon (John Cuthbertson 3rd Lt. Dragns.); PUNJAB 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (J. Cuthbertson, 3rd Lt. Dragns.) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* (3)

£1200-1400

244



Three: Corporal James Dixon, 3rd Light Dragoons

CABUL 1842 (James Dixon, 3rd K.O.L.D.) contemporary re-engraved naming, fitted with replacement silver clip and straight bar suspension; SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 2 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Sobraon (James Dixon 3rd Lt. Dragns.); PUNJAB 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (Corpl. J. Dixon, 3rd Lt. Dragns.) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* (3) £600-800

Medal roll confirms Punjab medal for single clasp Chilianwala only.

245



Pair: Private James Hannah, 3rd Light Dragoons

SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 2 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Sobraon (James Hannah 3rd Lt. Dragns.); PUNJAB 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (J. Hannah, 3rd Lt. Dragns.) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* (2) £700-800

246



Pair: Private Thoams Burge, 3rd Light Dragoons, who was wounded at the battle of Moodkee in December 1845

SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 1 clasp, Sobraon (Thomas Burge 3rd Lt. Dragns.); PUNJAB 1848-49, 1 clasp, Goojerat (T. Burge, 3rd Lt. Dragns.) *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* (2) £700-900

Thomas Burge was wounded at the battle of Sobraon, 21 December 1846. He was one of only 40 recipients in the regiment of the single clasp for Goojerat.

247



Three: Sergeant Robert Sumpter, 3rd Light Dragoons

SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 2 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Sobraon (Robert Sumpter 3rd Lt. Dragns.); PUNJAB 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (R. Sumpter, 3rd Lt. Dragns.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (1123 Sergt. Robt. Sumpter 3rd Hussars) *claw tightened on the last, the first two with edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine, the last good very fine* (3) £800-1000

The McAlister and Bassage family medals

x248



Three: Guide J. S. McAlister, Field Intelligence Department, late Interpreter, Army Medical Department

SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Interpr. J. S. McAlister.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp (Guide J. S. McAlister. F.I.D.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902 (Guide J. S. McAlister. F.I.D.) *nearly extremely fine, the first very scarce (3)* **£600-800**



Single clasp to K.S.A. not confirmed. Sold with original photograph of a group of Army Medical Department men with field ambulances in South Africa, and another of McAlister on horseback.

James Simpson McAlister was born in 1848, a son of Robert McAlister (b. 1826) of Claton, Glasgow, and Christina Boyle (b. 1821) of Kirkenton, Dumbartonshire. In 1853 Robert McAlister had a farm, 'Hillside', in Melmoth, Natal. His son, J. S. McAlister was an Inspector of Police in New Germany when, on 25 September 1873, he married his first wife, Elizabeth Boyle, by whom he had two children, Robert and Charlotte, before she died at the early age of 29. He married secondly, Gertruida Peternella Wilson, of Humansdorp, Eastern Cape. They had five children, the eldest of whom, Susanna Jacoba Theodora Dawelina, married John James Bassage on 22 August 1906 (See Lot 251).

x249



Pair: Sergeant-Major J. Bassage, Melmoth Reserves, late 2/24th Foot

SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (2452 Corpl. J. Bassage, 2.24th Foot.); NATAL 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Sgt. Maj: J. Bassage, Melmoth Reserves) *the first lightly polished, very fine, otherwise nearly extremely fine (3)* £800-1000

John Thomas Bassage was born in Maidstone, Kent, on 25 July 1855. He served with the 2/24th Foot in South Africa 1877-79 and was discharged in Natal as a Corporal. He married Fanny Hendrietta Starkey in Pietermaritzburg on 10 March 1881, and had two sons, John James and Walter Frederick (See Lots 250 and 251). In 1903 the family moved to Melmoth, where a daughter, Isabella Edith, was born but she died in infancy. During the Natal Rebellion of 1906, Bassage was Sergeant-Major in the Melmoth Reserves, then aged 51. He moved back to Pietermaritzburg in 1911 and died in Durban at the age of 78. Sold with a photocopied photograph of the recipient in uniform wearing his Zulu War medal, with his wife and two young sons.

x250



QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (575 Tpr: **W. F. Bassage. Natal Carbnrs:)** *nearly extremely fine* £160-200

Walter Frederick Bassage was born in August 1882, son of John Thomas Bassage (See Lot 249). He died of enteric fever at Ntombi Spruit camp, Ladysmith, on 24 December 1899.

x251



QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (576 Tpr: **J. J. Bassage. Natal Carbnrs:)** *nearly extremely fine* £120-140

John James Bassage was born on 22 July 1881, eldest son of John Thomas Bassage (See Lot 249). He married on 22 August 1906, Susan McAlister, eldest daughter of J. S. McAlister (See Lot 248).

A Collection of Medals to Second World War Casualties

252



Three: Able Seaman Torpedoman B. L. Fisher, Royal Navy, killed in action when H.M.S. *Royal Oak* was torpedoed by the German U-boat U-47 at anchor at Scapa Flow, 14 October 1939

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. D. G. Fisher, 17 Perowne Street, Aldershot, Hants'; together with fifteen Sporting Medals awarded to the recipient between 1933-39, silver and bronze, including four ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MARINES CHAMPIONSHIPS MEDALS, the reverses engraved 'Standard High Jump A.B. Fisher'; 'Athletics 1939 High Jump Winner'; 'Athletics 1938 High Jump Winner'; and 'Athletics 1936 High Jump 2nd.'; three INTER SERVICES ATHLETICS CHAMPIONSHIPS MEDALS, the reverses engraved '1936 High Jump 4th'; '1938 High Jump 4th'; and '1939 3rd Team'; a PORTSMOUTH PORT ATHLETICS MEDAL, the reverse engraved '1936 H. Jump 2nd', the majority in cases of issue, *extremely fine (lot)* £140-180

Billie Leonard Fisher served for seven years in the Royal Navy, where he was a keen athlete and champion high-jumper, and was advanced to the rank of Leading Torpedoman. He transferred from H.M.S. *Courageous* to H.M.S. *Royal Oak* on the latter's re-commissioning in June 1939, and served on her during the Second World War. He was killed in action when the *Royal Oak* was torpedoed whilst at anchor at H.M. Naval Base Scapa Flow, Orkney, by the German U-boat U-47 under the command of Günther Prien on 14 October 1939; of the total ship's compliment of 1,234 men and boys, 833 were killed or subsequently died of wounds. Fisher is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

Sold together with various photographs and copy newspaper cuttings referring to the sinking of the *Royal Oak*.

253

Three: Assistant Cook T. Carter, Royal Navy, killed in action when H.M.S. *Grenville* struck a mine in the Thames Estuary, 19 January 1940

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. A. G. Carter, 45 Foxbury Lane, Gosport, Hants', *nearly extremely fine (3)* £100-140

Thomas Carter served during the Second World War in H.M.S. *Grenville*, the flotilla-leader for the G-Class Destroyers, and was involved in several attempts to intercept enemy shipping traffic off the Dutch and German North Sea coasts. Whilst returning from one of these missions she struck a mine, which had been laid by air in the Thames Estuary, on 19 January 1940, and sunk with the loss of 77 lives, out of a total complement of 191 Officers and crew. Carter was amongst those killed, aged 21, and is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

254

Three: Able Seaman E. G. Whitelock, Royal Navy, killed in action when H.M.S. *Daring* was torpedoed by the German U-boat U-23, under the command of the 'Wolf of the Atlantic' Otto Kretschmer, off Duncansby Head, 18 February 1940

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. A. Whitelock, Whitcombe, Corton Denham, Sherborne, Dorset', *nearly extremely fine (3)* £120-160

Edward George Whitelock served during the Second World War in H.M.S. *Daring*, a D-Class Destroyer that had, for a time, been the first command of Lord Louis Mountbatten. On 18 February 1940 H.M.S. *Daring* was one of four destroyers escorting a convoy from the Norway campaign to the U.K. In the early hours of the morning the convoy was sighted by U-23, commanded by the man who would later become known as the 'Wolf of the Atlantic', Otto Kretschmer. At a point some 30 miles East from Duncansby Head U-23 found herself trapped on the surface between the two port-side escorts of the convoy. In order to enable an escape Kretschmer decided to attack the stern destroyer, H.M.S. *Daring*. Two torpedoes were fired and *Daring* was hit; almost immediately later a secondary explosion ripped through the ship, broke her in half she sank within two minutes, with the loss of 157 Officers and crew. There were only 5 survivors. Whitelock was amongst those killed, aged 22, and is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

Sold together with two original letters written by the recipient whilst at sea in H.M.S. *Daring*; and a photographic image of the ship's crew.

255

Three: Chief Petty Officer L. W. Heal, Royal Navy, killed in action in H.M.S. *Hardy* during the the battle of Narvik, 10 April 1940- the Captain of H.M.S. *Hardy*, B. A. W. Warburton-Lee, was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross for his gallantry during the battle

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. A. W. Heal, 237 North Road, Plymouth, Devon', *extremely fine* (3) £120-160

Leonard William Heal served during the Second World War in H.M.S. *Hardy*, and was killed in action during the Battle of Narvik, 10 April 1940. The *Dictionary of Disasters at Sea* gives the following account: 'The flotilla leader H.M.S. *Hardy* was commanded by Captain B. A. W. Warburton-Lee, who also commanded the 2nd Destroyer Flotilla. Five of the ships of the flotilla were operating off Narvik in connection with sowing minefields in Norwegian waters to prevent their continued use by German shipping. On 9 April 1940 it was known to the world that Germany was attacking Norway and that as part of her plan eleven large destroyers, each transporting 300 soldiers and accompanied by several merchantmen had steamed into Ofot Fjord on their way to Narvik. This news had been transmitted to the Admiralty by Captain Warburton-Lee, who was at once informed that the odds against the small British force were so heavy that it would be left to his own judgement to attack immediately or to await reinforcements. Captain Warburton-Lee elected to attack before the Germans had time to complete their landing or consolidate their position, so at three o'clock on 10 April 1940 the five British destroyers entered Ofot Fjord. The British steamed down the long fjord without incident and appeared before Narvik harbour at about four-thirty p.m. H.M.S. *Hardy* at once steamed in to reconnoitre, leaving her four consorts outside. She made a full circuit of the harbour, which was full of shipping and engaged a 1625-ton destroyer with gunfire and torpedo. Two torpedoes were discharged and the German was hit and blew up. Before leaving H.M.S. *Hardy* engaged another two of the enemy as well as the shore batteries but was not hit. Captain Warburton-Lee then ordered his four consorts to circle the harbour in turn, his own ship following. This was repeated a second time and on withdrawing a fresh force of three enemy destroyers were sighted emerging from the Rombaks Fjord which opens into Ofot Fjord above Narvik. This force was immediately engaged and reinforced by two other destroyers from the same direction. The fight that ensued was extremely fierce. H.M.S. *Hardy* was disabled and Captain Warburton-Lee was mortally wounded. All of the officers were either killed or wounded and the Paymaster, Lieutenant G. H. Stanning, himself wounded in the foot, had to assume the duties of bridge officer and ran H.M.S. *Hardy* ashore to prevent further loss of life. The loss on H.M.S. *Hardy* amounted to two officers killed, one of whom was Captain Warburton-Lee, and sixteen ratings killed. Three officers and six ratings were severely wounded.'

For his gallantry that day Captain Warburton-Lee was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross, the first V.C. to be Gazetted in the Second World War. Heal was one of those killed, and he is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

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Three: Electrical Artificer L. Mitchelmore, Royal Navy, who was killed in action when H.M.S. *Ardent* was sunk in the Norwegian Sea by the German Battlecruisers *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*, during Operation *Alphabet*- the evacuation of Norway, on 8 June 1940

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. J. L. Mitchelmore, 11 Rosslyn Park Road, Peverell, Plymouth, Devon', *extremely fine* (3)

£120-160

Leslie Mitchelmore served during the Second World War in H.M.S. *Ardent*, and was killed in action during Operation *Alphabet* on 8 June 1940. On 31 May 1940 *Ardent* and the destroyers H.M.S. *Acasta*, *Acheron*, *Highlander*, and *Diana* escorted the aircraft carriers *Ark Royal* and *Glorious* from the Clyde to the Norwegian coast to carry out air operations in support of the evacuation of allied forces from Norway in Operation *Alphabet*. H.M.S. *Ardent* was detached from *Ark Royal* on 8 June, and joined *Acasta* in escorting *Glorious* back to Scapa Flow. On the way through the Norwegian Sea the funnel smoke from *Glorious* and her two escorting destroyers was spotted by the German battleships *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* at about 3:46 p.m. The German ships were not spotted until shortly after 4:00 and H.M.S. *Ardent* was dispatched to investigate. H.M.S. *Ardent* and H.M.S. *Acasta* laid a protective smokescreen to hide the British ships, and engaged the German ships with their 4.7 inch main armament, which proved to be ineffective. Despite coming under heavy fire from the much larger guns of the Germans, H.M.S. *Ardent* carried out a torpedo attack. She managed to score a single hit, but was struck repeatedly by enemy shells, and eventually capsized with the loss of 10 officers and 142 ratings. *Acasta* and *Glorious* were also sunk in the engagement. Only two of *Ardent's* crew remained to be picked up by a German seaplane, some five days after the sinking. One of the two later died from exposure, leaving Able Seaman Roger Cook, who crewed 'X' Gun, as *Ardent's* only survivor.

The whole engagement lasted just short of three hours and cost the lives of 1,519 officers and crew. Mitchelmore was one of those killed, aged 39, and is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

Sold together with a photographic image of the recipient.

Three: Marine F. J. Roberts, Royal Marines, who was killed in action when the aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Glorious* was sunk in the Norwegian Sea by the German Battlecruisers *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*, during Operation *Alphabet*- the evacuation of Norway, on 8 June 1940

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure, in card box of issue, the address worn off, nearly extremely fine (3) £70-90

Francis John Roberts, of Newton Abbot, Devon, served as a Royal Marine in the aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Glorious* during the Second World War, and was killed in action during Operation *Alphabet* on 8 June 1940. On 31 May 1940 H.M.S. *Glorious* sailed from the Clyde to the Norwegian coast to carry out air operations in support of the evacuation of allied forces from Norway in Operation *Alphabet*. On 8 June she returned to Scapa Flow, escorted by the destroyers H.M.S. *Ardent* and *Acasta*. On the way through the Norwegian Sea the funnel smoke from *Glorious* and her two escorting destroyers was spotted by the German battleships *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* at about 3:46 p.m. The German ships were not spotted until shortly after 4:00 and H.M.S. *Ardent* was dispatched to investigate. H.M.S. *Ardent* and H.M.S. *Acasta* laid a protective smokescreen to hide the British ships, and engaged the German ships with their 4.7 inch main armament, which proved to be ineffective. Despite coming under heavy fire from the much larger guns of the Germans, H.M.S. *Ardent* carried out a torpedo attack. She managed to score a single hit, but was struck repeatedly by enemy shells, and eventually capsized with the loss of 10 officers and 142 ratings.

H.M.S. *Acasta* was finally sunk after roughly two hours of fighting; the battle flag of the *Gneisenau* was lowered to half-mast and her crew brought to attention to honour the brave fight of *Acasta* and her crew.

Meanwhile, the *Scharnhorst* switched her fire to H.M.S. *Glorious* at 4:32 p.m. and scored her first hit six minutes later on her third salvo, at an approximate range of 24,000 metres (26,000 yd), when one 11.1 inch shell hit the forward flight deck and burst in the upper hangar, starting a large fire. This hit destroyed two Swordfish being prepared for flight and the hole in the flight deck prevented any other aircraft from taking off. Splinters penetrated a boiler casing and caused a temporary drop in steam pressure. At 4:58 p.m. a second shell hit the homing beacon above the bridge and killed or wounded the captain and most of the personnel stationed there. *Glorious* was hit again in the centre engine room around 5:20 p.m. and this caused her to lose speed and commence a slow circle to port. She also developed a list to starboard. The German ships closed to within 15,000 metres (16,000 yd) and continued to fire at her until about 5:40 p.m. The whole engagement lasted just short of three hours and cost the lives of 1,519 officers and ratings. Roberts was one of those killed, aged 27, and is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

The disaster and the failure to mount an effective rescue was clearly an embarrassment for the Royal Navy. All ships encountering the enemy should routinely broadcast a sighting report, and so the lack of a sighting report from *Glorious* was eventually raised in the House of Commons. It later became known that the heavy cruiser H.M.S. *Devonshire* had passed within 30 to 50 miles of the battle, flying the flag of Vice Admiral John Cunningham, who was carrying out orders to evacuate the Norwegian Royal Family to the U.K. and maintain radio silence. Some surviving eyewitnesses from *Glorious* and *Devonshire* later testified that the sighting report had been correctly sent, and received in *Devonshire*, but that it had been suppressed by Cunningham, who departed at high speed in accordance with his orders.

Sold together with a photograph of the recipient.



Three: Sub-Lieutenant W. A. Lawrence, Royal Naval Reserve, who was lost at sea when the Q-Ship H.M.S. *Cape Howe* was torpedoed by the German U-boat *U-28* in the Western Approaches, 21 June 1940; the 96 surviving crew members put to sea in three lifeboats and two floats and a raft, but in heavy seas they became separated and only the occupants of one boat were ever picked up

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. W. E. Lawrence. "La Vallee", Rozel, Jersey, C.I.', *extremely fine* (3) £300-400

Wilfrid Alan Lawrence was born on 6 April 1916, and embarked upon a career in the Merchant Navy as an apprentice with the Elder Dempster Line in 1932. He earned his Second Mate's ticket in 1936 and his First Mate's ticket in 1938, becoming the youngest man at the time to have passed for Mate at the Liverpool Nautical College. He joined the Royal Naval Reserve and was commissioned Sub Lieutenant on 29 March 1939. He served during the Second World War in the Q-Ship H.M.S. *Cape Howe*. Q-ships, also known as Q-boats, decoy vessels, special service ships, or mystery ships, were heavily armed merchant ships with concealed weaponry, designed to lure submarines into making surface attacks. This gave Q-ships the chance to open fire and sink the attacking U-Boat.

Lawrence was in H.M.S. *Cape Howe* when she was torpedoed by *U-28* at 07:50 a.m. on 21 June 1940 in the Western Approaches, approximately 100 miles west of the Scilly Isles. The submarine carried out two further attacks and from the time of the first hit to the time she sank was approximately five hours later, sinking by the bow.

Lawrence was in charge of the "Panic Party", and during the action one man was killed and another wounded. With the exception of the two dead who were left on board all of the crew, some 96 men, got away in three lifeboats, two early floats and a raft in what were then fine weather conditions. One of the survivors, Engineer Commander E.W. Relph, states in a letter to Commander Stileman (who also lost a son on the ship) dated 23 July 1940:

'During the night we observed flares from the other boats. We attempted to reply but found that our flares were damp and unusable. At dawn we were so far astern that the other boats were out of sight. The weather had been freshening during the night and in the early forenoon the sea became really rough. The sea increased in violence and the rope from the raft was carried away again. This time we found it impossible to make contact and we had no option but to run before the weather. Conditions continued to get worse and we had great difficulty in keeping the boat from being swamped. Your son Daniels and Lawrence were in the other two boats. They were quite fit and confident when we abandoned ship. The boats were well equipped with food and water and I consider there is a chance that they would have reached the French coast.'

A note attached to the original letter was sent by Commander Stileman from the office of the Naval Controller, Liverpool to Sub Lieutenant Lawrence's father with the comment: 'Pray God they may all be safe.'

The survivors from only one of the boats were rescued; the occupants of the other boats and rafts were never seen again, and their names, including that of Lawrence, are commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

Sub Lieutenant Lawrence's father was given this last instruction from the Admiralty in their letter dated 15 November 1940: 'It is most desirable in the National Interest that the loss of your son's ship should not, as yet, be publicly announced and for this reason my Lords request that you will still continue to regard this information as confidential.'

Sub Lieutenant Lawrence's father was the Cable Manager for the Elder Dempster Line and he continued to maintain contact with Commodore Stileman for a number of years both men sharing the loss of their sons who perished together at sea. On 21 June 1995, on the 55th anniversary of the action, Sub Lieutenant Lawrence's surviving brother presented Wilfrid's Naval sword to H.M.S. *Eaglet* Reserve Training Centre, Princess Dock, Liverpool.

Sold together with two original photographs; original letters from Naval Control Liverpool, the Admiralty, and Naval Officers Relatives Information Bureau concerning the loss of the 'Q' ship H.M.S. *Cape Howe*.

259 Three: Chief Steward R. J. Bird, Merchant Navy Auxiliary, who was killed when when H.M. Yacht *Sappho* was sunk after hitting a German mine off Falmouth on 29 September 1940

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. M. Kerrison, No. 6 Coronation Road, Holt, Norfolk', *extremely fine* (3) £80-120

Robert John Bird served during the Second World War in H.M. Yacht *Sappho*, requisitioned by the Admiralty in November 1939 for use as a guard ship and in Contraband Control. Her crew during the War was a mixture of Royal Navy, Royal Naval Reserve, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and Merchant Navy Auxiliary personnel. She was sunk off Falmouth on 29 September 1940 after hitting a German mine, with the loss of 5 officers and 24 crew. Bird was one of those killed, aged 35. He is commemorated on the Liverpool Naval Memorial.

Medals issued to the recipient's mother, Martha Bird, who had subsequently remarried.

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Five: Leading Seaman K. B. Jones, Royal Navy, killed in H.M.S. *Vernon* during an air raid on Portsmouth, 11 March 1941

NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (JX.139082 K. B. Jones. O. Smn. R.N.), with named Admiralty letter, in envelope of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. K. Jones, 19 Mill Road, Twickenham, Middlesex'; 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. K. Jones, 19 Mill Road, Twickenham, Middx.'; together with a ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MARINES SWIMMING MEDAL, bronze, the reverse engraved 'Standard 220 yds. Ord. Sea. K. B. Jones 2M. 53 2/5Secs.'; in case of issue; H.M.S. *GANGES* SWIMMING MEDAL, bronze, unnamed, in case of issue; and a SWIMMING TROPHY 1932 MEDAL, bronze, the reverse engraved 'K. B. Jones', *extremely fine* (8) £180-220

Kenneth Bernard Jones served during the Second World War in the shore establishment H.M.S. *Vernon*, in Portsmouth, which became responsible for mine disposal and mine countermeasures. One of their earliest successes of the establishment was the rendering safe and the recovery of the first German magnetic mine at Shoeburyness on 23 November 1939. For this deed, various Officers and ratings were decorated with gallantry awards by H.M. King George VI at a ceremony on H.M.S. *Vernon*'s parade ground on 19 December 1939- the first Royal Naval decorations of the Second World War.

Jones was killed during an air raid on Portsmouth on the night of 11 March 1941, aged 23, when a bomb demolished Dido Building in H.M.S. *Vernon* and killed 100 people. He is buried in Haslar Royal Naval Cemetery, Hampshire.

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Three: Boy 1st Class R. Rawcliffe, Royal Navy, who was killed in action when H.M.S. *Gloucester* was sunk during the evacuation of Crete, 22 May 1941

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure, in *water-damaged* card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. John W. Rawcliffe, 23 Cypress Grove, Layton, Blackpool, Lancs.'; together with named Commemorative Scroll, *extremely fine* (3) £140-180

Roy Rawcliffe served during the Second World War, first in H.M.S. *Ganges*, before joining the Town Class Cruiser H.M.S. *Gloucester*. Nicknamed 'The Fighting G', she saw heavy service in the first year of the Second World War, before joining Vice-Admiral Cunningham's Mediterranean Fleet in late 1940. In April 1941 H.M.S. *Gloucester* formed part of a naval force acting against German military transports to Crete with some success. On 22 May 1941, while in the Kythira Strait about 14 miles north of Crete, she was attacked by German "Stuka" dive bombers and sank, having sustained at least four heavy bomb hits and three near-misses. According to accounts of the time, the despatch of *Gloucester*, along with the cruiser H.M.S. *Fiji*, into the danger-zone to support the rescue of survivors from the destroyer H.M.S. *Greyhound*, when both were already low on fuel and anti-aircraft ammunition, was a 'grievous error'. Fierce air attacks further depleted their ammunition and they were belatedly given permission to abandon the rescue efforts and rejoin the main fleet. It was during their return that *Gloucester* was sunk. *Fiji* was sunk later the same day. On 30 May 1941, in a letter to the First Sea Lord, Sir Dudley Pound, Admiral Cunningham wrote, 'The sending back of *Gloucester* and *Fiji* to the *Greyhound* was another grave error and cost us those two ships. They were practically out of ammunition but even had they been full up I think they would have gone. The Commanding Officer of *Fiji* told me that the air over *Gloucester* was black with planes.'

Of the 807 men aboard the *Gloucester* at the time of her sinking, only 85 survived. Rawcliffe was one of those killed, and is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

Sold together with various individual and group photographs.



Three: Ordinary Seaman D. M. Taylor, Royal Navy, killed in action when H.M.S. Kelly, under the command of Lord Louis Mountbatten, was sunk during the evacuation of Crete, 23 May 1941

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. C. H. Taylor, Cartreffe, Shortway, Amersham, Buckinghamshire', very fine (3) £100-140

Derrick Max Taylor served during the Second World War in H.M.S. Kelly, under the command of Captain Lord Louis Mountbatten. On 21 May 1941 Kelly was despatched to Crete with H.M.S. Kashmir and Kipling and began patrols north of the island the following day. On 23 May, during the evacuation of Crete she was bombed and sunk with half her crew killed. The *Dictionary of Disasters at Sea* gives the following account: 'The destroyer H.M.S. Kelly, on the night of 22nd May 1941, in company with the destroyer H.M.S. Kashmir was bombarding positions on the island of Crete. At daybreak on the 23rd they destroyed two caiques carrying troops and ammunition. This action bought the two destroyers the unwelcome attention of German dive bombers and from 05.30 a.m. they were repeatedly attacked. The Kashmir was struck amidships by a 1,000-lb bomb and sank immediately. The Kelly was hit soon afterwards and sank with great rapidity taking with her 9 officers and 119 ratings'.

H.M.S. Kelly did succeed in shooting down three of the attacking Stuka's, while a fourth was badly damaged and forced to return to base where it crashed. The survivors were deeply affected by the loss of their ship; Mountbatten shared their loss and tried to console the ships company by reminding them all that 'we didn't leave the Kelly, she left us!' Taylor was one of those killed, aged 24. He is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

Sold together with a photograph of the crew of H.M.S. Kelly, taken in Malta two days before she sank, which Lord Louis Mountbatten sent to many of the bereaved families.

Family Group:

Three: Engine Room Artificer 4th Class R. Hobbs, Royal Navy, killed in action when H.M.S. Hood, the pride of the Royal Navy, was sunk by the German battleship Bismark and the battle cruiser Prinz Eugen in the Denmark Strait, 24 May 1941; of the Hood's 1,418 crew, only three men survived

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. M. E. Hobbs, No. 2 Cottage, Morice Yard, H. M. Dockyard Devonport', extremely fine

IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL, E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Keith Hobbs**) in Royal Mint case of issue, extremely fine (4) £140-180

Robert Hobbs was born in Guildford, Surrey, on 4 March 1919, and served during the Second World War in H.M.S. Hood. He was killed in action during the Battle of the Denmark Strait, when the Hood, together with the battleship H.M.S. Prince of Wales, fought the German battleship Bismark and the heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen, both of which were attempting to break out into the North Atlantic to destroy Allied merchant shipping. The Hood, the pride of the Royal Navy, opened fire at 5:52 a.m. on 24 May 1941, and having received a direct hit from the Bismark at 6:00 a.m. sank beneath the waves within three minutes, after a total combat lifespan of less than quarter of an hour. Of the 1,418 Officers and crew on board, only three men, Ordinary Seaman Ted Briggs, Able Seaman Robert Tilburn, and Midshipman William Dundas survived. Hobbs was aged 22 at the time of his death. He is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

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Three: Able Seaman G. R. Frewer, Royal Navy, killed in action when H.M.S. *Zinnia*, as part of an escort group to convoy OG-71 from the U.K. to Gibraltar, was torpedoed by the German U-boat *U-564* in the Bay of Biscay, 23 August 1941, events later portrayed in the novel *The Cruel Sea*

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. H. S. Frewer, 13 Grenville Road, Braintree, Essex', *extremely fine* (3) £100-140

George Reginald Frewer served during the Second World War in the flower class corvette H.M.S. *Zinnia*. In August 1941 *Zinnia* was assigned as part of an escort group to convoy OG-71, from the U.K. to Gibraltar. Sailing through the Bay of Biscay, the convoy was spotted by a Focke Wulf long range aircraft, which summoned a U-boat wolf pack. Over the next four days from 19-23 August 1941, a running battle ensued, and during the various actions the convoy lost 9 merchantmen including the S.S. *Aquila* and two escorts, the Destroyer H.M.S. *Bath*, and the Corvette H.M.S. *Zinnia*. The *Zinnia* was torpedoed by *U-564* commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Reinhard Suhren at 5:25 a.m. on the 23 August, and blew up immediately; only 17 of her complement of 85 officers and crew survived. Frewer was amongst those killed, and is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

The author Nicholas Montsarrat, who was serving in another of the convoy's escorts, claimed that this convoy was his worst experience of the war, and he incorporated the events surrounding the sinking of H.M.S. *Zinnia* into his famous novel *The Cruel Sea*, later turned into a film.

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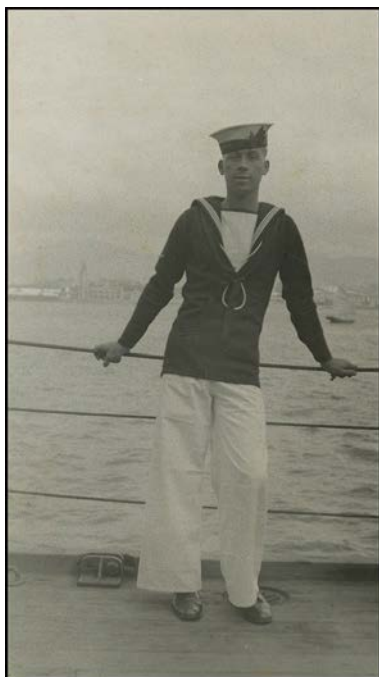
Four: Leading Stoker W. Buckingham, Royal Navy, killed in action during the First Battle of Sirte when H.M.S. *Neptune*, on convoy duty to Malta, struck four mines in quick succession off the Tripoli coast, 19 December 1941, and sank within minutes; of the 764 Officers and crew in *Neptune* only one man survived

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. D. Buckingham, 58 Ringer Terrace, Clowne, Chesterfield, Derbyshire', *extremely fine* (4) £100-140

William Buckingham served during the Second World War in the Leander class light cruiser H.M.S. *Neptune*, as part of Force K deployed as convoy support to Malta. On 17 December 1941 the supply ship MV *Breconshire* was being escorted to Malta by Force K near the Gulf of Sirte, when the British ships sighted Italian battleships escorting a convoy to Tripoli. After seeing *Breconshire* safely into Malta, Force K sailed again to search for the Tripoli convoy. At 1:0 a.m. on 19 December 1941, whilst approximately 20 miles off the Tripoli coast, *Neptune* hit a mine. She then went full speed astern and struck two more mines, seriously damaging her propellers and rudder. The destroyer H.M.S. *Kandahar* went to assist but in doing so she herself struck a mine. At about 4:00 a.m. *Neptune* was struck by a fourth mine and sank within a few minutes. Only 16 men from a compliment of 764 survived the initial sinking and managed to climb aboard a raft; however, all but one man succumbed whilst on the open seas. The *Neptune*'s sole survivor, Able Seaman Norman Walton, was picked up by the Italians on Christmas Eve and made a prisoner of war. The loss of H.M.S. *Neptune* represented the greatest single tragedy for both the Mediterranean Fleet and the New Zealand Navy of whom 151 men were part of *Neptune*'s crew.

Buckingham was amongst those killed, aged 22. He is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

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Four: Acting Leading Stoker J. A. Jackman, Royal Navy, killed in action when H.M. Submarine *Olympus* struck a mine off Malta, 8 May 1942; only 9 of the 98 men on board managed to swim the 7 miles back to Malta in the dark, with only the glow of German bombs showing them the way

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. V. E. Jackman, 37 Tintern Road, Gosport, Hants', *extremely fine* (4)

£140-180

James Alfred Jackman joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class on 22 June 1931, and was promoted Stoker 1st Class on 6 June 1932. He joined submarines on 14 May 1940, and served during the Second World War in H.M. Submarine *Olympus* from 30 January 1941. Promoted temporary Acting Leading Stoker on 20 May 1941, he was killed in action when *Olympus* struck a mine and sank off Malta on the night of 8 May 1942. Of the 98 crew and passengers on board (the passengers being the survivors from the crews of H.M. Submarines *Pandora*, *P-36*, and *P-39* which had been sunk in air raids) most of the men on board managed to escape by leaping into the sea, but 89 were killed, the vast majority drowning, the only survivors being those that managed to swim the 7 miles back to Malta in the dark. Ironically it was the glow caused by German bombs falling on Malta (which of course was subject to the blackout) that showed them in which direction to swim. In terms of men killed, the loss of *Olympus* ranks as one of the worst Royal Navy wartime submarine losses. Jackman was one of those killed, aged 28. He is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

Sold with a photograph postcard of the recipient, taken at Hong Kong in December 1933.

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Three: Able Seaman J. W. Roseworn, Royal Navy, who was killed when H.M.S. *Somali* sunk on 24 September 1942, having been torpedoed and fatally crippled by the German U-boat *U-703* four days previously whilst escorting the Murmansk Convoy PQ-18, and then subsequently towed by her sister ship H.M.S. *Ashanti* 420 miles in an unsuccessful bid to bring her to safety

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. Eileen L. Denton, 12 Salisbury House, Highbury Corner, London N5.', *extremely fine* (3) £100-140

James William Roseworn served during the Second World War in H.M.S. *Somali*. On 20 September 1942 she was part of a Royal Navy force of seventy ships escorting convoy PQ-18 when they were located by a large U-boat 'Wolf Pack'. Two merchantmen were immediately sunk. Then at 7:20 p.m. hours H.M.S. *Somali*, on the outer screen of the convoy, was hit by a torpedo fired by the German U-boat *U-703*. The ensuing explosion blew her torpedo tubes over the side and cut all of the port side main stringers so that the ship was only held together by the upper deck and starboard side as far as the keel. The port engine fell through the bottom of the ship and the Engine and Gear rooms filled rapidly with water. Most of her crew were safely transferred to other ships in the convoy, but a skeleton crew of 81 officers and ratings remained on board. H.M.S. *Ashanti* made a brave attempt to take H.M.S. *Somali* in tow but after some 4 days and 420 nautical miles H.M.S. *Somali* 'folded in half like a hinge with bow and stern climbing skywards. For a moment she hung motionlessly then the deck plating snapped and her bulkheads collapsed. Her stern capsized and sank quickly and the bow went vertically and steadily'. All 81 still on board, including Roseworn, perished. He is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

Medals issued to the recipient's widow, Eileen Lucy Roseworn, who had subsequently remarried.

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Four: Able Seaman R. N. Cain, Royal Navy, killed when H.M.S. *Curacao* collided with the R.M.S. *Queen Mary* whilst escorting her to the Clyde, 2 October 1942

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. E. M. Byrne, 90 Beacon Road, Luton, Chatham, Kent'; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue (J.78777 R. N. Cain. A.B. H.M.S. *Cairo*.) *light contact marks to last, nearly extremely fine* (4) £160-200

Reginald Norman Cain was born in 1902 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in 1917. He served during the Great War in home waters in the battleships H.M.S. *Impregnable* and *Royal Oak*, and received a War gratuity. Advanced Able Seaman, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in June 1936, and served in this rate during the Second World War in H.M.S. *Curacao*.

In September 1942 *Curacao* was deployed with the Western Approaches Command at Belfast, to escort convoys in the N.W. Approaches and the Irish Sea. On 2 October 1942 the escort group was tasked to escort R.M.S. *Queen Mary* on the final stage of a trans-Atlantic passage. The famous Cunard liner, built on the Clyde in the 1930s, displaced 81,125 tons and was the greatest and most luxurious of the pre-war liners. On her maiden voyage she won the 'Blue Riband' for the fastest Atlantic crossing. On the outbreak of war she had become a troopship, carrying an entire division (15,000 men) at a time and often steamed without an escort, relying on her great speed for protection.

On 27 September 1942 *Queen Mary* left New York bound for the Clyde, carrying about 15,000 U.S. servicemen. By the morning of 2 October she was some 40 miles north of Tory Island, off the northern coast of Ireland. Just after 7 a.m. the bridge watch sighted *Curacao*, which signalled that she would take up station five miles ahead, while six destroyers assumed flanking positions a few miles on either side of the liner. For the next five hours the convoy moved steadily towards Scotland, all hands scanning the clear skies for German aircraft. A stiff wind from the north-east was making life difficult for the destroyers racing about in search of U-Boats, but the *Queen Mary* steamed on majestically, untroubled by the choppy seas.

Though the Cunarder was steering a zig-zag course her great speed allowed her gradually to overtake the slower cruiser, and by two o'clock in the afternoon *Curacao* was only a few hundred yards off the liner's bow. The *Queen Mary's* officer of the watch was increasingly concerned about the *Curacao's* proximity and ordered the helmsman to turn slightly away. However, at the same time the cruiser turned even closer to the liner. *Queen Mary's* helmsman made a last-ditch attempt to avoid disaster and turned hard-a-port, and for a moment it looked as if the manoeuvre might work. However, the liner's massive stem struck the *Curacao* eleven feet forward of her stern at an acute angle, spun the warship round and sliced through her.

Staff Captain Grattidge, resting in his cabin, felt a jolt that at first he thought was the near miss of a bomb. But when he reached the bridge he saw, '150 feet from the bridge on the port side, almost smothered in awesome clouds of black smoke ... the forepart of a vessel going down. Running to starboard I could see the after end of the same vessel, trembling to settle beneath the waves.'

Both sections of the *Curacao* were on fire and began to sink. The escorting destroyers raced to the scene but were able to rescue only 101 survivors. *Queen Mary* herself was under strict orders not to stop for any reason and steamed on. However, her bows had been stove in below the water line and she had to reduce speed to 10 knots. She arrived safely at Gourock on the morning of 3 October.

News of this disaster was blacked out and the loss of *Curacao* was not publicly announced until 1945, when a formal court of enquiry was convened to examine the cause of the accident. After almost four years of protracted litigation which went to the House of Lords it was held that *Curacao* was two thirds responsible for the collision and *Queen Mary*, one third.

In total 338 Officers and crew lost their lives when the *Curacao* was sunk, including Cain. He is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

Medals issued to the recipient's widow, Eleanor Mary Cain, who had subsequently remarried.

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Five: Steward R. G. Quigley, Royal Navy, killed in action following Operation *Torch*- the invasion of North Africa- when H.M.S. *Avenger* was torpedoed by the German U-boat *U-155* off the Western Straits of Gibraltar with the loss of over 500 Officers and crew on 15 November 1942- the heaviest Naval loss connected with the North African landings

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; PACIFIC STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. Margaret Weir, 14 Cross Street, Galston, Ayrshire, Scotland', *extremely fine* (5) £100-140

Roland Gilmore Quigley served during the Second World War in the escort carrier H.M.S. *Avenger*, and took part in Operation *Torch*, the invasion of North Africa. On 14 November 1942 *Avenger* left Algiers harbour with the convoy MFK 1, heading home for the Clyde. At 3:05 a.m. the following morning she was torpedoed off the Western Straits of Gibraltar by the German U-boat *U-155* under the command of Adolf Piening. Hit on the port side amidships, which in turn ignited her bomb room, her centre was blown away, and her bow and stern sections rose in the air. She sank in two minutes, leaving only 12 survivors, with the loss of 67 officers and 438 ratings, the heaviest British naval loss connected with the North African landings.

Quigley was amongst those killed, aged 20. He is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

Medals issued to the recipient's sister, Margaret Weir, née Quigley.

270

Three: Marine S. Wakefield, Royal Marines, killed in action when the S.S. *Ceramic*, bound for Australia, was torpedoed by the German U-boat *U-515* in the Atlantic Ocean, 6 December 1942; of the 656 servicemen, nurses, and civilians on board there was only one survivor

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr W Wakefield, 31 Manchester Road, Worsley, Manchester M28 5NS', *slightly later issues, extremely fine* (3) £80-120

Sydney Wakefield served as a D.E.M.S. Gunner with the Royal Marines during the Second World War, and was killed in action when the S.S. *Ceramic*, an 18,400-ton ocean liner bound for Australia, was torpedoed by the German U-boat *U-515* under the command of Werner Henke in the Atlantic Ocean, west of the Azores, on 6 December 1942. The *Ceramic* had on board 196 naval and military personnel, nurses of the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, and 152 fare paying passengers, including 12 children. Without warning she was hit by three torpedoes fired from *U-515*. Crippled but still afloat, she launched eight lifeboats, all full. About three hours later, *U-515* fired two more torpedoes, which broke the ship's back and sank her immediately. Sea conditions had become very stormy, and the lifeboats began to capsize. Despite the storm, which was severe enough to be a hazard to the U-boat, Henke returned to the location of the sinking to look for the captain, in the hopes of finding out the *Ceramic's* intended destination. However, Henke only stayed long enough to pull one survivor from the water, Sapper Eric Munday, Royal Engineers. Eventually sent to Stalag VIII-B in Upper Silesia, it was not until he was liberated at the end of the War that details regarding the loss of the *Ceramic* were known by the Admiralty.

Wakefield, aged 20, was one of 14 D.E.M.S. Gunners aboard the *Ceramic*, returning with his colleagues to the Tana Naval Base in Mombasa, and was one of a total of 655 men, women, and children who were killed in the sinking. He is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

271

Three: Petty Officer Cook J. A. Gates, Royal Navy, killed in action when the Special Service Vessel H.M.S. *Fidelity* was torpedoed by the German U-boat *U-435* in the mid Atlantic on 30 December 1942

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. D. Gates, 17 Murington Court, Fallowfield, Manchester', *extremely fine* (3) £100-140

James Alfred Gates served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Fidelity*. Formerly the French steamship *La Rhone* built in 1920, she was also operated by the French Colonial Intelligence Service as an armed merchantman. At the fall of France in 1940 she escaped from Marseilles and was taken over by the Admiralty in Gibraltar. After a series of special operations, she returned to the U.K. for an extensive refit and was renamed H.M.S. *Fidelity*. Completely overhauled and armed with two four inch main guns; four torpedo tubes, two Kingfisher seaplanes, two landing craft (LCV's 752 and 754) and a motor torpedo boat (MTB 105), she was to operate as a Disguised Merchant ship or S.S.V. (Special Service Vessel), with a crew of 280, and in addition carried 51 Royal Marines and 4 other personnel.

In December 1942 H.M.S. *Fidelity* was sailing as part of convoy ONS 154 from Liverpool to Halifax. The convoy of 50 merchantmen and escorts had been sighted by enemy U-boats on 26 December and had fought a running battle losing several ships. The main attack came on the evening of 28 December, and during these attacks *Fidelity* escaped torpedoes launched by *U-225* and *U-615*, by lowering her torpedo nets and launching a Kingfisher which unfortunately crashed into the sea. The following morning, 29 December, *Fidelity* was stopped 30 miles astern of the convoy with engine problems. She restarted her main engines at 5:00 a.m. and declined the offer to dispatch a tug from Gibraltar. Speed was limited to two knots while streaming anti-torpedo nets when she was observed by S.S. *Meteor* and S.S. *Milne* at 5:30 a.m. *U-615* found *Fidelity* while her main engines were again stopped for repairs between 10:15 and 11:00 a.m. *U-615* identified H.M.S. *Fidelity* as a Disguised Merchant Ship and shadowed her cautiously. A reconnaissance flight by *Fidelity's* remaining Kingfisher observed two shadowing submarines and two of S.S. *Empire Shackleton's* lifeboats. *Fidelity* immediately launched LCV-752 and LCV-754 to tow-in the lifeboats. She then recovered the Kingfisher and the two-landing craft with S.S. *Empire Shackleton's* survivors that afternoon and launched MTB-105 to conduct anti-submarine patrols through the night. *U-615* launched four torpedoes at *Fidelity* at about 8:00 p.m., but the anti-torpedo net protected the ship from damage. MTB-105 however experienced engine problems and lost contact with *Fidelity* during the night. The following afternoon, at 4:30 p.m. on 30 December 1942, *Fidelity* was torpedoed by *U-435*, under the command of Siegfried Strelow, approximately 250 miles north-north-west of the Azores. In total it took five torpedoes to finally sink her and she exploded with such force that the German U-boat commander Strelow, suspecting some sort of anti-submarine trap, crash dived immediately. The casualties numbered 325 men, some of which were crew from the *Empire Shackleton*.

Gates was amongst those killed, and is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

272

Three: Engine Room Artificer 4th Class E. G. Hunt, Royal Navy, who was killed in action in the Mediterranean during Operation *Principle*- the underwater chariot attack on the Italian Fleet- when H.M. Submarine *P311* hit a mine, 2 January 1943

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. G. J. [sic] M. Thompson, The Sundial, Liverpool Road, Kingston Hill, Surrey', *extremely fine* (3) £160-200

Edmund George Hunt served during the Second World War in H.M. Submarine *P311*, a T Class submarine, and the only ship of her class never to be given a name. She was to have been christened H.M.S. *Tutankhamen* but was lost before this could be formally done. She was one of only two T Class submarines that were fitted with an Oerlikon 20 mm anti-aircraft gun, and in addition to this and prior to her departure from Scotland in November 1942 she was fitted with two deck mounted water tight containers which housed human chariots. On 28 December 1942 she left her base in Malta to take part in Operation *Principle*, the planned chariot attack on the Italian fleet anchored at La Maddalena. She sent her last signal on 31 December 1942, and was never heard from again. The general theory was that she had hit a mine on her approach to the anchorage, scheduled for 2 January 1943. Subsequently it was thought that the watertight containers may have affected her manoeuvrability and increased her surface profile. The complete crew, including Hunt, and ten charioteers were lost. Hunt was aged 28 at the time of his death, and is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial. The date of his death given on the C.W.G.C. Roll, 8 January, was the date of *P311's* scheduled return, and the date on which she was officially reported as overdue.

In 2016, 76 years after her loss, the wreck of *P311* was discovered by divers on the sea bed off of the Northeastern corner of Sardinia. The wreck is at 260 feet and was recognised through her deck mounted Oerlikon gun. The divers reported that the bow had been damaged by an explosion but that the hull was intact; this suggests that some of her crew and the charioteers may have still been alive on the sea bed.

Medals issued to the recipient's widow, Gertrude Violet Maud Hunt, who had subsequently remarried.

273 *Four: Able Seaman W. J. Cracknell, Royal Navy, who was killed in action during Operation Accolade - the British Occupation of the Dodecanese Islands, when H.M.S. Dulverton was bombed and sunk by German aircraft from Kos, 13 November 1943*

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; ITALY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. I. M. Anderson, 3502, 43rd. Avenue, Red Deer, Alberta, Canada', *extremely fine* (4) £140-180

William John Cracknell served during the Second World War in the destroyer H.M.S. *Dulverton*, and took part in Operation *Accolade*, the British Occupation of the Dodecanese Islands. *Improvise and Dare*, by J. S. Guarel, gives the following account: 'German landing began at Leros on 12 November 1943, with the British Garrison on Leros coming under sustained and heavy attack. Royal Navy patrols searched the area looking for an invasion convoy aided by Wellingtons of the Royal Air Force. By the end of the day one hundred and thirty five Stuka raids had been made on the garrison, and allied moral began to sag. On the morning of 13 November attempts were made to carry out a shore bombardment by Hunt Class destroyers H.M.S. *Echo*, *Belvoir*, and *Dulverton*. During this action *Dulverton* was hit by a glider bomb, which resulted in her bows being blown off. *Echo* and *Belvoir* rescued 120 men, before *Dulverton* finally sank. The garrison at Leros finally surrendered at 5:30 p.m. on 16 November.

Three Officers and 75 crew were killed in the sinking of H.M.S. *Dulverton*, including Cracknell, aged 35. He is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

Medals issued to the recipient's sister.

274 *Three: Apprentice P. K. Green, Merchant Navy, who was killed in action when the cargo ship S.S. Testbank, while under air attack from German Ju88 bombers as it discharged its cargo in Bari Harbour, Italy, was engulfed and sunk by the explosion of the John Harvey, a Liberty Ship carrying a top-secret cargo of Mustard Gas, 2 December 1943*

1939-45 STAR; ITALY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Minister of Transport enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. D. K. Green, 84 Leam Terrace, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire', *extremely fine* (3) £80-120

Peter Kenyon Green served during the Second World War in the Merchant Navy, and was killed in action when the Glasgow cargo ship the S.S. *Testbank* was sunk in Bari Harbour, Italy, on 2 December 1943. On this date *Testbank* was alongside the Mole at the port of Bari, off loading war materials with some other 30 ships after the Anzio landings. The offloading was covered by the port search lights and so was very visible. The port was attacked by a bomber force of 100 Ju88's who caused significant damage to the dock and sank a considerable amount of shipping. *Testbank* was docked alongside the *John Harvey*, a large U.S. Liberty ship. When the *John Harvey* was hit she began to burn fiercely and subsequently blew up with tremendous force taking the *Testbank* with her. The *John Harvey* was carrying a top-secret cargo of Mustard Gas bombs which caused significant loss of life and was covered up by the Allies, with the full extent of her cargo not revealed until 1975.

70 members of *Testbank's* crew were killed in the explosion, including Green, aged just 16. He is commemorated on the Tower Hill Memorial, London.

275 *Five: Petty Officer E. R. Ford, Royal Navy, who was killed in action when H.M.S. Lapwing, as part of Murmansk Convoy JW-65, was torpedoed by the German U-boat U-968 off Kola Inlet in the Barents Sea, 20 March 1945*

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (J.51232 E. R. Ford. Ord. R.N.); 1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR, 1 clasp, Atlantic; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure, the Second War awards in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. F. E. Ford, 42 Livingstone Road, Southall, Middlesex', *good very fine and better* (5) £140-180

Edward Robert Ford was born in Lambeth, London, on 25 July 1900, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 1 February 1916. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *King Alfred*, and was advanced Ordinary Seaman on 25 January 1918; Able Seaman on 1 November 1918; and Leading Seaman on 2 September 1921. Post War he served in a variety of vessels and shore establishments and on 3 January 1927 was advanced to Petty Officer whereupon he joined the battleship H.M.S. *Rodney*.

He remained a Petty Officer during the Second World War, and at the time of his death was serving in H.M.S. *Lapwing*. In March 1945 *Lapwing* was assigned as part of a 22-ship escort group to the 26-ship convoy JW-65, sailing from the Clyde to Murmansk. On the afternoon of 20 March 1945, whilst off Kola Inlet in the Barents Sea, the convoy was attacked by the German U-boat U-968, commanded by Otto Westphalen. H.M.S. *Lapwing* was hit amidships at 1:25 p.m. and sank 20 minutes later. Only 61 crew members survived, with 158 Officers and crew going down with the ship. Ford was one of those killed, aged 44. He is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

276 *Pair: Bombardier A. F. Thomas, Royal Artillery, who drowned at Lens, France, on 13 October 1939*

1939-45 STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Army Council enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. M. Thomas, 3, Marlton Avenue, Paignton, Devon', *extremely fine* (2) £60-80

Arthur Francis Thomas served with the 30th Field Regiment Royal Artillery during the Second World War, as part of the 4th Infantry Division under the command of Major-General D. G. Johnson. The Division landed in France on 1 October 1939, and Thomas was accidentally drowned in Lens Canal on 13 October 1939, aged 23. He is buried in Lens Eastern Communal Cemetery, France. He is also commemorated on the memorial in Peter Tavy Churchyard, Devon.

277 *Three: Driver E. Bradshaw, Royal Army Service Corps, killed in action at Dunkirk, 20 May 1940*

1939-45 STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Army Council enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. M. F. E. Bradshaw, 31 Knightthorpe Road, Loughborough, Leics.'; SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Eric Bradshaw.) *minor edge bruise to last, otherwise extremely fine* (3) £80-120

Eric Bradshaw served with the 49th General Transport Company, Royal Army Service Corps during the Second World War, and was killed in action at Dunkirk on 20 May 1940, aged 42, his death certificate reading 'presumed died battle casualty France/Belgium campaign'. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Dunkirk Memorial, France.

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Pair: Fusilier C. H. Coppins, Royal Fusiliers, who died of wounds during the Dunkirk Retreat, May 1940

1939-45 STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Army Council enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. A. Coppins, 44 Appleford Road, North Kensington, W10', *extremely fine* (2) £70-90

Charles Herbert Coppins served with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers during the Second World War, and died of wounds sometime between 16 May and 3 June 1940, aged 21, during the Battalion's rearguard action back to Dunkirk. He is buried in Oostduinkerke Communal Cemetery, Belgium. As James Holland recounts in his book, *The Battle of Britain*, 'The Eastern sector of the defence perimeter was suffering badly under the onslaught of the German 18th Army. The 2nd Battalion began to suffer heavily under this sustained attack. Their depleted number armed with rifles, a few Bren guns, and way too little ammunition could only hold on for so long against massively superior fire and man power. Their remaining carriers had now been pressed into service as ambulances to carry the wounded back to the Regimental Aid Post. Casualties were now critical so Major Lotinga ordered them to fall back another 800 yards. By 31st May it was clear that the Eastern defence perimeter was collapsing. The Battalion HQ was now little more than a ditch in the village and about 9 p.m. orders were received that they were to pull back and embark from La Panne beach about ten miles up from the main Dunkirk evacuation beach. Out of 800 men who had marched into Belgium two weeks earlier a little under 150 remained. The fighting had died down as the Germans never liked attacking much at night. Gathering their remaining carriers they collected themselves together and under cover of dusk headed on down the road to La Penne now largely empty but pitted with shell craters and lined with houses and buildings mostly reduce to rubble'.

279



Four: Gunner P. H. Whitehead, Royal Artillery, killed in action on the Cherbourg peninsula, 17 June 1940

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (835697 Gnr. P. H. Whitehead. R.A.); GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (835697 Gnr. P. H. Whitehead. R.A.); 1939-45 STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, *extremely fine* (4) £240-280

Percy Hoper Whitehead, of Dymchurch, Kent, served with the 71st Field Regiment, Royal Artillery in France during the Second World War, and was part of the small group of British, French, and North African troops who held back the rapidly advancing German Army in 1940 long enough to enable some 30,000 allied soldiers to withdraw from Cherbourg back to England. He was killed in action on 17 June 1940, when the lorry he was in ran over a mine at Denneville, Normandy, killing eight of the nine occupants. He is buried in Denneville Churchyard, France, and is also commemorated on a Memorial at Denneville recording the incident (which gives the date of 18 June 1940).

280

Three: Private W. A. Shears, Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment, killed in action at the Battle of Metemma, Eritrea, 6 November 1940

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Army Council enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. J. Shears, 71 Northdown Street, Caledonian Road, London NW1', *extremely fine* (3) £100-140

William Alexander Shears served with the 1st Battalion Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment during the Second World War, and was killed in action at the Battle of Metemma, in Eritrea, on 6 November 1940, aged 20. He is buried in Keren War Cemetery, Eritrea.

Shears is the only 1st Battalion Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire casualty fighting at Gallabat between 6 and 12 November 1940. There were 16 1st Battalion Essex Regiment casualties, and it is probable therefore that Shears was serving with his sister Regiment. An Italian column from Gadabi occupied Metemma on 12 April 1936. After War was declared between Britain and Italy, the Italians crossed the border and occupied Gallabat. The British recaptured the town on 6 November 1940, with the intent of then capturing Metemma; however, the attack on Metemma, under the command of Brigadier (later Field Marshal) W. J. Slim later that day failed and the British were forced to evacuate Gallabat again. They finally captured Metemma on 19 January 1941. Total British and Indian casualties amounted to 42 killed and 125 wounded.

281 Three: Private J. Adams, Royal Highlanders, attached 'C' Battalion, 'Layforce' (No. 11 Scottish Commando), killed in action on the Litani River Raid, 9 June 1941

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Army Council enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. R. Adams, 2 Victoria Street, Perth', *extremely fine* (3) £140-180

Jack Adams served with the Royal Highlanders (Black Watch) during the Second World War, before being attached to 'C' Battalion, 'Layforce' (No. 11 Scottish Commando). He was killed in action on the Litani River Raid, 9 June 1941, aged 22, and is buried in Sidon War Cemetery, Lebanon. The purpose of the Litani River Raid was to capture a key bridge from the Vichy forces in an effort to stop them blowing it up in the face of the advancing Australians. The original objective assigned to C Battalion 'Layforce' (No. 11 Scottish Commando) was to land on two beaches to the north of the Litani River and one the south and seize and hold the Qasmiye Bridge over the Litani until relieved by the 21st Australian Infantry Brigade. The Battalion acquitted itself well, achieving all of the objectives in a revised plan but at the cost of very high casualties, with 5 Officers and 40 other ranks killed and 84 men wounded.

I. McHarg, in his book *Litani River*, gives the following account of Adams' death: 'As they reached the barracks Y party were pinned down by machine gun fire from about 80 yards in an easterly direction to their front and from mortar fire from a point about 300 yards to the north on their left. A short while later Captain Farmiloe commanded a party whose actions put the mortars out of use causing the enemy to desert their machine gun posts. At about 07:00 hours, with the barracks in the hand of the commandos, Dick Pedder ordered Private Adams to enter the barracks and return the French Flag that had been flying there but unfortunately 22 year old Private Jack Adams was killed in action later that day.'

Sold together with a newspaper cutting announcing the recipient's death, with accompanying photograph.

282 Four: Private L. A. T. Rimell, killed in action during the fall of Hong Kong, 24 December 1941

1939-45 STAR; PACIFIC STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, with named Army Council enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. G. Rimell, 3 Tudor Court, South Wembley, Middx', *extremely fine* (4) £100-140

Leonard Albert T. Rimell served with the 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment during the Second World War, and was killed in action on Christmas Eve 1941, aged 21, during the Japanese invasion of Hong Kong, which led to the fall of the Colony the following day. He has no known grave, and is commemorated on the Sai Wan Memorial, Hong Kong.

283 Three: Private R. Head, Yorkshire Regiment, killed in action at Mersa Matruh, 29 June 1942

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Army Council enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to '... Head, 5 Peaton Street, North Ormesby, Middlesbrough', *extremely fine* (3) £70-90

Richard Head served with the 7th Battalion, Green Howards (Yorkshire Regiment) during the Second World War, and was killed in action during the fierce fighting during the retreat and defensive action at Mersa Matruh, North Africa, on 29 June 1942, aged 25. On this date Rommel started a drive from Mersa Matruh towards El Alamein. Many of the soldiers were worn down by two years of constant strain and combat and in the months running up to this point fierce fighting had taken place. The 50th Division as a whole (of which the 7th Green Howards were part) suffered over 9,000 casualties in the two months' fighting. Head is buried in El Alamein War Cemetery, Egypt.

284 Four: Private H. N. Morris, Royal Regiment of Canada, killed in action during Operation Jubilee, the Dieppe Raid, 19 August 1942

1939-45 STAR; DEFENCE MEDAL, Canadian issue in silver; CANADIAN VOLUNTEER SERVICE MEDAL, with Overseas Bar; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; together with the recipient's CANADIAN MEMORIAL CROSS, G.V.I.R. (B67189 Pte. H. N. Morris) with transmission slip, in case and outer card box of issue, *replacement ring suspension to the Memorial Cross, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (5) £200-240

Henry Noel Morris was born in Winnipeg, Canada, on 7 April 1913, and attested for the Canadian Active Service Force at Toronto on 16 September 1939. He served with the Royal Regiment of Canada during the Second World War, and was killed in action during Operation Jubilee, the ill-fated Dieppe raid, on 19 August 1942. As Ronald Atkin, in his book *Dieppe 1942*, wrote, 'The Canadians who had been itching to get into action for two years were flung into battle ill prepared and inadequately armed, reduced to overcoming concrete and barbed wire with little more than sheer courage. Of the 5,000 men who took part almost 3,500 were killed, captured, or wounded, and many of those who returned were never actually landed on French soil. Casualties in some Canadian sections were higher than ninety percent. On that one August morning the Canadians alone suffered 906 men killed, and lost more as prisoners than in the whole 20 months of the Italian campaign. Not since the Somme in 1916 had a Canadian military formation suffered such shattering losses.'

Morris had married five months previously on 31 March 1942, and was killed leaving behind a 29 year old widow. He is buried in Dieppe Canadian War Cemetery, France.

285 Three: Private S. Sanders, The Queen's Royal Regiment, killed in action at El Alamein, 24 October 1942

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Army Council enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. B. Saunders, 16 Damien Street, London E1', *extremely fine* (3) £80-120

Sidney Saunders served with the 1st/7th Battalion, The Queen's Royal (West Surrey) Regiment during the Second World War, and was killed in action during the Second battle of El Alamein on 25 October 1942, aged 31. The Battalion suffered heavily in their battle, with 11 Officers, including their Commanding Officer, and 179 other ranks killed, wounded, or missing in heavy fighting against the German Floglore and 22nd Parachute Brigades. Saunders is buried in El Alamein War Cemetery, Egypt; he is also commemorated on the WW2 AJEX (The Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen and Women) Roll.

286 Three: Private G. E. J. Langer, East Surrey Regiment, killed in action at Medjez-el-Bab, 27 December 1942

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Army Council enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. L. Langer, c/o G.P.O., Christchurch, Hants', *extremely fine* (3) £70-90

George Edward James Langer served with the 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment during the Second World War, and was killed in action at the Battle of Medjez-el-Bab on 27 December 1942, aged 21. The Battalion had arrived in North Africa with 35 Officers and 758 other ranks; at the time of Langer's death they were down to 23 Officers and 320 other ranks, holding their position some 25 miles from Tunis. He is buried in Medjez-el-Bab War Cemetery, Tunisia.

287 Three: Private A. W. Clapham, Royal Berkshire Regiment, who died of wounds in Burma during Operation Loincloth, the first Chindit Operation, on 14 April 1943

1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Army Council enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. Clapham, 89 Lynton Road, Bermondsey, SE1', *extremely fine* (3) £80-120

Alfred William Clapham served with the 1st Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment during the Second World War, and died of a gun shot wound to the abdomen in Burma on 14 April 1943, aged 22, whilst taking part in Operation Loincloth, the first Chindit Expedition of the War. On 13 February 1943 a force of some 3,000 men under the command of General Orde Wingate crossed the Chidwin River into Burma; by the end of April, when the last of the Force had re-crossed the River back into India, over 800 men had been lost, and of the nearly 2,200 who returned only 600 were found to be fit for duty. Clapham is buried in Taukkyan War Cemetery, Burma.

288 Four: Signalman W. D. Jones, Royal Corps of Signals, who was taken Prisoner-of-War at the fall of Singapore, 15 February 1942, and died in captivity on 10 October 1943

1939-45 STAR; PACIFIC STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, with named Army Council enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. W. Jones, 5 Garden Avenue, Mitcham, Surrey', *extremely fine* (4) £100-140

William Douglas Jones was born on 23 March 1914 and served with the Royal Corps of Signals in the Singapore Fortress during the Second World War. He was taken Prisoner of War at the fall of Singapore, 15 February 1942, and was held at No. 4 Construction Camp on the Burma-Siam Railway. He died on 10 October 1943, and is buried in Kanchanaburi War Cemetery, Thailand.

289 Three: Company Quartermaster Sergeant S. E. Bywater, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, killed in action at Monte Cassino, 21 January 1944

1939-45 STAR; ITALY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Army Council enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'E. Bywater Esq., 10 Northgate Terrace, Burnaston, Derby', *extremely fine* (3) £80-120

Stanley Ellis Bywater served with the 5th Battalion, Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment) during the Second World War, and was killed in action on Monastery Hill at Monte Cassino on 21 January 1944. He is buried in Cassino War Cemetery, Italy.

290 Four: Corporal T. J. M. Bell, 5th (Scottish) Battalion, Parachute Regiment, Army Air Corps, killed in action at the Sangro River, 23 January 1944

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Army Council enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. J. Bell, Nether Gribton Cottage, Holywood, Dumfries', *extremely fine* (4) £100-140

Thomas John Murray Bell served with the 5th (Scottish) Battalion, Parachute Regiment, Army Air Corps during the Second World War, and was killed in action at the Sangro River, Italy, on 23 January 1944, aged 20. Between November 1943 and March 1944 the 5th were in the Adriatic Sector where they carried out aggressive patrolling and suffered numerous casualties during the bitter Winter campaign, especially in the battle along the Sangro River, where they were involved in almost daily fighting in the long muddy battle. The river at the time of Bell's death was in flood, and was described as being 'the size of the Thames at Hammersmith'. He is buried in the Sangro River War Cemetery, Italy.

Sold together with a photograph of the recipient's original cross-marked grave.

291 Four: Private J. B. H. S. Scott, Royal Scots, killed in action at Kohima, 28 May 1944

1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, with named Army Council enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. J. Scott, c/o Mrs Gove, 18 Wellington Street, Montrose', *extremely fine* (3) £80-120

James Blair Hay Smith Scott served with the 1st Battalion, Royal Scots, during the Second World War, and was killed in action at the Battle of Kohima on 28 May 1944, aged 25. He is buried in Kohima War Cemetery, Burma.

292 Three: Trooper N. Whittaker, 13th/18th Royal Hussars, killed in action on Sword Beach on D-Day, 6 June 1944

1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Army Council enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. H. Whittaker, 5 St. Nicholas Place, Hull Road, York, Yorkshire', *extremely fine* (3) £240-280

Norman Whittaker served with the 13th/18th Royal Hussars during the Second World War, and was killed in action on D-Day, 6 June 1944, aged 21. 'A and B Squadrons of the 13th/18th Hussars were equipped with Duplex Drive (Amphibious) Tanks when they assaulted Sword Beach in their allotted section known as "Queen Beach" shortly after 07:00 hours on the morning of D-Day. They were unique that day in that they were the only Duplex Drive Squadron to be successfully launched and "swim" ashore according to plan and practically intact. They launched on the codeword "Floater". In all 31 DD tanks reached the beach during the invasion. Their principal role was to support the assault of the 8th Infantry Brigade, which was to land seven minutes before them, on what was the extreme left of the British assault front. This front stretched from Ouistreham to Luc-sur-Mer. In fact they were fifteen minutes late in arriving due to sea conditions and strong currents. When they reached the beach their first orders were to remain at the water's edge "sat hull down in the water, shooting at everything that caught their eye".

It was later estimated that the tanks knocked out three or four 75mm guns, four or five 50mm guns, and numerous 20mm guns. Aimed fire from the Germans, other than sporadic sniper fire from the houses in Hermanville-sur-Mer was reported to have stopped twenty minutes after the tanks landed. Shortly after C Squadron and RHQ landed to move on their own objectives.'

Regimental casualties for D-Day amounted to 12 killed and 12 wounded. Whittaker is buried in Hermanville War Cemetery, France.

293 Three: Private L. J. Hooper, 12th (Airborne) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, who landed in France as a glider pilot in Operation Mallard on D-Day, 6 June 1944, and was killed in action at Breville, Normandy, on 12 June 1944

1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Army Council enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. L. Hooper, 32 St. Peters Square, The Moors, Cheltenham', *extremely fine* (3) £240-280

Leslie James Hooper served with the 12th (Airborne) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment during the Second World War and took part in Operation *Mallard*, the airborne drop on the Orne River on D-Day, 6 June 1944. Writing home to his parents two days after parachuting out of a glider, he wrote: 'As you will see, I am now in France, helping to put Jerry where he belongs.' On 12 June Hooper took part in the attack on Breville, 'the only remaining German stronghold on the long ridge between Cabourg, on the Normandy coast, to Troarn. This important position overlooked the whole Eastern flank of the Allied bridgehead. Two attacks by the Black Watch from the East on Breville on 12th June failed. General Gale, commanding 6 British Airborne Division, was therefore ordered to take the village before dawn, 13th June, for which he was given the 51st Highland Division artillery and a squadron of tanks. All General Gale had was a very weak 12 Parachute Battalion; therefore 12 Devons supplied a Company Group ("D") to supplement the Paras. Both "D" Company Commander and the Commanding Officer of 12 Para Bn. were killed on the start line by enemy defensive fire; Brigadier Kindersley (6 Airlanding Brigade) and Brigadier Lord Lovat (Commando) were badly wounded, as was the Second-in-Command "D" Company (Captain Pengelly), and Lieutenant Taylor and Sgt. H. Walters killed. All this occurred before orders could be got down to the platoons. However, the attack which went in was completely successful with, we considered few casualties. But during the redeployment for the assault, in the dark a number of 12 Devon soldiers were killed. Once in Breville a muster of troops revealed that Private Hooper was missing; subsequently, in daylight, it was confirmed that he had been killed in action somewhere between the villages of Amfreville and Breville.' (A letter from the 12 Devons Journal refers). Aged just 19 when he was killed, Hooper is buried in the Ranville Airborne Cemetery, France.

Sold together with a photograph of a newspaper cutting, containing an image of the recipient.

294 Three: Private A. V. Pettican, Cambridgeshire Regiment, who was taken Prisoner-of-War at the fall of Singapore, 15 February 1942, spent two years as part of the Burma-Siam Railway labour force, and died in captivity aboard the Japanese 'Hell Ship' Toyofuku Maru on or before 21 September 1944 when the ship was sunk by American dive-bombers with the loss of 1,047 Allied prisoners of war

1939-45 STAR; PACIFIC STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Army Council enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. V. A. Pettican, 18 Campbell Close, Chelmsford, Essex', *extremely fine* (3) £180-220

Albert Victor Pettican served with the 1st Battalion, Cambridgeshire Regiment during the Second World War, and was taken Prisoner of War following the fall of Singapore on 15 February 1942. On 4 July 1944, after two years as part of the Burma-Siam Railway labour force, he was embarked at Singapore on the *Toyofuku Maru*, bound for Korea via Manila, as part of a five prisoner ship convoy. Conditions on board were truly terrible, earning the prisoner ships the sobriquet of 'Hell Ships'. The ship docked at Manila for repairs for five weeks in August and early September, leaving Manila on 20 September escorted by two destroyers of the Imperial Japanese Navy. At 10:30 a.m. on 21 September the convoy was attacked by dive bombers of the United States Navy. All five transport ships were sunk, the *Toyofuku Maru* being hit by three torpedoes and sinking in 3 minutes. Approximately 1,047 Allied prisoners of war went down with the ship.

It is not known whether Pettican was killed when the *Toyofuku Maru* was sunk, or whether he was one of over 100 prisoners on the ship that, according to the testimony of the survivors, died of malnutrition or disease between embarkation at Singapore and the point when the convoy was attacked. Aged 29 at the time of his death, he is commemorated on the Singapore Memorial.

Sold together with various copied research regarding the *Toyofuku Maru*, including the testimony from one of the survivors giving evidence at the subsequent War Crimes trial.

295 Three: Private D. Murdoch, 7th (Airborne) Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, killed in action during the defence of the 'White House' at the Battle of Arnhem, 21 September 1944

1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Army Council enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. G. Murdoch, 43 Bryson Road, Edinburgh 11, Scotland', *extremely fine* (3) £180-220

David Murdoch served with the 7th (Airborne) Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers during the Second World War. On Sunday 17 September 1944, as glider-borne troops, they flew into Arnhem as part of 1st Airborne Division in order to capture and hold the bridges over the River Rhine as part of Operation *Market Garden*: 'K.O.S.B. landed on 17 September 1944 at just after 13:00 hours and were called to their RV by company piper Corporal Willie Ford playing "Blue Bonnets Over the Border" continuously for over twenty minutes while the Battalion regrouped. After a pitched battle at Johannhoeve Farm the Battalion, now numbering some 270, eventually fell back to the North East shoulder of the Oosterbeek Perimeter. Here over 19-20 September the remainder of the Battalion made its stand at a hotel called Dreyerod which would become known to its defenders as the "White House". On 21 September after three days of continuous fighting the Germans made a determined and ruthless effort to crush the defenders of the White House. At 16:30 hours tanks and troops penetrated deep into the hotel grounds. In the bloody hand to hand fighting that followed the remaining K.O.S.B. made a bayonet charge that retook much of the hotel grounds. However, this small success came at the loss of over half the men who had taken up the original defence.'

Murdoch was one of those killed on 21 September, aged just 19. He is buried in Arnhem Oosterbeek War Cemetery, Holland.

296

Four: Lieutenant A. D. Clarkson, Parachute Regiment, late Reconnaissance Corps, who served as the 1st Battalion's Liaison Officer during Operation Market Garden, and was killed in action at the Battle of Arnhem, 22 September 1944

1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, with named Buckingham Palace enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'H. K. Clarkson, 84 Glasgow Road, Wishaw, Lanarkshire, Scotland', *extremely fine* (4)

£300-400

Alastair Duncan Clarkson was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Reconnaissance Corps on 28 November 1942, and was promoted Lieutenant on 28 May 1943. He transferred to the Army Air Corps on 25 July 1943, and was appointed Liaison Officer of the 1st Battalion, Parachute Regiment. They dropped into the Arnhem zone on 17 September at 14:08 hours, some six minutes behind schedule. Initially the Battalion augmented the 3rd Battalion and were eventually despatched to follow the Reconnaissance Squadron on the Northern Roster. They were ordered to take the ground that it was believed the German reinforcements would come. The 1st became bogged down in heavy and confusing fighting and it became impossible for them to take their objective. They were called upon to relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Frost's command at the Arnhem Bridge. Throughout 18 September the Battalion was engaged in the struggle to relieve the troops at Arnhem Bridge. On 19 September the Battalion received a false message that Frost's position had fallen and Lieutenant-Colonel Dobie issued orders to try to reach the Bridge by dawn saying "we must help Johnnie Frost". The British were then attacked by five German battle Groups who were all from 9th Panzer Division and all assigned to defend the bridge approaches. The weight of fire that tore into the Battalion was immense and over this period the Battalion was effectively destroyed. By 07:30 hours of the 140 men who had joined the attack nine were dead and most of the rest captured, with only a handful making it back to the shortened Oosterbeek Perimeter. This small remnant became part of Lonsdale Force which was pounded into submission over the next two days by General Bittrich's armoured Divisions.

Clarkson was killed in action on 22 September 1944, aged 22. He is buried in Arnhem Oosterbeek War Cemetery, Holland.

Sold together with various photographic images of the recipient, including one of him in the glider immediately prior to the Arnhem drop, taken from the Regimental History.

297



Five: Lance-Sergeant A. Owen, 1st (Airborne) Battalion, Border Regiment, killed in action at Arnhem, 24 September 1944

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Buckingham Palace enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'R. H. Owen Esq., Leyswood, Station Road, West Moors, Dorset', *extremely fine* (5)

£180-220

Archibald Owen, a Liverpudlian, served in the Indian Army prior to the Second World War. He had been working as a tram conductor in Coventry when the War began, but returned with his family to Liverpool when their home was destroyed during the first big air raid on the city. Once back in Liverpool his new house was similarly lost to bombing, necessitating a further move to Seacombe. Recalled to the Colours, he served in North Africa and Italy, and in north-west Europe post D-Day. At Arnhem, Owen was nominally a member of the 1st Border Regiment attached to the 1st Air Landing Headquarters as a member of their defence platoon, and he was killed in action on 24 September 1944, a week after landing. The following letter was written by Major Bryor Blake, the Brigade Major, to Lance Sergeant Owen's widow: 'I am writing as your husband's Commanding Officer to offer you my deepest sympathy and to tell you of the circumstances under which he was hit. It occurred just before the evacuation when the Headquarters was being attacked by three tanks which penetrated to within 100 yards of our escape route. Your husband gallantly seized a Piat and with two other men went out to stop them. He succeeded in turning them aside but in the ensuing action was badly hit. I have closely questioned some men who were in the vicinity and am unable to offer you any hope that he is still alive.'

Darkness fell almost immediately and the evacuation took place then, so I was unable to satisfy myself personally on this matter. You will, however, be informed through official sources of the true state of affairs as soon as they can find anything out. Please write to me and let me know if there is anything I can do for you. Your husband will be missed here as nowhere else for his cheerfulness, gallantry and example. It was only thanks to men such as him that so many got away'.

Owen was 35 at the time of his death, and is buried in Arnhem Oosterbeek War Cemetery, Holland.

Sold together with a photograph of the recipient.

298

Five: Lieutenant G. St. A. Vivian, Royal Engineers, attached Bengal Sappers and Miners, who distinguished himself at the Battle of Ortona, 5-13 December 1943, and was killed in action at Orsara, Italy, 25 October 1944

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, 1 clasp, 8th Army; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, with named Army Council enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Dr. C. St. A. Vivian, "The Glen", Plantation Road, Leighton Buzzard, Beds', *extremely fine* (5)

£160-200

Graham St. Aubyn Vivian was born in 1922, the son of Dr. Charles St. Aybyn Vivian and his wife Mary Elizabeth Vivian, and was educated at Epsom College, where he was a Prefect and a member of the 1st XV. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in 1940, and was subsequently attached to the 69th Field Company, King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners. He was present at the battle of Ortona, 5-13 December 1943. Here the enemy had been ordered to "fight for every last house and tree". Terry Copp, in his book *The Battle of Ortona*, gives the following account: 'The actual terrain over which the battle was fought is the most important primary source of information available to historians, in the grey winter, when rains turn rivers into racing torrents and the ground into thick clinging mud... the next day (9 December) was the hardest of the campaign as the enemy repeated counter attacks all across the front. The Indian troops attacking 1,000 yards to the East ran into the same demonic fury. They carved out a small bridgehead and fended off countless enemy as engineers from 69th Company Bengal Sappers built the "Impossible Bridge" (across the Moro River). When it proved impossible to assemble the Bailey bridge from the South side the sappers manhandled their equipment to the North bank and built the bridge backwards!'

The Battle of Ortona was the culmination of the fighting on the Adriatic front in the Italian campaign during 'Bloody December', and the battle was dubbed 'Little Stalingrad' for the deadliness of its close-quarters combat. Vivian was killed ten months later, on 25 October 1944 during two days heavy fighting for Orsara, and is buried in Faenza War Cemetery, Italy.

299

Four: Private H. R. Sykes, Worcestershire Regiment, killed in action during the re-conquest of Burma, 18 December 1944

1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, with named Army Council enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. C. E. Sykes, 14 Alexander Street, North Town, Aldershot', *extremely fine* (4) £80-120

Harry Randall Sykes served with the 2nd Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, during the Second World War and was killed in action during the re-conquest of Burma during the night of 18-19 December 1944. The Regimental history gives the following account: 'Accordingly, the Battalion received orders on the evening of the 18th to move off that night and occupy Nankan; some 12 miles ahead down quite a good road, on the 19th, if possible before first light. Unfortunately, these orders were not received until shortly before dark and little time was left for planning and issuing the necessary orders. The schedule time for starting was 23:00 hours but getting mules and ammunition issued out to Companies in the pitch dark and dense jungle was extremely difficult and it was not until about midnight that the column finally moved off, with "A" Company in the lead, followed by Battalion HQ and the Defence Platoon with "C" Company behind them. The other two companies were in rear. All Administration stores and unnecessary personnel had, of course, been left behind at Shwedaung. The Commanding Officer's plan was to move down side tracks to the East of the road so as to avoid being spotted, if possible. But the tracks turned out to be very bad, the night march was extremely slow and eventually the Battalion found itself back on the main road once more as it was just beginning to get light. The column had by this time become very strung out and "A" Company having missed the way once and thus lost its place at the head of the column, the march was continued with the Defence Platoon in the lead. The Commanding Officer decided to send "C" Company round to enter Nankan now about two miles ahead, from the West along the line of the railway while he pushed on down the road. This movement began about 09:00 hours. Shortly afterwards the Defence Platoon was ambushed within a mile of Nankan and suffered casualties. Two men were killed and Lieutenant Baggott the Platoon Commander was severely wounded. "A" Company came to their assistance and push very slowly on down the road, meeting slight opposition.'

Sykes was aged 32 at the time of his death; he is buried in Imphal War Cemetery.

300



Four: Sapper J. J. Collin, 24th Bomb Disposal Company, Royal Engineers, who was killed on active operations with the Explosive Ordnance Department at Nijmegen, Holland, on 25 February 1945

1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, with named Buckingham Palace enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. L. E. J Collin, 74 Horncastle Road, Lee, SE12', *extremely fine* (4) £140-180

John James Collin served with 24th Bomb Disposal Company, Royal Engineers during the Second World War. After D-Day 24th Company was attached to the Canadian Army, and during the period 6 June 1944 to 25 August 1945 the five Royal Engineer Companies in north-west Europe disposed of 939,061 unexploded bombs, mines and other ordnance - not including booby traps. Collin was killed whilst serving on an active operation at Nijmegen, Holland, on 25 February 1945, aged 26, and is buried in Jonkerbos War Cemetery, Holland.

Sold together with a photograph of the recipient.

301

Three: Lance-Corporal B. Langton, 13th Battalion, Parachute Regiment, killed in action during Operation Varsity, the Rhine Crossing, 24 March 1945

1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Buckingham Palace enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. P. D. Langton, c/o Messrs Morgan Price Marley & Corby, 5 & 6 Great Winchester Street, London, EC2', *extremely fine* (3) £140-180

Benjamin Langton served with the 13th (2/4th battalion, South Lancashire Regiment) Battalion, Parachute Regiment during the Second World War, and took part in Operation Varsity, the Rhine Crossing, on 24 March 1945. Operation Varsity was the biggest and most successful airborne operation in history, marking the beginning of the end for Germany as the allied airborne troops mounted the final barrier and crossed the Rhine. In total six Parachute Battalions, including Canadians of the 6th Airborne Division supported by glider troops from the Air Landing Brigade dropped on 24 March 1945 as a complete force, thus avoiding the mistakes made at Arnhem. Together with the US 17th Airborne Division the aim of the operation was to secure and deepen the bridgehead east of the Rhine and then advance across country to the Baltic Coast, a journey of 350 miles. The initial objectives were the high ground overlooking the crossing point at Diersfordter Wald and the road and rail bridges over the river Issel at Hamminkeln. Flying in very tight formation 540 American Dakota aircraft carried the twelve Parachute Battalions, five British, one Canadian and six American; they were closely followed by 1,300 gliders packed with troops. The Germans were expecting the invasion and the fighting on the Drop Zones was particularly heavy. By the end of the first day 1,078 men of the 6th Airborne Division had either been killed or wounded and fifty aircraft along with eleven gliders were shot down. Weather for the drop was perfect and almost everyone landed on their respective Drop Zones; however, some ended up in the trees and were cut down by German machine gun fire as they fought to free themselves. The 5th Parachute Brigade suffered heavily from casualties as mortar fire exploded around them during the drop. On the ground the enemy had occupied almost all of the nearby houses but by late afternoon, the Brigade's three Parachute Battalions (7th, 12th and 13th) had cleared them all. Within twenty-four hours all objectives had been achieved as planned and the bridges over the river were secured. The village of Hamminkeln was captured and the Division was joined by ground troops of the 21st Army Group for the advance across Germany.

Langton was one of those killed that day, aged 20. He is buried in Reichswald Forest War Cemetery, Germany.

302

Four: Lance-Bombardier J. C. Holloway, Royal Artillery

1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (2051379. Gnr. J. C. Holloway. R.A.), with named Army Council enclosure, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £80-120

J. C. Holloway served during the Second World War with the 75th Searchlight Battery (Middlesex), Royal Artillery. Although his Second War awards are accompanied by a named Army Council condolence enclosure, he is not commemorated by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, and the circumstances behind his death are unknown.

303

Five: Captain B. F. Glaysher, Royal Artillery, Allied Control Commission, killed in an explosion whilst inspecting the Monopol-Grimberg coal mine in Unna, Germany, 20 February 1946, which cost the lives of 410 miners

1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (Lt. B. F. Glaysher. R.A.) *nearly extremely fine* (5) £140-180

Basil Francis Glaysher was born in Kent, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery on 16 January 1942. He served during the Second World War, and was advanced War Substantive Lieutenant and Temporary Captain. On 20 February 1946 he was one of a party of three British officials from the Allied Control Commission who were inspecting the Monopol-Grimberg coal mine. Captain Glaysher was the Supplies Officer for that section of the Rhur, and his duties were to ensure that adequate supplies were received to maintain coal output. An important part of his duties was to carry out underground examinations of the mine to see how the supplies were being used. On the day in question he was going to examine the specialist coal cutting equipment that was in use in the mine. Shortly after midday a large explosion occurred which looked like 'a violent flash of light in the midst of a cloud'. By the following day some miners had been saved but 425 men including the three British officials were still trapped. The mine was sealed the following day and although a few escaped and survived the total casualties were finally recorded as 410 men killed.

Captain Glaysher was 25 years old at the time of his death; his body was never recovered, and he is commemorated on the Brookwood Memorial. He was posthumously awarded the Efficiency Medal on 21 January 1949.

Sold together with various copied research, including copy extracts from *The Times* reporting the disaster.

304

One: Private M. McGowan, Highland Light Infantry, killed by a mine whilst assisting Jews on Mount Scopus, Jerusalem, 22 February 1948

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (19059748 Pte. M. McGowan. H.L.I.) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine* £80-120

Matthew McGowan was born in Dennistown, Scotland, on 29 July 1928, and served with the Highland Light Infantry post-War in Palestine. He was killed when his truck, on its way to assist Jews on Mount Scopus, was blown up by an electric mine between the Italian Hospice and Mea Shearim Police Station in Jerusalem on 22 February 1948, aged 19. He is buried in Ramleh War Cemetery, Israel.

Sold together with Infantry Record Office notification for the medal, addressed to 'Mr. B. McGowan, 10 Silvergrove Street, Bridgeton, Glasgow, SE'; and a photograph of the recipient's burial.

305



Seven: Private H. Arno, East Yorkshire Regiment, attached Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, who was severely wounded during the Second World War at El Alamein, landed on Sword beach on D-Day, 6 June 1944; and was killed in action in Happy Valley, Korea, on 3 January 1951

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, 1 clasp, 8th Army; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (4344850 Fus. H. Arno. R.N.F.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* (7) £500-700

Harry Arno was born in Barnsley, Yorkshire, on 15 April 1920, and served during the Second World War with the 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment. He was severely wounded in action at El Alamein, suffering injuries to an arm, leg, his chest, and chin. After recovering he re-joined his battalion and took part in the invasion of Normandy, landing on Sword beach on D-Day, 6 June 1944. Demobilised at the end of the War, he was recalled to the Colours on the outbreak of the Korean War and was attached to the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, arriving in Korea on September 1950. In a letter home to his wife, quoted in the *Sheffield Chronicle*, he described the conditions in the country as 'wicked'. The Chinese third offensive began on New Year's Eve 1950 and finished with the capture of Seoul on 4 January 1951. On 1 January 1951 the Northumberland Fusiliers were heavily engaged at Uijongbu. In the early hours of 3 January the Chinese launched their final and most fierce assault on the U.N. front line. The main thrust of the attack fell on the Northumberlands, the Royal Irish Regiment, and the Royal Irish Hussars. The U.N. commanding officer General Ridgeway ordered a withdrawal which began in some disarray from the Seoul bridgehead to a new defensive line forty miles below the city. The last U.N. troops left on the morning of 4 January, blowing up the Han bridges as they retreated.

Private Arno was listed as missing on 3 January 1951. However, his death, back-dated to this date, was not confirmed by the War Office until 2 November 1954, the delay being sufficiently controversial at the time that it resulted in his M.P. specifically mentioning him in a Parliamentary debate. He has no known grave, and he is commemorated on the Commonwealth Memorial at the United Nations Memorial Cemetery, Pusan.

306 *Pair: Private H. J. Banton, King's Own Scottish Borderers, killed in action in Korea during the attack on Hill 432, 21 May 1951*

KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (22395994 Pte. H. J. Banton. K.O.S.B.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* (2) *£200-240*

Hayward James Banton was born in Moffat, Dumfriesshire, on 12 October 1930, and attested for the King's Own Scottish Borderers at Edinburgh on 10 August 1950. He served with the 1st Battalion in Korea from 9 January 1951, and was killed in action in the attack on Hill 432, part of the Han Defensive Line, on 21 May 1951. The Regimental Diary gives the following account: 'On the night of 21 May, we joined "B" Company on Hill 432 in a torrential downpour. No. 11 platoon successfully cleared an intermediate ridge and the following morning Nos. 10 and 12 Platoons went into the attack, reaching the top after a four hour battle, only to be driven off by a strong counter attack when their ammunition was well nigh exhausted. An air strike was called for and this caused the enemy to withdraw so that we took Hill 432 at first light the following morning without opposition. We deeply regret the loss of Privates Purdie, Banton, and Clark, who were killed in this action.'

Banton is buried in the United Nations Memorial Cemetery, Pusan, Korea.

Sold together with various copied research, including a copy of the local newspaper announcing his death.

A Collection of Long Service Medals to the Essex Regiment formed by Ian Miller

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Four: Corporal J. Rogers, Essex Regiment, late Royal West Kent Regiment

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (2256 Pte. J. Rogers. 1st. R.W.K. Regt.) *re-engraved naming*; KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, unnamed as issued; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (3649. Pte. J. Rogers. Essex Regt.); SPECIAL RESERVE L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (8709 Cpl. J. Rogers. 3/ Essex Regt.) mounted as worn in this order, *edge bruising and pitting from Star, nearly very fine and a unique combination* (4) £500-700

John Rogers was born in the parish of St Clements, Ipswich, Suffolk, in 1861, and enlisted into the 40th Brigade at Colchester Camp on 10 January 1881, having previously served in the Essex Rifles. Posted to the 50th Foot (later 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment), he served with the Regiment in Egypt from 3 August 1882 to 8 January 1883, and then in Egypt and the Sudan from 4 September 1884 to 16 June 1886, and was present during both the Egyptian campaign of 1882 and the Nile expedition of 1884-85, taking part during the latter campaign in the battle of Ginnis. The following description of the part played by the 1st Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment during the battle of Ginnis is taken from the Regimental History:

'The Dervishes had assembled on the south bank of the Nile, which here ran from west to east. They were occupying a fortified village (Kosheh) about a mile west of Kosheh Fort. Their main camp was at Ginnis, some two miles farther west. Between the two villages were groups of mud houses surrounded by palm trees. Stephenson's plan of attack was for the 1st and part of the 2nd Brigade to make a detour and seize a rocky ridge which overlooked Kosheh and Ginnis from the south. The Cameron Highlanders would then sweep westwards from Kosheh Fort along the river bank, and, together with the rest of the 2nd Brigade, drive out the Dervishes at the point of the bayonet. The stern-wheeler "Lotus", manned by a detachment of the 1st Battalion under Lieutenant A. Wood Martyn, was to move up river slightly in advance of The Cameron Highlanders and engage the fortified houses at Kosheh. The mounted troops were to operate on the left flank. On December 29, the Frontier Force advanced to a bivouac 700 yards north of Kosheh Fort. Opinions were divided as to whether the Dervishes would fight or not, but at nightfall several bullets fell amongst the outposts and all doubts were dispelled. Breakfasts were issued at 4 a.m. on the 30th. Blankets and greatcoats were stacked. Reserve ammunition, water and rations for one day were loaded on to camels. At five the 1st Brigade was on the march in a southerly direction. Just before daybreak it wheeled to its right. The going was bad - mainly rocky spurs and loose sand. As the leading companies of battalions approached the ridge from the south, they deployed into line. On reaching the top they took cover, while the supporting companies halted on the reverse slope. The 1st Battalion was on the right, The Royal Berkshires and the guns in the centre, The Durham Light Infantry on the left. Part of the 2nd Brigade with its screw guns was already in position to the right. At 6.10 the screw guns opened fire. The Dervishes, taken by surprise, streamed out of their camp towards the ridge. The ground was undulating and afforded them excellent cover, from which their riflemen poured in a hot but ill-directed fire on to the 1st Brigade. Their spearmen attempted to charge the left of the line, but they were checked by some well-aimed shells from the Egyptian battery and steady volley firing by the infantry. The 1st Battalion was then ordered to prolong the line to the left. As the men moved off, fixing bayonets as they went, the British and Egyptian Camel Corps rode over the ridge. The Dervishes met them hand-to-hand and fought bravely until their right flank was turned by The 20th Hussars. They made good their retreat in the gullies. By this time The Cameron Highlanders had captured Kosheh village, The Green Howards and the 9th Egyptian Battalion had joined them, and the whole of the 2nd Brigade, advancing west along the river bank, was in sight of the main camp. The 1st Brigade now moved down the slope to attack Ginnis. The enemy abandoned their camp without a fight and were pursued by the mounted troops in the direction of Abri. Two guns, a large amount of ammunition and a dozen banners were captured in Ginnis. The enemy's losses were estimated at 600 killed. British casualties were eight killed and 33 wounded, none of them Queen's Own.'

Rogers returned to the U.K. from Gibraltar on 10 January 1887, and transferred to the Army Reserve on 13 January of that year. He was discharged on 9 January 1893, after 12 years' service. He subsequently served with the 3rd Battalion, Essex Regiment, in South Africa during the latter stages of the Boer War, before enlisting in the Special Reserve, and was promoted Corporal. He was awarded his Special Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 204 of July 1912, the first Special Reserve L.S. & G.C. awarded to the Essex Regiment, and may have seen home service during the Great War.

Note: Rogers' entitlement to the dated Egypt Medal and subsequent clasp for 'The Nile 1884-85', and the Khedive's Star are confirmed in the medal rolls for the 1st Battalion The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment. It is likely that he sold or otherwise disposed of his original medals after leaving the Army, and acquired the contemporarily named 'replacement' after re-enlisting in the Essex Regiment.

Only five Special Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medals were awarded to the Essex Regiment, four to the 3rd Battalion and one to the 1st Garrison Battalion; Rogers' award was the first to the Regiment, and being the only recipient not to serve overseas during the Great War his combination of awards is unique.

308 Three: Private F. Hymas, Essex Regiment

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (961. Pte. F. Hymas. 2/Essex. R.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (961 Pte. F. Hymas. Essex Regt.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *heavy pitting and contact marks throughout, therefore fair* (3) **£140-180**

Frederick Hymas was born in Eastwood, Essex, in 1864 and attested for the Essex Regiment on 6 June 1883. He served with the 2nd Battalion in Egypt from 22 February 1884 to 10 December 1886, and was discharged on 11 December 1905, after 22 years and 198 days' service, having served at the Regimental depot at home throughout the Boer War. He re-enlisted for service during the Great War on 12 March 1915, but was discharged as medically unfit on 12 June 1916 not having proceeded overseas.

309 Pair: Sergeant T. H. Cook, Essex Regiment

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (3316 Cpl. T. H. Cook, 1st. Essex Regt.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (3316 L.Sjt. T. H. Cook. Essex Regt.) *contact marks, nearly very fine* (2) **£100-140**

Thomas Henry Cook was born in Ipswich in 1873 and attested for the Essex Regiment on 5 August 1891, having previously served in the 3rd Battalion Suffolk Regiment. Posted to the 1st Battalion on 30 November 1891, he served with them in South Africa during the Boer War from 11 November 1899 to 15 July 1900, before transferring to the 2nd Battalion on 5 April 1907. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 10 of January 1910, and was discharged on 16 March 1911.

On leaving the army, Cook became a postman and lived at Henfryn Lodge, Dyserth. Following the outbreak of the Great War he re-enlisted as 16275 Private, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, on 12 October 1914, and served with the 12th Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, as well as the 3rd Battalion; the 62nd Battalion Training Reserve; and the 53rd (Young Soldiers) Battalion, Cheshire Regiment. He was discharged on 24 February 1919, and died on 25 December 1948 at the Old Police Station in Mostyn. He is buried in Maeshyfyd Cemetery, Dyserth Road, Rhyl.

310 Five: Sergeant H. Beswetherick, Essex Regiment

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4280 Corpl. H. Beswetherick. Essex Regt.); 1914-15 STAR (4280 Pte. H. Beswetherick. Essex R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (4280 Pte. H. Beswetherick. Essex R.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (4280 Pte. H. Beswetherick. Essex Regt.) *toned, the QSA very fine, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (5) **£180-220**

Hubert Beswetherick was born in Bodmin, Cornwall, in 1867, and attested for the Essex Regiment in September 1894, having previously served in the 4th (Militia) Battalion, Essex Regiment from July of that year. Promoted Corporal on arrival in South Africa in December 1901, he was promoted Sergeant in 1904 before reverting to Private at his own request in July 1907. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in April 1913. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 6 September 1915, and was discharged on 2 October 1916 after 22 years and 21 days' service, of which over 15 years were spent soldiering in India. He re-enlisted in the Royal Defence Corps on 10 January 1917 with whom he served until 1919, apart from a short spell in June and July 1918 with the 30th Battalion London Regiment (Territorial Force). Beswetherick married on Armistice Day, 11 November 1918, and was finally discharged in April 1919, having seen no further overseas service. He died in Watford, Hertfordshire, in 1921.

311


Pair: Sergeant J. Smith, Essex Regiment

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (1655 Serjt. J. Smith, Essex Regt.); MILITIA L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (1655 Sjt. J. Smith. Essex Regt. Mil.) *light contact marks, nearly very fine* **£400-500**

Joseph Smith was born in Halstead, Essex, in 1868 and attested for the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Essex Regiment on 19 January 1887. His service papers record him as being present at every annual training from 1887 to 1906 apart from 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903. He was promoted Corporal on 1 June 1896 and Sergeant on 14 August 1900, and was twice embodied for service during the Boer War, from 11 December 1899 to 20 October 1900 and from 10 March 1902 to 6 October 1902. During the latter period, he served in South Africa and gained entitlement to the Queen's South Africa Medal with clasps Cape Colony and South Africa 1902. He was awarded his Militia Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 138 of July 1905, and was discharged by purchase on 8 January 1907, only a few days short of 20 years' service in the militia.

Note: Smith's Militia L.S. & G.C. is one of only 4 such awards to the Essex Regiment, and the only one awarded to an N.C.O.

312 Five: Drum Major J. H. Bridge, Essex Regiment

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaves (3063 A.W.O. Cl.2. J. H. Bridge. Essex R.); WAR MEDAL 1939-45; IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (John Henry Bridge.); EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R., Territorial (6005556 Sjt. J. H. Bridge. 5-Essex R.) *very fine and better (5)* **£160-200**

John Henry Bridge was born at Warley in 1897, the eldest son of William Bridge, a long-serving regular soldier in the Essex Regiment, and attested for the Essex Regiment in 1915. He served with the 1st/4th Battalion during the Great War in Palestine, and was wounded during the Third Battle of Gaza on 3 November 1917. Recovering, he was advanced Sergeant and distinguished himself later in the campaign, being Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 5 June 1919), with the Regimental History refers to his actions on 19 September 1918 thus: 'Sergeant Bridge set a splendid example to his men.'

Bridge left the Territorial Army on the cessation of hostilities, and joined the Post Office in 1919. He re-joined "A" Company of the re-formed 4th Battalion on 16 March 1925, and was appointed the battalion's Drum Major in 1928, before transferring to the 5th Battalion in 1934. Initially appointed Company Sergeant Major, he reverted to Sergeant Drummer in 1934, and was awarded the Efficiency Medal in 1935. He was discharged on 15 March 1939 but re-enlisted ten days later. Mobilised with his Battalion in September 1939 following the outbreak of the Second World War, he was finally discharged on 2 March 1940, thus qualifying for the War Medal. He was awarded the Imperial Service Medal in 1944 whilst serving as an Assistant Postal Inspector in Brentwood.

Sold together with a postcard photograph of the Drums of the 5th Battalion, Essex Regiment, taken at Cockwatch Camp, Colchester, 1936.

313 Six: Lance-Corporal A. E. Calver, Essex Regiment

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (5998426 Pte. R. [sic] Calver. Essex R.); GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (5998426 Pte. A. Calver. Essex. R.); AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (5998426 Pte. A. E. Calver. Essex. R.) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, good very fine (6)* **£300-400**

Albert Edward Calver was born in Manningtree, Essex, on 5 June 1901 and attested for the Essex Regiment on 29 April 1919. He served with the 2nd Battalion, initially as part of the Black Sea Army in 1920 and then in India and Palestine. He was a keen athlete, winning the 100 yards relay at the 1st Battalion's sports day in July 1926 and again in June 1927, and in the latter year was part of the team that won the Colchester Garrison Athletic Cup 1927. By December 1933 he was serving in HQ Wing with the 1st Battalion, and was presented with his India General Service Medal at Warley on 24 June 1934. He was promoted Lance-Corporal on 19 November 1938, and served during the Second World War, firstly with the Essex Regiment, before transferring to the 31st Battalion Suffolk regiment on 15 July 1942. He died in Colchester, Essex, in July 1984.

Sold together with a copied group photograph of the recipient as part of the 1st Battalion's Athletics Team, 1927.

314 Eight: Captain Quartermaster T. Cooke, Essex Regiment

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (5999409 C.Sjt. T. Cooke. Essex R.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; JUBILEE 1935; MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (5999409 W.O.Cl.2. T. Cooke. Essex. R.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (5999409 W.O.Cl.II. T. Cooke. Essex R.) *edge bruise to Defence Medal, toned, generally nearly extremely fine or better (8)* **£340-380**

Tom Cooke was born in Brightlingsea, Essex, on 21 October 1899, and attested for the Essex Regiment on 27 February 1919, having previously served briefly in the East Surrey Regiment (although not entitled to any medals for service during the Great War). He was mentioned in Battalion Orders on 3 March 1931; was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal; and took part in the Coronation procession on 10 May 1937 (but does not appear in the roll for the 1937 Coronation Medal). He deputised for a Yeoman Warder at the Tower of London from 12 July 1937, and was discharged on 23 May 1939. Joining the Territorial Army he was commissioned as Lieutenant (Quartermaster) on 24 May 1939 and served with the 5th Battalion during the Second World War, being promoted Captain on 1 November 1942. For his services during the Second World War he was Mentioned in Despatches for 'gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East' (*London Gazette* 6 April 1944). He relinquished his commission in the Territorial Army Reserve of Officers having attained the age limit of liability for recall on 21 October 1954, and died in Colchester, Essex, in 1967.

Sold together with the original award certificate for the 1935 Jubilee Medal, from Viceregal Lodge, Simla, named to 'R.Q.M.S. Tom Cooke, The Essex Regiment'; and a photographic image of the recipient.

315 Seven: Captain G. R. Frost, Essex Regiment

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (6008217 Cpl. G. Frost. Essex. R.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (Capt. (Q.M.) G. R. Frost. Essex.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (7)* **£240-280**

George Robert Frost attested for the Essex Regiment on 22 March 1929, and was posted to the 1st Battalion. Advanced Corporal, he served with them in Palestine 1936-37, before seeing further service pre-Second World War in the Sudan and Iraq. He served during the Second World War in North Africa, where he was appointed Acting Regimental Sergeant Major before receiving an Emergency Commission as Lieutenant and Quartermaster on 15 June 1942. Promoted War Substantive Captain on 15 June 1945, he was granted a Short Service Commission as Captain and Quartermaster on 12 October 1946, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 23 April 1948. He relinquished his commission on completion of service on 12 October 1953, after 24 and a half years' service, and was granted the honorary rank of Captain.

316 ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (2) (5610 Sjt. H. J. Smith. Essex R.; 44668 Sjt. E. Tomkins. Essex R.) heavy contact marks to first, therefore good fine, the second better (2) **£60-80**

H. G. Smith served as a Drummer with the 1st Battalion Essex Regiment in South Africa during the Boer War (entitled to the Queen's South Africa Medal with clasps for Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 and South Africa 1902- he also appears on the Mounted Infantry Company roll for the latter four clasps). He subsequently served during the Great War (entitled to a British War Medal only- in light of his medal entitlement it is probable that he served with the 2nd Garrison Battalion in India).

E. Tomkins served during the Great War with the Bedfordshire Regiment, and was entitled to a 1914 Star trio.

317 TERRITORIAL FORCE EFFICIENCY MEDAL, E.VII.R. (225 Sjt: A. H. Holcomb. 6/Essex Regt.) *minor edge nick, nearly extremely fine* £70-90

Arthur H. Holcomb served during the Great War with the 6th Battalion, Essex Regiment in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 10 August 1915, and was discharged on 10 April 1916.

318 TERRITORIAL FORCE EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R. (47 Sjt: E. W. Speary. 6/Essex Regt.) *worn in parts, therefore fine* £60-80

Edward William Speary was born in West Ham, London, in 1884 and joined the Territorial Force on formation in 1908, serving with the 3rd (Volunteer) Battalion, Essex Regiment. On the outbreak of the Great War he was posted to the 6th Battalion, Essex Regiment on 6 August 1914, and was discharged as medically unfit for further service on 15 August 1914. Undeterred, he re-enlisted into the 3rd Battalion, Essex Regiment in October 1914 and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 30 May 1915. Advanced Sergeant in the 9th Battalion, he was twice wounded during the War, appearing in lists of wounded in the *Essex Chronicle* of 1 September 1916 and the War Office List of 3 October 1918. He was discharged to Class Z Army Reserve on 5 March 1919, and died in Abergavenny in 1953.

319 EFFICIENCY MEDAL, E.II.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (3449099. Pte. T. Howell. Essex.) *extremely fine* £50-70

The Essex Regiment ceased to exist as a result of merger in 1958 and thus it is possible that Howell had Second World War service.

CORONATION, JUBILEE AND LONG SERVICE MEDALS

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- x320** IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL (2), E.VII.R. (**William T. Jones**); G.V.R., 1st issue, star shaped (**George E. Harris**) *minor enamel chips, otherwise good very fine (2)* *£80-100*
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x321



IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue, lady's type with wreath (**Julia E. Harris**) mounted on original bow and *Elkington* pin brooch, *good very fine and scarce* *£280-320*

- x322** IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL (5), G.V.R., 2nd issue (**George Stokes**); G.V.R., 3rd issue (**James Archibald Brown.**); G.VI.R., 1st issue (**Dawson Brown**); G.VI.R., 2nd issue (**Kate Beatrice Hall**); E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Leslie Sedgmen**) *generally good very fine or better (5)* *£60-80*
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- x323** EMPRESS OF INDIA 1877, silver, lacking suspension, *edge bruise, otherwise nearly very fine* *£200-300*
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- x324** JUBILEE 1887, City of London Police (**PC, 809. D. Ship.**); JUBILEE 1887, clasp, 1897, City of London Police (**PS, 90. J. Spickett.**); JUBILEE 1887, clasp, 1897, Metropolitan Police (**PC, J. Carter. P. Divn.**) *very fine or better (3)* *£100-140*
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- x325** JUBILEE 1897, silver, unnamed, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* *£100-120*
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- x326** JUBILEE 1897, silver, unnamed, mounted on bow, *nearly very fine* *£120-140*
-

- x327** JUBILEE 1897, bronze, unnamed, *nearly extremely fine* *£100-120*
-

- x328** JUBILEE 1897, bronze, unnamed, mounted on bow, *nearly extremely fine* *£100-120*
-

- x329** JUBILEE 1897, Metropolitan Police (**P.C. - F. Whiting. G. Divn.**); JUBILEE 1897, City of London Police (**P.C. 249 J. Baylis**); JUBILEE 1897, St. John Ambulance Brigade (**Lady. Supt. Mrs. M. Hawkins.**); JUBILEE 1897, L.C.C.M.F.B. (**William Welch**) *nearly very fine (4)* *£100-140*
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Four: Nursing Sister Miss Mary A. Lumsden, St. John Ambulance Brigade

JUBILEE 1897, St. John Ambulance Brigade (Nursg. Sisr. Miss. M. A. Lumsden.); CORONATION 1902, St. John Ambulance Brigade, bronze (M. Lumsden. N.S.); CORONATION 1911, St. John Ambulance Brigade (Nurs. Sister M. A. Lumsden); ST. JOHN SERVICE MEDAL (Nurs. Sister Miss M. Lumsden. Met. Corps. Children's Home Nurs. Div. 1909.) mounted as worn, edge bruise to third, very fine (4) £260-300

Miss Mary Ann Lumsden received her St. John Service Medal from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House on 9 July 1909.

- x331** VISIT TO IRELAND 1900, lacking shamrock top suspension brooch (**P.C. R. Johnston. D.M.P.**); VISIT TO IRELAND 1903, lacking shamrock top suspension brooch (**S. J. Rudden. R.I.C.**) nearly very fine (2) £180-220

- x332** CORONATION 1902, bronze; CORONATION 1902, Metropolitan Police (**P.C. W. Ford. C.O. Div.**); CORONATION 1902, City of London Police (**P.C. W. Y. Powner.**); CORONATION 1902, L.C.C.M.F.B. (**Fredk. C. Frankham.**); CORONATION 1902, St John Ambulance Brigade (**C. Furminger Pte.**) nearly very fine (5) £120-160

- 333** CORONATION 1902, Mayors' and Provosts' issue, silver, unnamed as issued, in case of issue, extremely fine £80-120

- x334** DELHI DURBAR 1903, silver, unnamed, complete with silver ribbon buckle, good very fine £180-220

- x335** DELHI DURBAR 1903, silver (**4257 Sgt. H. Smith, R.H.A.**) contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine £180-220

- x336** VISIT TO SCOTLAND 1903 (**P.C. J. Ross.**) complete with thistle top suspension brooch; CORONATION 1911, Scottish Police (**P.C. N. Darroch.**) good very fine (2) £160-200

- x337** CORONATION 1911; JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937; CORONATION 1953, all unnamed and mounted on bows
Four: Deck Hand J. A. Bentley, Royal Naval Reserve, late Metropolitan Police
 1914-15 STAR (D.A.6582. J. A. Bentley, D.H. R.N.R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (6582D.A. J. A. Bentley, R.N.R.); CORONATION 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C. J. Bentley) mounted as worn, nearly very fine, the first four extremely fine (8) £80-100

- x338** CORONATION 1911; JUBILEE 1935 (**Sergt. E. Ryan**); CORONATION 1937; CORONATION 1953; JUBILEE 1977, Canadian issue, all unnamed except where stated, the last very fine, otherwise nearly extremely fine (5) £80-120

- x339** CORONATION 1911 (4), City of London Police (**P.C. G. E. Held.**); London Fire Brigade (**Fireman A. Best.**); St John Ambulance Brigade (**Pte. F. W. Handnutt.**); County & Borough Police, unnamed as issued, nearly very fine or better (4) £120-160

- x340** CORONATION 1911, Police Ambulance Service (**P. Groome Giles**) good very fine £200-260

x341



CORONATION 1911, Royal Parks (**A. Cumner.**) *edge bruise, otherwise very fine and very scarce*
Only 119 medals issued to the Royal Parks.

£500-600

x342



DELHI DURBAR 1911, gold, unnamed, *nearly extremely fine and rare*

£1600-1800

x343

VISIT TO IRELAND 1911, unnamed as issued, *obverse with light contact marks, very fine, the reverse better*

£120-140

x344

Three: **Fireman J. W. Willcocks, London Fire Brigade**

CORONATION 1953; FIRE BRIGADE LONG SERVICE MEDAL, E.I.I.R. (Fireman John W. Willcocks); LONDON FIRE BRIGADE GOOD SERVICE MEDAL (John W. Willcocks 1943) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3)

£60-80

x345



ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FAITHFUL SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., suspension dated '1898-1918' (**William Frank Young**) no ribbon, *edge bruise, otherwise very fine*

£260-300

William Frank Young was Valet to Prince Henry and Prince George and was awarded the Faithful Service Medal in September 1918, the only award for that year.

x346



ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FAITHFUL SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., suspension dated '1912-1932' (**Amelia Rawlings**) mounted on bow as worn, *toned, nearly extremely fine* £260-300

Amelia Rawlings was a Housekeeper at Windsor Castle.

x347



ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FAITHFUL SERVICE MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue, suspension dated '1923-1943' (**Maclean, (Miss) Catherine.**) mounted on bow as worn, *extremely fine* £260-300

Miss Catherine Maclean served as the Queen's Dresser.

x348 ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, V.R. (**Cr. Sergt. W. McLeod. late 1/Highd. L.I.**) *nearly extremely fine* £260-300
M.S.M. awarded 26 August 1885, with £10 annuity. He died on 26 July 1904.

x349 ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, E.VII.R. (**Serjt: Maj: E. F. Robertson. R.A.M.C.**) *very fine* £120-140
M.S.M. awarded 1 April 1904, with £10 annuity. He died on 29 July 1919.

x350 ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 3rd issue (**Sjt. Mjr. C. Potter. R.A.**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-120
M.S.M. announced in A.O. 223 of 1935.

x351 ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.VI.R., 3rd issue (**8743 W.O. Cl. 2 S. Gidman. R.A.**) surname officially corrected, *good very fine* £80-100

x352 ROYAL AIR FORCE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (**15360 Sjt. C. S. Mason. R.A.F.**) *polished, therefore good fine* £200-260

353 ACCUMULATED CAMPAIGN SERVICE MEDAL 1994, E.II.R. (**24775242 Cpl P J D Kelly RLC**) *extremely fine* £100-140

x354



ARMY L.S. & G.C., W.IV.R. (**Samuel Wagstaff, 90th Regiment Foot. 1837.**) pierced and fitted with replacement rectangular bar suspension, *very fine* £400-500

Samuel Wagstaff was born in Birmingham circa 1797 and served from 1814 to 1837. His medal was delivered to the Collector of Excise at Edinburgh on 28 May 1839.

x355 ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 1st issue, large letter reverse (**J. Baker, Gunner & Driver Royal Artillery**) impressed naming, fitted with original steel clip and rectangular bar suspension, *good very fine* £120-140

356 ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 2nd issue, large letter reverse (**Serjt. John Waddington, 6th Drags Guards.**) engraved naming, with scroll suspension, and contemporary silver top riband buckle, *minor edge nicks, otherwise good very fine* £100-140

x357 ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 2nd issue, large letter reverse (**718 Qr. Mr. St. W. Morris 25th Rt. 1854-5**) engraved naming, fitted with replacement ring and silver bar suspension, *edge bruise and contact wear, otherwise nearly very fine* £120-140

x358 ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 2nd issue, large letter reverse (**No. 2731 Private James Hennis, 98th Regt.**) engraved naming, *nearly very fine* £100-120

x359 ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**238. Cpl. of Horse J. G. Frost, 1st L. Gds.**) *good very fine* £100-120

360 ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**2644. Sq: S. Maj: J. J. Quann. 7/Dgn. Gds.**) engraved naming, *nearly extremely fine* £100-140

Sold together with two small silver shields, the first engraved 'P.R.D.G. 1891 For Tent Pegging S.S.M. Quann A. Troop.'; the second engraved 'Presented to Troop Sergeant Major J. J. Quann by the Non Commissioned Officers and Men 3rd. Squadron 7th. Dragoon Guards on his Marriage 23rd. March 1892'; and a letter written to the recipient's wife by her sister, dated 8 October 1940.

x361 ARMY L.S. & G.C. (2), V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**124 By. Sergt. Majr. John W Shillabeer 10th Brigde. R.A.**); G.V. R., 1st issue (**20436 Q.M. Sjt: Art: Clk: T. Horn. R.G.A.**) *good very fine (2)* £80-100

x362 ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**2655. Cook Sergt. J. Hadley. R. Innis: Fus.**) *edge bruise, very fine* £60-80

John Hadley was born in Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, in 1846, and attested for the 19th Foot at Chatham on 16 June 1864. He served with the 1st Battalion as part of Major-General A. T. Wilde's expedition against the Bazoti Black Mountain tribes on the North West Frontier of India, 3-22 October 1868 (entitled to India General Service Medal with clasp). He transferred to the 108th Foot on 31 July 1871 (later renamed the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers), and was advanced Sergeant on 12 May 1877. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per General Order 43 of 1883, and was discharged on 16 June 1885, after 21 years and 1 day's service, of which 11 years were spent in India. He died in Lambeth, London, in 1915.

363 ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**63rd Bde 956. Pte. S. Farrer, 83rd Foot**) *minor edge bruising, very fine* £70-90

364 ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**Sergt S. Thorne Ordnance Dept.**) engraved naming, *good very fine* £60-80

365 ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (2) (**75438 Gnr: J. Hodder. R.G.A.; 439 S.Q.M.Sjt: H. Brierley. A.P.C.**) *generally good very fine (2)* £100-140

- x366** ARMY L.S. & G.C. (2), E.VII.R. (**24813 Sapr. E. S. Jones. R.E.**); G.V.R., 2nd issue (**4736281 W.O. Cl. II. W. Eggleton. Y. & L. R.**) *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine* (2) *£80-100*
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- 367** ARMY L.S. & G.C. (3), E.VII.R. (**1279 Cpl. A. J. Smith. M.P.S.C.**) *number officially corrected*; G.V.R., 1st issue (**19155 Sd. S. Sjt. M. Cohen. R.F.A.**); another, 2nd issue with fixed suspension (**S-Sjt. M. J. Aldridge, I.A.O.C.**) *contact marks overall, therefore generally nearly very fine* (3) *£70-90*
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- x368** ARMY L.S. & G.C. (3), G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (**1856105 Sjt. A. G. Pocock. R.E.**); G.VI.R., 2nd issue (**833031 S. Q.M.S. M. Radcliffe. R. Sigs.**); E.II.R., 2nd issue (**22405250 S. Sgt. I. M. Sutherland ACC**) *suspension broken at claw on the last and now detached, good very fine* (3) *£80-100*
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- x369** ARMY L.S. & G.C. (2), G.V.R., 3rd issue, India (**S-Sjt. Instr. T. B. Ellis, I.U.L. Attd. A.F.I.**); G.VI.R., India (**S-Sergt. W. G. Chisholm, I.A.O.C.**); INDIAN ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue (**24675 L-Nk. Munsab Dad, 20 Mtn. Bde.**) *good very fine* (3) *£120-140*
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- x370** ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue, New Zealand, unnamed; CIVIL DEFENCE LONG SERVICE MEDAL, E.II.R. (2), both unnamed; WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICE MEDAL, unnamed, *extremely fine* (4) *£80-100*
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- x371**



ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., Anchor obverse (**Robert P. Canter Color Serjt. Royal Marines Plymouth Division 21 Years**) pierced with small ring and rectangular silver bar suspension, *good very fine* *£600-700*
 Awarded 18 January 1845.

- x372** ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., V.R., wide suspension (**Hy. Simpson Lg. Stokr. HMS Orwell 20 Yrs.**) *nearly extremely fine* *£400-500*
 Awarded 10 July 1874.
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- x373** ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Hy. Cole Ships Cook H.M.S. Asia**) *engraved naming, nearly extremely fine* *£80-120*
Provenance: Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, February 1997.
Henry Cole was born in Sheerness, Kent, in July 1832 and joined the Royal Navy in 1850. Posted to H.M.S. *Blenheim*, he served in the Baltic Campaign as a Sub-Officer's Cook, and was subsequently advanced to Gun Room Cook in H.M.S. *Marlborough*; War Room Cook in H.M.S. *Neptune*; Saloon Cook in H.M.S. *James Watt*; and Captain's Cook in H.M.S. *Fisgard*. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in May 1875 whilst serving as Ship's Cook in H.M.S. *Asia*. Shore pensioned on 28 February 1878, in later life he was a publican in Portsmouth. He died on 15 May 1892.
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- x374** ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Danl. Lanigan Chf. Boatn. in Ch: H.M. Coast Gd.**) *engraved naming, old lacquer, otherwise good very fine* *£100-120*
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- 375** ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Jn. Courtney. Chf. Boatmn. In. Chge. H.M. Coast Gd.**) *engraved naming, rate officially corrected, good very fine* *£60-80*
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- x376** ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**W. Parsons, Boatman, H.M. Coast Guard.**) *impressed naming, nearly extremely fine* *£80-100*
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- x377** ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Ar. Ford Pte 11th Co. R.M.L.I.**) *engraved naming, extremely fine* *£100-120*

- x378** ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C. (4), E.VII.R. (**A. J. Tutty, Ch. Sto., H.M.S. Firequeen.**); G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (**M.3557 T. H. Abbott. C.E.R.A.2. H.M.S. Egmont.**); G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (**J.20370 W. Gammone, L.S. H.M.S. Royal Sovereign.**); E.II.R., 2nd issue (**FX.901923 R. J. Symonds. A/P.O.A.F. H.M.S. Condor.**) *good very fine or better* (4) £160-200

- x379** ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C. (3), G.V.R., 1st issue (2) (**214472. J. E. Dockwray. A.B. H.M.S. Victorious.**; **283100 William Widdicombe, Ch. Sto. H.M.S. Conqueror.**); another, G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (**K.59013 H. J. G. Elliot. Mech. H. M.S. Renown.**) *pawn-broker's mark to edge of first, nearly very fine or better* (3) £100-140

Henry Joseph George Elliot served with the Royal Navy during the Second World War as a Chief Mechanician in H.M.S. *Afrikander*, and died on 20 April 1942. He is buried in Simon's Town (Dido Valley) Cemetery, South Africa.

- x380** ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C. (3), G.V.R., 1st issue (2) (**Ply. 6125 M. J. Thomas, Private, R.M.L.I.; Ply. 8166 H. A. Salter, Private, R.M.L.I.**); another, G.VI.R., 1st issue (**JX.148519 E. J. Vicars. A.B. H.M.S. Boscawen.**) *light contact marks and edge nicks to first, very fine* (3) £80-120

x381



INDIAN ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 1st issue, H.E.I.C. arms obverse (**Staff Serj. James Sandford 3 Batt Artillery**) *good very fine* £300-360

- x382** INDIAN ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 2nd issue, anchor reverse (**Private J. Dandy. 1st Euro: Regt. Fusiliers.**) *traces of brooch marks to reverse, otherwise nearly very fine* £200-260

- x383** INDIAN ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, V.R., H.E.I.C. issue, unnamed, *extremely fine* £160-200

- x384** ROYAL AIR FORCE L.S. & G.C. (3), G.V.R. (**W/O. 2. H. H. Coward. R.A.F.**); G.VI.R., 1st issue (**354967 F. Sgt. M. Furness. R. A.F.**); E.II.R., 2nd issue (**1860141 Ch. Tech. T. E. W. Baldry. R.A.F.**) *very fine or better* (3) £100-140

- x385** ROYAL AIR FORCE LEVIES, IRAQ L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue (**X.93 R. E. Lazar Adam**) *good very fine* £600-800

This rare award was instituted in 1949, and was terminated in 1955. After the First World War the R.A.F. took over responsibility for defending much of British territory in the Middle East, as a few aircraft were considered to be as efficient in remote areas as static army garrisons. In Iraq, local levies were raised to assist the R.A.F., and were for most purposes considered to be a part of the R.A.F., although they were commanded by army officers in the main. During the Second World War, the Iraq levies remained loyal during the Rashid Ali Revolt and by 1944 they numbered over 10,000. After the war their strength was much reduced, and when the British withdrew from Iraq they were disbanded. A total of about 300 medals were issued, about 40% of which were awarded to locally commissioned officers. Despite the apparent high numbers issued, only a small handful of medals are known to exist today, probably reflecting the turbulent history of that region in the years since the Second World War.

- x386** INDIAN ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue (**1286 Sayyid Umar 1st Madras Lcrs.**) *nearly very fine* £100-140

- x387** INDIAN ARMY L.S. & G.C. (3), G.V.R., 1st issue (**3971 Naik Mangal Singh. 21st Pjbs.**); G.VI.R. (**MT-108492 Ftr (Asst Foreman) Karam Singh, I.A.O.C.**); India Republic, post-1947 issue (**6245970 L-Hav. Hari Singh, Signals.**) *very fine or better* (3) £80-100

- x388** INDIAN ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL (2), G.V.R., 1st issue (**7810 Hav. Maj. Mustafa Khan, 2 Ind. Div Ammn. Column.**); G.VI.R. (**3447 Hav. Muzaffar Khan, 6 Pb. Lt. A.A. Regt.. R.I.A.**) *minor official correction to 'Regt.' on the last, good very fine* (2) £100-120

- x389** NEW ZEALAND MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, E.II.R., unnamed specimen, *extremely fine* £120-140

- x390** KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (30235 Pte. Lameck. K.A. Rif.) first digit of regimental number very faint, contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine £80-100
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- x391** KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (10779 Sgt. Liana Mpaka,) nearly very fine £80-100
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- x392** ARMY EMERGENCY RESERVE DECORATION, E.II.R., reverse officially dated '1954', with one clasp, also dated '1954'; EFFICIENCY DECORATION, E.II.R., T. & A.V.R., reverse officially dated '1969', nearly extremely fine (2) £100-120
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- x393** VOLUNTEER OFFICERS' DECORATION, V.R.I. cypher, hallmarked Birmingham 1896, (Capt. B. H. Skelton 2nd Bn. B.B. & C.I. Ry. Volr. Rifles.) complete with top suspension brooch, nearly extremely fine £120-140
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- x394** VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE (2), V.R., unnamed; E.VII.R. (2336 C. Serjt. E. J. Hodges. 2/V.B. Wilts: Regt.); TERRITORIAL FORCE EFFICIENCY MEDAL, E.VII.R. (420. Sjt: P. Robinson. 7/N. & D. Regt.) good very fine (3) £140-180
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- 395** VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE (2), V.R., unnamed as issued; another, E.VII.R. (2655 Sjt. A. Shapcott. 1/Devon: R.G.A.) generally nearly extremely fine (2) £70-90
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- x396** INDIAN VOLUNTEER FORCES OFFICERS' DECORATION, E.VII.R. (Capt. R. M. Cowley E.I. Ry. Voltr. Rfls.) complete with top suspension brooch, good very fine £260-300
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- 397** INDIAN VOLUNTEER FORCES OFFICERS' DECORATION, E.VII.R., reverse inscribed 'Captain H. H. Sandilands, U.P. Lt. Horse', lacking top suspension brooch, nearly very fine £240-280
- Herbert Henry Sandilands** was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the Ghazipur Light Horse on 20 December 1889; Lieutenant, 30 June 1893; Captain, 15 January 1897; Captain, United Provinces Horse, 1 April 1904, upon its formation, the former Ghazipur Light Horse becoming the Ghazipur Squadron of the new regiment. Volunteer Decoration awarded in *Gazette of India* 13 May 1905.
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- x398** VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE (India & the Colonies) (2), V.R. (Volr. W. E. Bennett E.I. Ry. Volr. Rifles); G.V.R. (Serjt. A. C. Hart. 1st Bn. M & S. Mahratta Ry. Rifles) very minor official correction to unit on the last, otherwise nearly extremely fine (2) £100-120
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- x399** VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE (India & the Colonies), E.VII.R. (Capt. W. W. Badcock Malabar Volr. Rifles.) issued in error with scroll suspension, brilliant extremely fine £80-100
- Volunteer Force L.S. A.O. 125 of 26 February 1905. Also entitled to Indian Volunteer Forces Officers' Decoration, *London Gazette* 27 February 1909.
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- x400**



COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES OFFICERS' DECORATION, V.R., reverse hallmarked London 1901, and impressed (Paymaster & Hon. Major W. W. Martin The Queen's Own Canadian Hussars) complete with top suspension brooch, good very fine £400-500

- x401** COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES LONG SERVICE, V.R. (Sergeant N. Hirson, 64th Regiment) good very fine £80-100

- x402** COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES LONG SERVICE, E.VII.R. (Capt. W. Bryant, 27th Regt. Inftry.) professionally cleaned, otherwise good very fine £80-100

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- x403** COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES LONG SERVICE, G.V.R. (No 44319 Sjt. W. T. Capstick. 1st Infy (D.L.I.)) *good very fine* £80-100
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- x404** MILITIA L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (2901 Gnr: J. Doherty. Antrim R.G.A. Mil.) *nearly extremely fine* £280-320
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- x405** MILITIA L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (3180 Pte. J. Riordan. 3/R. Muns: Fus.) *small edge nick, otherwise good very fine* £280-320
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- x406** IMPERIAL YEOMANRY L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (1044 S.Q.M. Serjt. W. Jeffreys. Middlesex I.Y.) *cleaned, otherwise good very fine* £400-500
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- x407** TERRITORIAL DECORATION, G.V.R., hallmarks for London 1919, lacking top suspension brooch; EFFICIENCY DECORATION, Territorial (2), G.VI.R., 1st issue, the reverse officially dated '1942'; G.VI.R., 2nd issue, the reverse officially dated '1950', with one clasp, also dated '1950', lacking 'Territorial' top suspension brooch, *good very fine* (3) £140-180
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- x408** EFFICIENCY DECORATION, Territorial (3), G.VI.R., 2nd issue, reverse officially dated '1948', with one clasp dated '1951'; G.VI.R., 2nd issue, reverse officially dated '1950', on H.A.C. ribbon; E.II.R., reverse officially dated '1952', £140-180
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- x409** EFFICIENCY DECORATION, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Union of South Africa, the reverse inscribed (T/Capt. C. R. Hay S.A.A.F.); EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Union of South Africa (WO1. J. P. Le Cordeur SAEC) *very fine* (2) £100-120
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- x410** TERRITORIAL FORCE EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R. (1605 Pte. W. Hoskin. R. 1/Devon: Yeo.); EFFICIENCY MEDAL, Territorial, G.V.R. (5041704 Pte. J. B. Richards. 6-N. Staff. R.) *contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* (2) £100-120
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- 411** TERRITORIAL EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R. (1375 Pte. -A. L. Cpl.- R. G. Kerrison. Norf. Yeo.) *with official corrections, extremely fine* £70-90
- Robert George Kerrison** was born in Heigham, Norwich, in 1893, and attested for Territorial Service on 2 May 1912, serving with the 2nd/1st Norfolk Yeomanry (King's Own Royal Regiment), and subsequently with the 6th (Cyclist) Battalion, Norfolk Regiment. He transferred to the Royal Flying Corps on 21 July 1916, and was posted in October of that year with No. 31 Squadron to India, where the Squadron took part in operations in the Third Afghan War and on the North-West Frontier.
- He was discharged from the Royal Air Force on 1 January 1919, and subsequently settled in Devon. He died in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, on 11 March 1927, aged 33.
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- x412** EFFICIENCY MEDAL, Territorial (3), G.VI.R., 1st issue (78431. Sjt. J. Gaines. A.C.C.); G.VI.R., 2nd issue (3655286 Pte. B. Kendrick. H.L.I.); E.II.R., 2nd issue (22528449 Sgt. C. Perry. ACC.) *good very fine or better* (3) £100-120
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- x413** EFFICIENCY MEDAL (3), G.VI.R., 1st issue, Militia (2307594 Sjt. E. Symons. R. Signals.); G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Militia (T.74859 Pte. S. Gibson. R.A.S.C.); E.II.R., T. & A.V.R. (23894850 Pte. T. R. Haines RAMC); ARMY EMERGENCY RESERVE EFFICIENCY MEDAL, E.II.R. (22139642 Sgt. F. Parkin. RAOC.) *good very fine* (4) £140-160
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- x414** EFFICIENCY MEDAL, Canada (2), G.V.R. (Cpl. N. Munn R.H.L.I.); G.VI.R., 1st issue (Pte. J. F. Butler RCAMC) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £80-100
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- x415** EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Australia (WX36863. Sgt. E. G. Brown. A.M.F.) *engraved naming, good very fine* £80-100
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- x416** EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R., India (Pte. S. C. Pettigrew, I.G.I.P. Ry. R., A.F.I.); EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Ceylon (1509 E. W. P. Samarasekera. C.G.A.) *stipple engraved naming, rank illegible, nearly very fine or better* (3) £100-120
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- x417** EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue, India (Hav. Sular Singh. 11-15 Punjab R. I.T.F.); EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Malaya (Sgt. J. D. Hawley) *engraved naming, good very fine* (2) £100-120
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- x418** SPECIAL RESERVE L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (482283 Pte. M. Cummings. Labour Corps.) *nearly extremely fine* £280-320
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- x419** ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE DECORATION, E.VII.R., reverse hallmarked London 1909; ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (E.936 J. SMITH, SEAN. 1CL. R.N.R.) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £120-140
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- x420** ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE DECORATION, G.V.R., the reverse officially dated 1922; ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE L.S. & G.C. (4), E.VII.R. (D.1263 R. J. Clarke, Sean. 1 CL, R.N.R.); G.V.R., 1st issue (D.2642. W. H. Browne, Ldg. Sea. R.N.R.); G.VI.R., 1st issue (7104 C. J. M. Wallace. Smn. R.N.R.); G.VI.R., 2nd issue (8266.D. J. Macleman. Smn. R.N.R.) the last with official correction to surname, *nearly extremely fine* (5) £180-220
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- x421** ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE DECORATION, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, reverse officially dated 1950, *extremely fine* £100-140
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- x422** ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE L.S. & G.C. (2), G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (**T.3-90 W. A. McAndrews. P.O. R.N.V.R.**); G.VI.R., 1st issue (**C.D. 42 J. M. Slater. A.B. R.N.V.R.**) *the first nearly very fine, the second good very fine (2)* £80-120
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- x423** ROYAL FLEET RESERVE L.S. & G.C. (5), G.V.R., 1st issue (**J.12304 (P.O.B. 15604) W. G. Smith, A.B. R.F.R.**); G.V.R., 2nd issue (**J.77485 (Ch. B. 19277) A. N. Davis. A.B. R.F.R.**); G.VI.R., 1st issue (**J.103426 (P.O. B. 19300) W. C. Watson. A.B. R.F.R.**); G.VI.R., 2nd issue (**SSX/17420 J. Phee. Dev. B. 19158 A.B. R.F.R.**); E.II.R., 1st issue (**SSX. 21818 G. Wiggins. P.O.B. 22339 P.O. R.F.R.**) last with official correction to one letter, *generally extremely fine (5)* £120-160
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- x424** ROYAL NAVAL AUXILIARY SERVICE L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (**G A Robson**) *extremely fine* £100-140
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- x425** ROYAL NAVAL AUXILIARY SICK BERTH RESERVE L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (**376 T. Handlon. S.R.A. R.N.A.S.B.R.**) *nearly extremely fine* £60-80
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- x426** ROYAL NAVAL AUXILIARY SICK BERTH RESERVE L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue (**5310 R. Gillibrand. L.S.B.A. R.N.A.S.B.R.**) *nearly extremely fine* £60-80
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- x427** ROYAL NAVAL AUXILIARY SICK BERTH RESERVE L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (**6198. G. W. Watson. L.S.B.A. R.N.A.S.B.R.**) last two letters officially corrected, *nearly extremely fine* £60-80
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- x428** AIR EFFICIENCY AWARD, G.VI.R., 1st issue (**Flt. Lt. D. C. Shuter. A.A.F.**) *extremely fine* £100-120
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- x429** AIR EFFICIENCY AWARD, E.II.R. (**A51007 Williams H.**) *extremely fine and scarce Australian issue* £140-180
Sergeant H. Williams served with No. 25 (City of Perth) (Auxiliary) Squadron, Citizens Air Force Reserve. He was awarded the A.E. award on 19 November 1954, and a 1st clasp on 3 December 1974
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- x430** CADET FORCES MEDAL (2), G.VI.R. (**Act. Flt. Lt. E. A. Langdon. R.A.F.V.R. (T)**); E.II.R., 2nd issue, unnamed, the edge stamped 'specimen'; Royal Observer Corps Medal, E.II.R., 1st issue (**Observer Lieutenant R. W. Gardner.**) *extremely fine (3)* £120-160
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- x431** ROCKET APPARATUS VOLUNTEER LONG SERVICE MEDAL (2), G.V.R. (**Ellis Beales**); G.VI.R., 1st issue, 2nd type reverse (**James Eglinton**) *the first with test mark to edge, otherwise good very fine (2)* £160-200
-
- x432** ROCKET APPARATUS VOLUNTEER LONG SERVICE MEDAL, G.VI.R., 2nd issue (**Robert Brodie**); COAST LIFE SAVING CORPS LONG SERVICE MEDAL, E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Albert Longman**) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £180-220
-
- x433** PERMANENT FORCES OF THE EMPIRE L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (**S.M. (WO) T. Stephens. C.A.P.C.**); CANADIAN FORCES DECORATION (2), G.VI.R. (**Cpl. J. B. Lascelles**); E.II.R. (**LAC A. E. Collins**) *good very fine (3)* £140-160

x434

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**Master Gunner J. F. O'Rourke. Perm. Staff. Tas. 1907**) *nearly extremely fine and scarce* £300-400

x435



CAPE OF GOOD HOPE L.S. & G.C., V.R. (475. 1/Cl: **Sgt. J. Pearce. Cape M. Rif.**) *edge bruising, otherwise nearly very fine* £400-500

x436 NEW ZEALAND TERRITORIAL SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 2nd type, 'Wright Engd.' (**A. Quinnell, late N.Z.E.F.**) *extremely fine* £60-80

x437 NEW ZEALAND VOLUNTEER SERVICE MEDAL, E.VII.R. (**No. 356 Pvt. J. D. Smith, Palmerston Nth. Rifles (1911)**) *very fine* £100-140

x438 SOUTH AFRICAN PERMANENT FORCES L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue (**P4481 WOII W. A. Heyman - SAN**) South African Navy; Republic of South Africa, UNION MEDAL, edge numbered '402', *nearly extremely fine, the first scarce (2)* £160-200

x439 POLICE LONG SERVICE MEDAL (2), G.VI.R. (**Const. Cyril F. Smyth**); E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Const. Stewart D. Richards**); SPECIAL CONSTABULARY MEDAL (4), G.V.R., 1st issue B(**Joseph Penny**); G.V.R., 2nd issue (**William Gilham**) naming re-impressed; G. VI.R., 1st issue (**Frank Powell**); G.VI.R., 2nd issue (**Harold Parsler**); ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY SERVICE MEDAL, E.II.R., unnamed, *good very fine or better (7)* £60-80

440 ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY SERVICE MEDAL, E.II.R. (**R/ Const B McLaughlin**) on 1st type riband, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine* £140-180

x441



MAURITIUS POLICE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, E.II.R., unnamed, *extremely fine and scarce* £200-260

x442 COLONIAL POLICE L.S. & G.C. (3), G.V.R. (**Cpl. Hazara Singh 1936**); G.VI.R., 1st issue (**L.C. 3162 Mangal Singh**); E.II.R., 2nd issue (**2059 Sgt. Ndonge Ngai, Kenya Police**) *good very fine (3)* £200-260

443 COLONIAL POLICE L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue (**137 Sgt. Chemngor A. Bonyei, Kenya Police**) in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine* £60-80

- x444 NEW ZEALAND POLICE L.S. & G.C. (No. 1827. Constable Gurden, S. B., N.Z. Police, 1927.) with silver ribbon brooch, very fine £80-100

x445



- BARBADOS POLICE FORCE L.S. & G.C., bronze, G.V.R., unnamed, complete with bronze ribbon buckle, extremely fine and very rare £300-400

x446



- CEYLON POLICE LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT, E.II.R. (Insp. Thalayasingham) good very fine £180-220

- x447 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE LONG SERVICE MEDAL (Regulars), (Havildar Lall Din, 149) additional sanscrit inscription to reverse, no ribbon, severe file mark to the reverse; SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE SPORTS MEDAL, 29th Annual Meet, silver, with enamelled centre, this chipped, otherwise nearly very fine (2) £180-220

- x448 SOUTH AFRICA POLICE GOOD SERVICE MEDAL (3), 1st issue (No 2044 (F) Det. Hd. Const. J. W. Harris); 2nd issue (No 5212 (M) Det/Hd/Const. T. F. P. Gilliland.); 3rd issue (9451 'M' Constable P. J. B. Trichardt) good very fine (3) £60-80

- x449 COLONIAL SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE, E.II.R. (Charles M. Rees, Tanganyika) good very fine £200-260

- x450 SOUTH AFRICAN PRISONS GOOD SERVICE MEDAL (2), 1st issue, 'Voor Trouwe Dienst' (No 3735/N . H. Wr. A. E. Evans.); 2nd issue, 'Vir Trouwe Diens' (No. 3533 Warder M. Z. Van Heerden.) good very fine (2) £80-100

- x451 ST JOHN SERVICE MEDAL (2), silver, straight bar suspension (3875 Sgt. H. Lawford. Halifax Div. H. & D. Cps. No. 5 Dist. S.J. A.B. 1924); cupro-nickle, unnamed, with additional service bar; VOLUNTARY MEDICAL SERVICES MEDAL, silver (A. Ramsay); ST ANDREW'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION MEDAL (Andrew Anderson); ST ANDREW'S AMBULANCE CORPS JUBILEE MEDAL 1954; QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE RESERVE, silver cape badge, generally good very fine (6) £80-100

MISCELLANEOUS

x452



KING'S MEDAL FOR NATIVE CHIEFS, G.VI.R., 2nd Class, silver neck badge, complete with silver collar chain, reverse of the suspension link stamped 'STABLER', *nearly very fine* £600-800

x453



ARCTIC MEDAL 1818-55, unnamed as issued, *good very fine*

£600-800

x454

POLAR MEDAL 1904, E.VII.R., silver, no clasp, unnamed specimen in later *Royal Mint* box of issue, *traces of brooch marks to reverse* £300-400

x455

BADGE OF THE CERTIFICATE OF HONOUR, for Nyasaland Protectorate, E.II.R., large oval bronze neck badge, 68mm x 50mm, leopard and rising sun on reverse, *very fine* £260-300

x456

NAVAL GOOD SHOOTING MEDAL, G.V.R. (J3488 A. R. Barnet. A.B. 1914 H.M.S. Sandfly. 12 Pdr. Q.F.) later re-engraved naming, *nearly very fine* £60-80

Official duplicate issued sent to *Dido* on 14 March 1924.

x457



KING EDWARD VII MEDAL FOR SCIENCE, ART AND MUSIC, silver-gilt, mounted on its investiture pin with fitted pad only from case of issue, *nearly extremely fine and extremely rare* £600-800

The Royal Archives records the names of just 11 individuals who received this medal in the years 1903 to 1906, after which the medal then ceased to be awarded. One further, unrecorded, award is known to Sir James Gildea, G.B.E., K.C.V.O., C.B. (sold Dix Noonan Webb, 4 December 2008).

458

CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC CORPS, large and heavy bronze medal, 75mm, obverse arms of Canada, reverse inscribed 'Presented by Joe Clark, Secretary of State for External Affairs to **His Excellency Alberto Besa Allan Ambassador of Chile 1984-1987**', in its fitted case of issue, *extremely fine* £100-150

Joe Clark was the 16th and youngest Prime Minister of Canada 1979-80. He was afterwards Secretary of State for External Affairs 1984-91, and was appointed a Companion of the Order of Canada on 19 October 1994.

x459

BOER WAR TRIBUTE MEDAL, silver cross paté, 25mm, obverse with arms of Manchester, reverse with struck inscription 'Presented by Col. Lloyd & Officers 5th (A) VBMR for services in South Africa', maker's mark stamped within a flag 'Wr & Hl', no suspension, *very fine* £60-80

x460



H.M.A.S. SYDNEY - S.M.S. EMDEN MEDAL 1914, silver, 32mm, presented by the people of Western Australia, named on the reverse (**J. F. Houlton, Ship's Corporal**) fitted with usual ring for suspension, *very fine and scarce* £600-700

461

MEMORIAL PLAQUE (**Albert John Morgan**) with Buckingham Palace enclosure, *extremely fine* £30-40

Albert John Morgan was born in Shoreditch, Middlesex, and attested for the Essex Regiment at Hackney, London. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front, before transferring to the Machine Gun Corps, being posted to 53rd Company. He died of wounds on 20 February 1917, and is buried in Dernancourt Communal Cemetery Extension, Somme, France.

462

MEMORIAL PLAQUE (2) (**William Wernham; George Spragg**) *last with verdigris, nearly very fine* (2) £50-70

William Wernham was born in Boxford, Berkshire. He served during the Great War as a Gunner with 'B' Battery, 103 Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, and died of wounds, 8 June 1917. Gunner Wernham is buried in the Mendinghem Military Cemetery, Belgium.

George Spragg was born in Worcester, and served during the Great War with the 3rd Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment. He was killed in action, 3 September 1916, and is buried in the Lonsdale Cemetery, Authuille, Somme.

463



MALMSBURY VOLUNTEERS MEDAL 1799, an oval engraved medal with twisted rope border, 74mm x 62mm, silver (no hallmarks), the obverse featuring the arms of the town, a castle with a pennant flying, 'Malmsbury Volunteers' around, the reverse inscribed '**Won by Mr. John Peters. Best Shot at 300 Yards in the Malmsbury Volunteers. The Gift of the Officers May 24th. 1799.**', with twisted loop suspension, *good very fine* *£200-240*

Provenance: Colonel Murray Collection, Sotheby's 1926.
Referenced in *Balmer*, V.602.

300 Yards was an unusually long distance for the period.

Note: Owing to the uncertainty that exists with the original provenance and manufacture of some early engraved Volunteer Medals, this lot is sold as viewed.

464

FIRST REGIMENT MEDAL 1803, silver, the reverse inscribed 'To Perpetuate the Memory of **John Sikes** as a Voluntary Defender of his Country 1803'; NORTHUMBERLAND AND NEWCASTLE YEOMANRY COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL 1820, on the occasion of the Presentation of Colours to the Regiment, bronze, unnamed, *nearly very fine* (2) *£30-40*

Sold together with a number of silver riband bars and buckles, of 19th Century manufacture and of varying elaborateness.

465



PRESTON VOLUNTEERS MEDAL 1804, a circular engraved medal with floreate border, 51mm, silver (hallmarks for London 1804), the obverse featuring a Union Flag supported by a lion and a Volunteer, 'Sub Hoc Signo Vinctes' on scroll above, 'Preston Volunteers' on scroll below, the reverse inscribed '**Prize Medal given by Colnl. Grimshaw to be shot for at the Monthly Firings**', 'Instituted September 1804' on scroll below, with integral floreate loop suspension, *good very fine* *£160-200*

Referenced in *Balmer*, V.744.

Note: Owing to the uncertainty that exists with the original provenance and manufacture of some early engraved Volunteer Medals, this lot is sold as viewed.

466



CAPTAIN SUTTON'S RIFLE COMPANY MEDAL 1807, a circular engraved medal with multi-stepped border, 64mm, silver (hallmarks for London 1806), the obverse featuring a Rifleman firing at a target, with landscape behind, 'Capt. Sutton's Rifle Company.' above, the reverse inscribed '**Prize Medal 13 July 1807. No. 2.**', with small ring suspension, *good very fine*

£160-200

Referenced in *Balmer*, V.895.

The 'No. 1 Prize Medal June 1806' was sold as part of the Colonel Murray Collection at Sotheby's in 1926.

Captain Sutton's Rifle Company was a company of the Loyal Ongar Hundred Volunteers, but being raised and maintained by a subscription amongst the local gentry at no cost to the Exchequer, they chose to remain semi-independent by adopting the name of their commanding officer.

One of their officers made a celebrated 1,000 Guinea wager that he could trundle a hoop from London to Ongar within a specified time. He lost the wager when his hoop ran into a muddy road which slowed his progress.

Note: Owing to the uncertainty that exists with the original provenance and manufacture of some early engraved Volunteer Medals, this lot is sold as viewed.

x467

UNOFFICIAL CORONATION AND JUBILEE MEDALS (8), comprising a GLASGOW DIAMOND JUBILEE MEDAL 1897, bronze, diamond shaped, Queen Victoria on obverse, 'Victoria R.I., 1837-1897' below, the reverse with the Arms of the Corporation of Glasgow, 'Childrens Fête in Commemoration' around; DIAMOND JUBILEE MEDAL 1897, white metal with gilt crown suspension, Queen Victoria on obverse, 'Victoria' Sexagenary 1897' around, the reverse with a crowned Royal cipher, '1837-1897' below, 'In Commemoration of the Longest British Reign' around; CORONATION STAR 1902, bronze, Edward VII at centre, 'Edward VII Crowned June 1902' around; CORONATION MEDALLION 1902, bronze, conjoined busts of Edward VII and Queen Alexandra on obverse, the reverse featuring Britannia outside Westminster Abbey, unmounted, *worn*; CORONATION MEDALLION 1911, bronze, conjoined busts of Edward VII and Queen Alexandra on obverse, the reverse featuring a crowned lion holding the Royal shield, 'Crowned Westminster June 1911' below, pierced; GRIMSBY CORONATION MEDAL 1911, gilt, conjoined busts of Edward VII and Queen Alexandra on obverse, the reverse with the Arms of the Town of Grimsby, 'Crowned June 22nd 1911' above, 'K. Whiteley Wilkin, Mayor' below, pierced with ring suspension; EDWARD VIII ACCESSION BADGE, white metal, Edward VIII on obverse, 'long live the King' below, with reverse pinback suspension, *retaining hook missing*; ROYAL VISIT TO CANADA MEDAL 1939, white metal, by *Birks*, conjoined busts of George VI and Queen Elizabeth on obverse with flags below, 'To Commemorate the visit of Their Majesties to Canada 1939' around, the reverse with the Arms of the Dominion of Canada, *edge bruising to some, generally nearly very fine or better* (8) **£40-50**

The Visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to Canada lasted from 17 May to 15 June 1939, and encompassed every Canadian Province.

x468

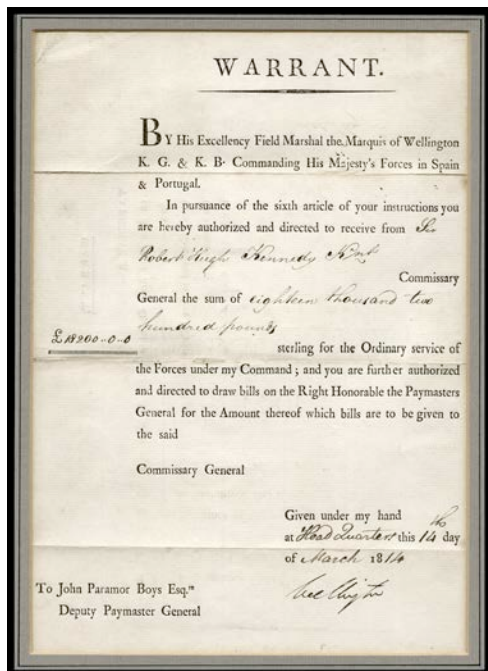


NEW ZEALAND CROSS, a replica in 18 carat gold and sterling silver made by the *New Zealand Mint*, the reverse of the suspension bar inscribed 'STG 18CT P & F LTD', the reverse centre inscribed 'Replica 17', complete with gold ribbon buckle in its red leather presentation case, *the clasp present but detached and a little scuffed, otherwise nearly extremely fine*

£600-800

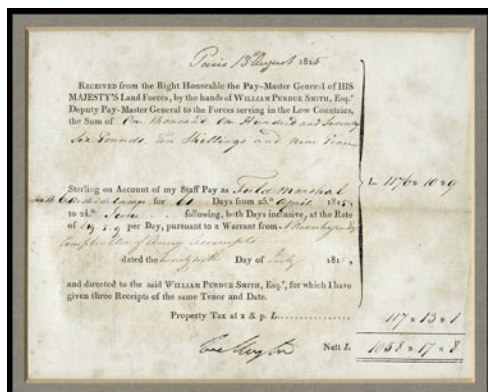
In 1982, the New Zealand Coin & Medal Co. Ltd. of Auckland, commissioned the New Zealand Mint to produce 200 replicas in sterling silver and 18ct gold. Due to the work involved in hand finishing each cross only 67 were completed. These were all engraved 'Replica' and numbered on the reverse (Ref. Oldham & Delahunt).

469



PENINSULA WAR WARRANT, authorising 'His Excellency Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington K.G. & K.B. Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Spain & Portugal... to receive from Sir Robert Hugh Kennedy Knt. Commissary General the sum of eighteen thousand two hundred pounds sterling for the Ordinary service of the Forces under my Command... Given under my hand at Head Quarters this 14th day of March 1814', signed 'Wellington', watermarked 'W Tucker 1812', in card mount, creased but in very good condition for age and very scarce £100-200

470



WELLINGTON AND WATERLOO INTEREST, signed receipt for pay for 'Staff on the Continent', in the name of 'His Grace the Duke of Wellington as Field Marshal with 6 Aides de Camp. 61 Days Pay From 25th April to 24th June 1815... at the rate of £19.5.9 per Day... the Sum of One Thousand One Hundred and Seventy Six Pounds, Ten Shillings and Nine Pence', signed 'Wellington' and dated Paris 13th August 1815, in card mount, central fold, otherwise extremely good condition and very rare

£300-500

Covering the period of the Battle of Waterloo, this receipt for the Duke of Wellington's pay as Field Marshal was issued by 'the Right Honourable the Pay-Master General of His Majesty's Land Forces, by the hands of William Purdue Smith, Esqr. Deputy Pay-Master General to the Forces serving in the Low Countries', 'and directed to the said William Purdue Smith Esqr., for which I [Wellington] have given three Receipts of the same Tenor and Date.'

471

COMMISSION AND BESTOWAL DOCUMENTS (10), comprising COMMISSION DOCUMENT appointing **J. S. Ferguson Fowke, Esquire** a Major in the Infantry, dated 21 May 1866; BESTOWAL DOCUMENT appointing **Major-General Arthur Arnold Barrett, C.B.** a Knight Commander of the Military Division of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, dated 14 August 1908; BESTOWAL DOCUMENT appointing **General Sir Arthur Arnold Barrett, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C.** a Knight Grand Cross of the Military Division of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, dated 3 June 1918, in Central Chancery envelope; WARRANT dispensing with the Ceremony of the Personal Investiture of **General Sir Arthur Arnold Barrett, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C.** as a Knight Grand Cross of the Military Division of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, dated 3 June 1918; BESTOWAL DOCUMENT appointing **General Sir Arthur Arnold Barrett, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C.** a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, dated 1 January 1920; BESTOWAL DOCUMENT appointing **Major Nicholas Hugh Lawrence Watts, Indian Army** an Officer of the Military Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, dated 3 June 1929; BESTOWAL DOCUMENT appointing **Lieutenant John Hughes, Royal Navy** an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, dated 9 June 1949, with Central Chancery and Buckingham Palace enclosures, in Central Chancery envelope addressed to 'Lieutenant John Hughes, M. B.E., R.N., H.M.S. "Gamecock", R.N. Air Station, Bramcote, Nuneaton, Warwicks'; MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES CERTIFICATE named to 'Mr. John Hughes, Boatswain, Royal Navy, H.M.S. Jade and dated 14 January 1941; COMMISSION DOCUMENT appointing **Charles Laws** a Second Lieutenant in the Home Guard, dated 2 October 1952; and a BESTOWAL DOCUMENT on vellum appointing **Louis Victor, Fauque de Jonquières** a Chevalier of the Princely State of Hohenlohe's House Order of the Phoenix, dated Paris, 25 September 1816, with wax seal intact, generally good condition, the last rare (10) £80-120

472



KING'S COMMENDATION FOR BRAVE CONDUCT BADGE (2), attributed to **Dr. J. Macpherson**, original plastic issues, both in original card box of issue, extremely fine (2) **£200-240**

K.C.B.C. *London Gazette* 25 April 1941.

The recommendation states: 'On Saturday, 26th October 1940, at approximately 12 noon, the building at No. 1 Curzon Street, in which the Regimental Pay Officer is situated, received a direct hit by an enemy bomb. Dr. Macpherson was severely injured in the head, wrist and leg, but in spite of this went to the scene of the explosion to search for casualties and render medical attention. He then returned to the First Aid Post and continued to attend to injured members of the office staff until compelled, by loss of blood, to go to hospital and have his own wounds dressed. Here he attended to his injuries himself, in order not to cause trouble, even to stitching his own wounds. By his complete disregard for his own wounds, Dr. Macpherson set a fine example, and enabled the more serious cases to be medically treated without delay.'

An eyewitness to the incident, Mr. E. Moss, a Southwark Stretcher Bearer who helped to deal with casualties arising from the incident, gave the following statement:

'I was in the vicinity at the time and on the scene of disaster in two minutes, being a First Aid man of the Southwark Stretcher Parties Depot No. 1. While dealing with the dead and injured, Dr. Macpherson came up to me and gave me a hand. When I looked at his face it was covered with blood. I offered to see to his injury, whereupon he replied, "You carry on, you are doing fine, I can wait." I have since learned that he was also suffering from severed arteries in the leg and arm. In the circumstances and conditions prevailing at the time I think he did a very courageous work.'

Sold together with the recipient's King's Commendation for Brave Conduct Certificate, named to 'James Macpherson, M.B., Medical Practitioner, Westminster', and dated '25 April, 1941.'; two letters to the recipient regarding his gallantry in the action, the latter of which informs him of the award; a copy of the book *Westminster in War* by William Sansom; and various copied research.

473

AN ORIGINAL ROYAL AIR FORCE OBSERVER'S AND AIR GUNNER'S FLYING LOG BOOK appertaining to **Flying Officer R. Powell, Royal Air Force who flew as a Wireless Operator in Wellingtons and Halifaxes for at least 27 operational sorties with 192 Squadron, and was taken prisoner of war 23/24 February 1945, when his aircraft crashed flying in support of operations on Pforzheim**, covering the period March 1943 - February 1945, generally in good condition **£100-140**

Reginald Powell was born in November 1911, and resided at 26 Copley Park, Streatham, London. He enlisted in the Royal Air Force in September 1939, and served during the Second War as a Wireless Operator. Powell carried out initial training at No. 2 Radio School from March 1943, and continued his training with No. 3 (O) A.F.U. until April of the following year. On the latter date he was posted for operational flying with 192 Squadron (Wellingtons and Halifaxes) at Foulsham. The Squadron were primarily engaged on radar-counter measures, and this entailed flying over Germany, France and the Low Countries, identifying enemy radar patterns and wavelengths.

Powell flew in at least 27 operational sorties with the Squadron, including: Paris area (3); Gelsenkirchen; Sterkrade; Revigny; Hamburg; Dijon; Saarbrücken and in support of operations on Pforzheim, 23/24 February 1945. On the latter date, having advanced to Pilot Officer, Powell flew in Halifax III NA241 DT-O, which 'To 1610 Foulsham in support of operations over Pforzheim. Crashed near the town of Holzgerlingen below Boblingen... P/O Powell was the specialist equipment operator.' (*Bomber Command Losses of the Second World War* refers).

Out of the crew of eight, all were killed with the exception of Powell who was taken prisoner of war. He 'laid up in woods overnight. Captured 1400 hrs next day trying to cross main road by hue and cry by civilians. Not badly treated. Physically fit. Did not meet companions. Germans later confirmed all killed.' (M.I.9 debrief refers)

Powell was interned at Oberusel, Wetslav, Nuremberg and Moosburg. The raid on Pforzheim had also seen the posthumous award of the Victoria Cross to Captain E. Swales of the South African Air Force. Powell retired as a Flying Officer in November 1956.

474

21ST LANCASHIRE ARTILLERY VOLUNTEER CORPS CARBINE SHOOTING CLUB CHALLENGE CUP A LARGE SILVER PLATED STANDING CUP, 25.5 cms high 14.8 cms across the top, lavishly decorated with repousse designs of a scrolling foliage nature, various rococo shaped panels inscribed with the various winners from 1869 to 1878, good overall condition **£40-60**

475



4TH SURREY RVC HALL MARKED SILVER PRESENTATION CUP FROM THE 19TH MIDDLESEX RVC 1865, a fine quality example of standing cup format with repousse decoration 18.3 cms in height 10 cms across the top, hall marked London 1862, featured are standing Rifle Volunteers one in the act of discharging his rifle, laurel sprays and presentation details 'Challenge Cup for Periodical Competition Presented to the 4th Surrey RVC as a token of good fellowship from the Officers and Members of the 19th Midx RVC AD MDCCCLXV', very good condition **£200-300**

476



A HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY SILVER CIGARETTE BOX, 175mm x 86mm x 66mm, silver (hallmarks for Birmingham 1939) with wooden inlay, engraved '**Presented to Lieut. I. C. Rose. XIth. Bn. The Highland Light Infantry, by his Brother Officers on the occasion of his marriage. 26th. September 1939.**', together with the Regimental Badge on the lid and the signatures of 27 of the recipient's brother officers, *scratches to one corner of lid, otherwise good condition* **£140-180**

I. C. Rose was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Highland Light Infantry (Territorial Army) on 24 August 1939.

477



KENT RIFLES CIGAR CASE, silver (hallmarks for Birmingham 1858) with maker's mark 'A.T.' for Alfred Taylor, 125mm x 60mm x 28mm, of attractive paisley-style design, the central shield inscribed '**5th Kent Rifles Presented by Capt. Edw. Plummer to Corporal Thos. Newman 2nd Prize at the Match Novr. 28th. 1860.**', with capacity for 3 large cigars, *extremely good condition* **£100-140**

478

4TH BATTALION CHESHIRE REGIMENT MENU HOLDER, silver (hallmarks for Birmingham 1897), 42mm in height, in the form of the badge of the Regiment mounted on a silver plinth, the plinth engraved '**Presented to the Colonel & Officers 4th Battn. Cheshire Regt. G. T. D. Hickman. 1897 1898**', *good condition* **£60-80**

479



A ROYAL AIR FORCE VOLUNTEER RESERVE HALF PINT TANKARD, E.P.N.S., with enamelled 'V.R.' emblem, and engraved '**No. 27 E & R.F.T.S. Sgt. W. R. Travell First Solo 18th. April 1939**' *good condition* **£60-80**

Wilfred Roland Travell was commissioned Pilot Officer, General Duties Branch, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, on 19 February 1942, and was promoted Flying Officer on 1 October 1942, and Flight Lieutenant on 19 February 1944. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross whilst serving with No. 220 Squadron in 1944 (*London Gazette* 22 August 1944), and relinquished his commission on 13 June 1956.

480



A COLONEL ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY c. 1895 WATER COLOUR BY ORLANDO NORIE, a fine and rare large size example, 35.5 x 49.5 cms, the Colonel is shown on his charger in full dress complete with sabretache, shabraque and sword, in the background in sepia colours a junior officer, various troopers and a field gun, now contained in a good quality mount and glazed frame, *in very good condition* £300-500

481



OFFICER OF THE 78TH (HIGHLANDERS) REGIMENT OF FOOT WATER COLOUR BY ORLANDO NORIE, the standing officer is depicted in full dress but holding his feather bonnet, he is resplendent in doublet, kilt and hose, sporran, shoulder belt, plaid and broadsword, 14 x 17.5 cms now contained in a modern glazed frame, *very good condition* £140-240

482

A FRAMED PORTRAIT of **Lieutenant K. J. Marsh, Royal Corps of Signals**, showing the recipient suffering malnutrition while a Prisoner of War at Oflag 79 (Brunswick), February 1945, aged 25, oil on canvas, signed 'R.H.B.', and mounted in a large glazed frame, the overall size 545mm x 525mm, *good condition* £70-90

483

FIVE FRAMED MILITARY SUBJECTS AND ONE UNFRAMED, comprising a satirical print of a decapitated officer of the Artillery Corps(e) published by T. McLean, 26, Haymarket, c. 1830, two prints by Engelmann, Dean Street, Soho, July and October 1828 showing Royal Artillery officers and a private, a small water colour depicting officers of the Royal Artillery 1815 dated 1981, a similar water colour of a German private soldier painted c. 1955 and an unframed water colour of a Royal Artillery Officer 1947, *good overall condition* (6) £60-100

x484

A 2016 O.M.S.A. Convention Silver Medal Winning Display on The Africa Star

A FINE AND COMPREHENSIVE DISPLAY ON THE AFRICA STAR, the first panel exhibiting two Africa Stars displaying the obverse and the reverse; the second panel exhibiting three Africa Stars each with one of the three different clasps: 1st Army, 8th Army, and North Africa 1942-43, together with their respective riband bar emblems; the third panel exhibiting two Africa Stars displaying two official naming styles: for South African Forces '**3413 J. G. Hutchinson**'; and Australian Imperial Forces '**QX8321 W. R. Porter**'; the fourth panel exhibiting the Africa Star in a typical medal group, comprising 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, all unnamed as issued; and the fifth panel exhibiting six samples showing how the Africa Star was manufactured from start to finish at the Canadian Mint in 1947, each from a different stage in the process, *good very fine (lot)* £80-120

This display was originally exhibited at the 57th O.M.S.A. Annual Convention in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 11-14 August 2016, and was awarded a Silver Medal.

- 485** COPY AND DEFECTIVE MEDALS (4): MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, *planchet only* (**Lieut. Edward. Drewe. 3rd. Batt 27th. Reg. Foot**) *re-engraved naming*; SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, *planchet only* (**Pte. J. Windvogel. Herschel Md. Vols.**) *traces of brooch mounting, with severe edge bruising and two large holes in the planchet at 9 o'clock*; BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20, *erased naming, and the reverse of the medal erased and neatly and skilfully re-engraved to depict the reverse of the Transport Medal, with replacement suspension*; QUEEN'S GALLANTRY MEDAL (**P.O. A. Gudgeon. Royal Fleet Aux.**) *copy, stamped 'R' for Replica, generally fair to very fine* (4) **£140-180**

Edward Drewe served with the 27th (Inniskilling) Regiment of Foot, and was wounded at Waterloo, 18 June 1815. His name does not appear on the latest published transcript of the Military General Service Medal Roll.

Q.G.M. *London Gazette* 8 October 1982: Third Officer Andrew Gudgeon, Royal Fleet Auxiliary

'Third Officer Gudgeon had been relieved in RFA *Sir Galahad* at Plymouth on 4 April 1982, but volunteered to remain during the Falkland Island campaign. On two occasions during this time he showed great courage in risking his life in order to save others. When H.M.S. *Antelope* blew up and caught fire in San Carlos Water, he volunteered to cox the crash boat to pick up survivors. This he did knowing that H.M.S. *Antelope* had a second unexploded bomb onboard. Despite the fire spreading rapidly, and spent Seacat missiles landing nearby, he carried out the rescue of several survivors in a cool and determined manner. Later, when *Sir Galahad* was bombed by Argentine aircraft and set on fire at Fitzroy Creek, the accommodation aft was rapidly set on fire and quickly filled with acrid smoke. Third Officer Gudgeon, wearing breathing apparatus, entered the area to search for people trapped. On his way towards the Galley he found someone at the foot of the ladder, trapped by debris but still alive. He made an unsuccessful attempt to move him and then decided to seek assistance, but as there were no more sets of breathing apparatus, he returned to make another rescue attempt. Unfortunately the man died. Third Officer Gudgeon placed his concern for others above his own safety and carried out his tasks with great courage and determination.'

- x486** DEFECTIVE MEDALS (6): ALEXANDER DAVISON'S MEDAL FOR THE NILE 1798, *silvered, this a cast copy*; SOUTH AFRICA 1834-53 (**Pte. P. McCaffery 27th. Regt.**) *re-engraved naming*; EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated, 1 clasp, El-Teb_Tamaai (**1372, Pte. A. Wallace, 2/R. Ir: Fusrs.**) *heavy traces of brooch mounting to reverse, suspension crudely replaced*; EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1877-1900, *planchet only, erased, mounted in a silver mount with reverse pin*; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (**4524666 Pte. A. Rhodes. W. York. R.**) *attempt to obliterate naming*; GULF 1990-91, one clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991, *this a copy, heavy pitting and edge bruising to the Egypt Medal, otherwise generally very fine* (6) **£80-120**

- 487** COPY AND DEFECTIVE MEDALS (4): WATERLOO 1815, *naming crudely erased*, fitted with original steel clip and bar suspension; WATERLOO 1815 (**William Rose 1st.... Reg. Foot**) *electrotype copy*, fitted with steel clip and ring suspension; WATERLOO 1815 (**Andrew Curran, 1st Batt. 52 Reg. Foot.**) *a recent copy*, fitted with steel clip and ring suspension; ARMY OF INDIA 1799-1826, 1 *copy* clasp, Laswarree, *an old cast copy, the first with severe edge bruise, generally nearly very fine or better* (4) **£400-500**

Sold with copied discharge papers for Curran.

- x488** DEFECTIVE MEDALS (5): EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, no clasp (**R. Heath, A.B. H.M.S. Philomel.**) *planchet only and the obverse brooch mounted*; QUEEN'S MEDITERRANEAN 1899-1902 (**5125 Pte. A. Abbott. 3rd. West Yorks.**) *renamed*; KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1910-21, 2nd issue, no clasp, bronze issue, unnamed, *this a cast copy*; BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (**20894 Pte. H. ... W. York. R.**) *attempt to obliterate naming*; GULF 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (**24670416. L.Cpl. D. L. Robb. RE.**) *renamed, generally very fine*

RIBAND: A complete roll of 25 metres of Coronation (Police) Medal 1911 riband, *good condition* (6) **£100-140**

20894 Private Harry Wiles served with the 3rd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment during the Great War, and was taken Prisoner of War on 16 April 1918. Repatriated following the cessation of hostilities, he was discharged on 26 March 1919, and died on 18 May 1920.

WORLD ORDERS AND DECORATIONS

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- 489** **Albania,** LEKA II WEDDING MEDAL 2016, silvered, in case of issue, *extremely fine, rare* *£200-240*
 Awarded to celebrate the wedding of Crown Prince Leka II, titular King of the Albanians, and Elia Zaharia on 8 October 2016. Approximately 200 Medals issued.
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- 490** **Belgium, Kingdom,** ROYAL ORDER OF THE LION, Gold Medal, gilt, in card box of issue, *good very fine* *£80-120*
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- 491** **Belgium, Kingdom,** CIVIL DECORATION, Gold Cross, First Class, gilt and enamel, on administrative long service riband, in card box of issue, the label inscribed 'de Vos P. H., Ptp A, Gent X (ged. v.Antwerpen X)', *extremely fine* *£60-80*
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- 492** **Bulgaria, Kingdom,** MILITARY ORDER OF BRAVERY, 3rd 1915 issue, Soldier's Cross, bronze, with crossed swords; ORDER OF CIVIL MERIT (2), 2nd issue, Silver Merit Cross, no crown; another, 4th issue, Knight's breast badge, silver and enamel, with Bulgarian national colours at centre; BALKAN WARS COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL 1912-13, silvered, *nearly very fine (4)* *£50-70*
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493



A People's Republic of China group of seven attributed to Major-General Yang Gue Tueng, Communist Army

China, People's Republic, ORDER OF AUGUST 1ST, Star, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, reverse officially numbered '05907', with pin-back suspension and riband bar; ORDER OF INDEPENDENCE AND FREEDOM, Star, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, reverse officially numbered '10718', with pin-back suspension and riband bar, in *damaged* case of issue; ORDER OF LIBERATION, Star, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, reverse officially numbered '43336', with pin-back suspension and riband bar; MILITARY MEDAL, bronze and enamel, reverse officially dated '1954.2.17', with riband suspension; LIBERATION OF NORTH CHINA CAMPAIGN MEDAL 1950, bronze and enamel, with riband suspension; LIBERATION OF CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN CHINA CAMPAIGN MEDAL 1950, silvered and enamel, with pin-back suspension; FRIENDSHIP WITH THE SOVIET UNION BADGE, bronze and enamel, with pin-back suspension, *enamel damage in places, especially to last, nearly very fine or better, scarce (7)* *£600-800*

Provenance: Sotheby's, December 1990.

Yang Gue Tueng was born in 1905. He joined the Workers and Farmers Army in 1929, and the Chinese Communist Party in 1932, and was appointed Quartermaster of the Red 25th Army. During the War against the Japanese he acted as Commander of Supplies in Central China, and during the Communist take-over of China was Vice Minister of Supply, Central China. He was promoted to Major-General in 1955, and died in 1982.

Sold together with a faded photographic image of the recipient.

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- 494** **Finland, Republic,** ORDER OF LIBERTY, MEDAL FOR BRAVERY, Second Class bronze medal, reverse dated 1941 (5); WINTER WAR MEDAL 1939-40, Finnish Soldiers' issue, iron, no clasp (2); CIVIL GUARD COMMEMORATIVE CROSS, bronze and enamel, with 1917-1918 slip on clasp; COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL FOR THE WAR WITH THE SOVIET UNION 1941-45, bronze; together with various other Scandinavian and Baltic plaques and medallions, including three for the Fire Service, *generally very fine*
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- Latvia, Republic,** ORDER OF THE THREE STARS, SILVER MEDAL OF THE ORDER, on incorrect riband, *nearly very fine (16)* *£50-70*

x495



An unusual Great War M.M. group of six awarded to Marechal des Logis L. C. Champanac, 19th Train des Equipages Militaires, who was attached to the British Army as a Liaison Officer

France, Third Republic, CROIX DE GUERRE, reverse dated 1914-1918, bronze, with bronze star on riband; **CROIX DU COMBATTANT**, bronze; **WAR MEDAL 1914-18**, bronze; **VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19**, bronze; **VERDUN COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL 1916**, bronze; **Great Britain, MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R.**, unnamed as issued to foreign recipients; together with a bronze and enamel Anglo-French badge, *good very fine* (7) £400-500

Louis Charles Champanac was awarded the M.M. in War Office List No. 49 of 1 December 1919.

Sold with three original documents, comprising French General Orders announcing the awards of his M.M. and Croix de Guerre, the latter dated 14 May 1919, and Verdun Commemorative Medal certificate, which reveals he had earlier served in the 170th Infantry Regiment; together with copied research and related correspondence.

496 France, Third Republic, CROIX DE GUERRE (4), bronze, reverse dated 1939 on all, one with bronze palm on riband; another with bronze Star emblem on riband, *good very fine*

Greece, Kingdom, WAR CROSS 1940, Third Class with bronze crown (8), oxidised bronze, *all of poor-quality manufacture, very fine as issued* (12) £40-50

x497 France, Fourth Republic, MEDAL OF HONOUR FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, Silver Medal, the reverse inscribed 'G. Huckendubler 1946', *good very fine*

Germany, Hamburg, HANSEATIC CROSS, silver and enamel, with Castle at centre, *good very fine*

Germany, Prussia, WAR AID MERIT CROSS, white metal; **PRUSSIAN WAR VETERANS CROSS, 2nd Class**, silvered metal, *good very fine*

Germany, Empire, CHINA CAMPAIGN MEDAL 1900-01, non-combatant's issue, steel, no clasp; **CROSS OF HONOUR 1914-18**, non-combatant's issue without swords (2), bronze; **'KYFFÄUSER' WAR VETERANS MEDAL 1914-18**, bronze, *good very fine*

Netherlands, Kingdom, ARMY LONG SERVICE CROSS, for 15 Years' Service, silver-gilt, *good very fine* (9) £60-80



A fine and extremely well-documented Great War 1918 Iron Cross First Class group of six awarded to Captain R. S. Ehrensberger, 1st Bavarian Reserve Division

Germany, Bavaria, MILITARY MERIT ORDER, Fourth Class, with Swords, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, with embossed case of issue; **Prussia**, IRON CROSS 1914, First Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, the reverse stamped 'KO' for *Königliches Münzamt Order, Berlin*), in black presentation case with silver Iron Cross on lid; IRON CROSS 1914, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre; **Germany**, CROSS OF HONOUR 1914-18, combatant's issue with swords, bronze, reverse stamped 'L. N.B.G.' on top arm; **Third Reich**, FAITHFUL SERVICE DECORATION, Second Class, silvered and enamel, **Bavaria**, PRINCE REGENT LUITPOLD MEDAL 1905, no crown, bronze, the group mounted German-style as worn; together with a number of additional medals, medallions, and badges, comprising:

IRON CROSS 1914, First Class breast badge, silver (.800) with iron centre, vaulted type, retaining pin marked 'F. Sedlatzek, Berlin', in brown presentation case, *this was probably a privately commissioned piece by Ehrensberger sometime after the War*; IRON CROSS 1914, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre; CROSS OF HONOUR 1914-18, combatant's issue with swords, bronze, reverse stamped 'D.S.M.' on lower arm; PRINCE REGENT LUITPOLD MEDAL 1905, no crown, bronze, in presentation box with riband; KING LUDWIG III OF BAVARIA GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY MEDAL, iron; KYFFHAUSER WAR VETERANS COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL 1914-18, gilt bronze; GREAT WAR COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL OF THE GERMAN LEGION OF HONOUR, bronze; VEREIN EHEMALIGER ANGEHÖRIGER D.K.B. 4. F.A.R. KÖNIG MÜNCHEN badge on rosette; ROYAL BAVARIAN SERVICE BADGE, silver, on riband, in card box of issue; BAVARIAN VETERANS' SHIELD, silver, with riband tassels; BAVARIAN OVAL LAPEL BADGE, silver and enamel; and a FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR MEDAL 1870-71, bronze, *the last presumably awarded to the recipient's father, nearly extremely fine (lot)* £700-900



Rudolf Sigmund Ehrensberger was born on 18 November 1883, and was commissioned Leutnant (Lieutenant) in the 4th Field Artillery Regiment on 10 January 1911. He served during the Great War and was awarded the Iron Cross Second Class on 7 October 1914, and the Bavarian Military Merit Order, Fourth Class, on 12 December of that year. He was promoted Oberleutnant (Captain) on 13 October 1915; was wounded; and was awarded the Iron Cross First Class on 30 June 1918, the citation reading:

'Since June 1917, after recovery from severe injuries and again serving with the 6/Bavarian Reserve, Field Artillery Regiment, Captain of Reservists Rodulf Ehrensberger has distinguished himself as Battery Commander in the Battle of Armentières through excellent measures in defensive fire and especially when, on 14 April 1918 at Pierre au Beure, he stopped the enemy by effective firing and supported the Infantry strongly.'

Following the cessation of hostilities Ehrensberger pursued a legal career and was also an active member of a number of Veterans' Societies. He died in Munich on 18 January 1962.

Sold together with the recipient's riband bar; oval identity tag, this engraved '4 Baÿr. Feld Rgt. Ehrensberger. Ob. Ltd. R.'; and the following original documents:

Commission Document appointing the recipient a Leutnant; Commission Document appoint the recipient an Oberleutnant; Bestowal Document of the Prince Regent Luitpold Medal in Bronze on the riband of the Jubilee Medal; Bestowal Document for the Bavarian Military Merit Order, Fourth Class; Temporary Award Document for the Iron Cross Second Class; Temporary Award Document for the Iron Cross First Class; a 4 page document of the 1st Bayer Reserve-Division, dated 1 July 1918, which includes the citation for the Iron Cross First Class; a small photograph of the recipient; and various copied research.

- 499** **Germany, Bavaria**, MILITARY MERIT CROSS, Third Class, bronze, with crossed swords, *very fine*
Germany, Hamburg, HANSEATIC CROSS, bronze and enamel, with Castle at centre, *good very fine*
Germany, Hesse, LONG SERVICE MEDAL, for 9 Years' Service, bronze, *good very fine*
Germany, Oldenburg, FRIEDRICH AUGUST CROSS, Second Class breast badge, iron, with riband suspension, *good very fine*
Germany, Prussia, LONG SERVICE CROSS, for 25 Years' Service, 1st issue, gilt; LONG SERVICE MEDAL, for 12 Years' Service, bronze (2); WAR AID MERIT CROSS, white metal; together with a miniature of the Order of the Red Eagle, silver and enamel, with lapel rosette suspension, *good very fine* (9) *£60-80*

500

- Germany, Prussia**, IRON CROSS 1813, 'Prinzen Kreuz' size, Second Class, silver with iron centre, *traces of rusting to iron centres, very fine, scarce* *£300-400*

- 501** **Germany, Third Reich**, GERMAN CROSS IN GOLD 1941, cloth badge with gilt wreath and dark blue cloth border, *good very fine* *£300-400*

- 502** **A German East Medal awarded to Corporal W. Wrba, 133 Infantry Regiment, killed in action on the Eastern Front, 26 January 1942**

Germany, Third Reich, EAST MEDAL, zinc, *nearly extremely fine* *£40-50*

Wilhelm Wrba was born in Linz on 15 January 1920, and attested for the German Army on 3 November 1938. Promoted Corporal, he served with the 2 Company, 133rd Infantry Regiment during the Eastern Campaign of 1941-42, and was killed in action on 26 January 1942.

Sold together with original Commemorative Memorial Scroll, named to 'Wilhelm Wrba', and dated 26 January 1942; original bestowal document for the East Medal, named to 'Gefreiten Wilhelm Wrba, 2./J.R.133' and dated 12 September 1942; the recipient's National Identity Paper, dated Linz, 14 November 1939; the recipient's record of service book; and a postcard photograph of his grave.

- 503** **Germany, Third Reich**, SUBMARINE COMBAT CLASP, 'Silver' grade, reverse embossed, 'N W Peekhaus Berlin', 'Ausf. Schwerin Berlin SW 68', pin-backed, *somewhat corroded, therefore nearly very fine* *£200-240*

- 504** **Ireland, Free State**, EMERGENCY SERVICE MEDAL 1939-46, Volunteer Aid (Red Cross) issue, unnamed as issued, with Additional Service Bar and integral top riband bar, *nearly extremely fine* *£60-80*

- 505** **Italy, Kingdom**, MESSINA EARTHQUAKE MEDAL 1908, silver, unnamed as issued, *edge bruising, nearly very fine* *£40-50*

- 506** **Japan**, ORDER OF THE SACRED TREASURE, Third Class neck badge, 54mm, silver-gilt and enamel, in hinged lacquer case of issue but lacking neck cravat, *good very fine* *£140-180*

- 507** **Malawi**, MALAWI MEDAL FOR BRAVERY, silver, in *Spink & Son, London* case of issue, *extremely fine* *£80-120*

508

- Mongolia, People's Republic**, ORDER OF COMBAT VALOUR, breast badge, 1st issue, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially numbered '5191', with screw-back suspension, *good very fine* *£60-80*

509



Mongolia, People's Republic, ORDER OF THE POLAR STAR, breast badge, 3rd issue, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially numbered '6026', with screw-back suspension, *very fine* £60-80

510



Netherlands, Kingdom, ORDER OF ORANGE NASSAU, Civil Division, Grand Cross set of insignia, by *Goudsmit, The Hague*, comprising sash badge, 84mm including crown suspension x 54mm, gold and enamel, unmarked; Star, 87mm, silver, gold, and enamel, maker's cartouche on reverse with two additional support hooks, *minor blue enamel damage to central medallion on star, otherwise extremely fine (2)* £700-900

511

Ottoman Empire, ORDER OF THE MEDJIDIEH, Second Class set of insignia, comprising neck badge, 75mm including Star and Crescent suspension x 61mm, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, with silver mark and Mint mark on reverse, *lacking neck riband*; Star, 77mm, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, silver mark and Mint mark to reverse, and additional silver mark on obverse, with two additional support hooks, *central medallion detached but present on Star, tip to one ray of Star broken, otherwise nearly extremely fine (2)* £400-500

512



Poland, Kingdom, ORDER OF VIRTUTI MILITARI, 2nd issue (1792-95 and 1807-08), Knight's breast badge, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, *enamel damage throughout, nearly very fine, scarce* £240-280

513

Poland, Kingdom, ORDER OF VIRTUTI MILITARI, 2nd issue (1792-95 and 1807-08), a scarce reduced-sized Knight's badge, 25mm, silver and enamel; together with a 3rd issue (1808-31) miniature award in gold and enamel, *very fine and better*
Poland, Kingdom, COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL OF ALEXANDER I 1826, silver; together with a *copy of the MEDAL FOR 18 YEARS' SERVICE*, *nearly very fine (4)* £100-140

514

Poland, Republic, ORDER OF VIRTUTI MILITARI (4), Third Class breast badge, gilt and enamel, with black enamelled arms; another, Fourth Class breast badge, gilt and enamel, with gilt arms, *this of post-1944 manufacture*; another, Fifth Class breast badge (2), silvered and enamel, unnumbered; another, bronze and enamel, unnumbered; **ORDER OF POLONIA RESTITUTA (2)**, Fourth Class breast badge, gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; another, Fifth Class breast badge, gilt and enamel; **ORDER OF MERIT**, Fourth Class breast badge, bronze and enamel, with silvered eagle superimposed at centre, with bronze suspension bar, and rosette on riband, *generally very fine (7)* £140-180

- 515** **Poland, Republic,** INDEPENDENCE CROSS WITH SWORDS, 1st issue, bronze and enamel, with crossed swords suspension; INDEPENDENCE CROSS, without Swords, bronze and enamel; INDEPENDENCE MEDAL, bronze; CROSS OF VALOUR 1920 (4) 2nd issue, 45mm, bronze, unnumbered; another (2), 3rd issue, 36mm, bronze, one with Additional Award Bar, this officially numbered '57289'; the other unnumbered; another, 4th issue, 45mm, bronze, unnumbered; CROSS OF VALOUR 1939, bronze, unnumbered; CROSS OF VALOUR 1940, bronze, unnumbered, *good very fine* (9) **£100-140**
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- 516** **Poland, Republic,** CROSS OF MERIT, 1st issue, 2nd Class, silvered and enamel; another, 2nd issue, 3rd Class, bronze; CROSS OF MERIT WITH SWORDS (4), 1st issue, 1st Class, gilt and enamel, with separate crossed swords suspension; another, 1st issue, 2nd Class, silvered and enamel, with separate crossed swords suspension; another 1st issue, 3rd Class, bronze, with separate crossed swords suspension; another, 2nd issue, 3rd Class, bronze, with affixed crossed swords suspension; CROSS OF MERIT, 1990 issue (3), 1st Class, gilt and enamel; another, 2nd Class, silvered and enamel; another, 3rd Class, bronze and enamel; CROSS OF VALOUR FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF SEPTEMBER 1939, silver, *good very fine* (10) **£70-90**
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- 517** **Poland, Republic,** CROSS OF MERIT FOR BRAVERY, silvered and enamel, unnumbered; CROSS OF MERIT FOR THE CENTRAL LITHUANIAN ARMY, bronze, unnumbered; MEDAL FOR RESCUING THE PERISHING, silver; COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL FOR THE WAR 1918-21, bronze; MEDAL FOR THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE 1928, bronze; together with a later striking, the date on the reverse erased and additionally engraved '**207 Lecie D-27-VII 1927-1947**'; MEDAL FOR THE 3RD OF MAY 1923, reverse numbered '178'; VOLUNTEERS WAR CROSS 1918-21, bronze and enamel; VOLUNTEERS WAR MEDAL 1918-21, bronze; MEDAL FOR TWENTY YEARS' LONG SERVICE, silver; MEDAL FOR TEN YEARS' LONG SERVICE, bronze, *the last a re-strike, generally very fine* (11) **£80-120**
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- 518** **Poland, Republic,** AIR DEFENCE LEAGUE CROSS (2), 1st Class, gilt and enamel; another, 3rd Class, bronze and enamel; WOLYN CROSS OF VALOUR, with crossed swords, bronze and enamel; MONTE CASSINO CROSS 1944, bronze, reverse officially numbered '49525'; HOME ARMY CROSS 1939-45, bronze; ARMY MEDAL 1939-45, 2nd issue, of London manufacture, bronze; NAVY MEDAL 1939-45, silver; AIR FORCE MEDAL 1939-45, 2nd issue, silver and enamel; MERCANTILE MARINE MEDAL 1939-45, silvered, *this a cast copy*; CROSS OF LIBERTY 1945, Officer's Cross, silvered and enamel, lacking wreath suspension, with rosette on riband; RED CROSS MEDAL (2), 1st issue, 1st Class, silvered and enamel; another, 1st issue, 2nd Class, bronze and enamel; POLISH RESISTANCE IN FRANCE MEDAL 1940-44, bronze; NATIONAL TREASURY MEDAL OF MERIT 1950-60, 3rd Class, bronze; COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL FOR THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF MONTE CASSINO 1969, bronze, *this a cast copy*; COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL OF THE 1ST GRENADIER DIVISION 1970, bronze, *generally very fine or better* (16) **£100-140**
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- 519** **Poland, Republic,** AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS CROSS, Officer's type, silver and enamel; GENERAL HALLER'S AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS CROSS, 1st issue, silver and enamel, with gilt and enamel eagle superimposed at centre, on riband suspension; HUSZT PRISONER OF WAR BADGE 1918, silvered, the reverse officially numbered '3547', with loop suspension; LWOW DEFENCE CROSS 1918, bronze, with screw-back suspension; LWOW CHILDREN'S (EAGLETTES) DEFENCE BADGE 1919, bronze, with screw-back suspension; HUSSARS OF DEARTH REGIMENT BADGE, silver and enamel, with screw-back suspension; HOME ARMY CROSS 1939-44, silvered and enamel; ASSOCIATION OF POLISH LEGIONNAIRES BADGE, silvered, with screw-back suspension, *generally very fine* (8) **£100-140**
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- 520** **Poland, Republic,** ACADEMIC LAUREATE MEDAL, 1st Class, gilt and enamel, *good very fine*
Poland, People's Republic, MEDAL OF MERIT FOR POLISH CULTURE, gilt, silvered, and enamel, with enamel bar suspension, *central medallion re-affixed*; MERITORIOUS MEDAL FOR TEACHERS, silver-gilt, silver, and enamel, suspended from a gilt and enamel bar suspension; MERITORIOUS MEDAL FOR DOCTORS, silver-gilt, silver, and enamel, suspended from a gilt and enamel bar suspension; MERITORIOUS MEDAL FOR HEALTH WORKERS, silver-gilt, silver, and enamel, suspended from a gilt and enamel bar suspension; MERITORIOUS MEDAL FOR RAILWAY WORKERS, silver-gilt, silver, and enamel, suspended from a gilt and enamel bar suspension; MERITORIOUS MEDAL FOR MINE WORKERS, silver-gilt, silver, and enamel, suspended from a gilt and enamel bar suspension; MERITORIOUS MEDAL FOR POWER STATION EMPLOYEES, silver-gilt, silver, and enamel, suspended from a gilt and enamel bar suspension; MERITORIOUS MEDAL FOR FOUNDRY WORKERS, silver-gilt, silver, and enamel, suspended from a gilt and enamel bar suspension; MERITORIOUS MEDAL FOR DOCK WORKERS, silver-gilt, silver, and enamel, suspended from a gilt and enamel bar suspension; MERITORIOUS MEDAL FOR SHIPYARD WORKERS, silver-gilt, silver, and enamel, suspended from a gilt and enamel bar suspension; MERITORIOUS MEDAL FOR FARMERS, silver-gilt, silver, and enamel, suspended from a gilt and enamel bar suspension; FIREMAN'S EXEMPLARY SERVICE BADGE, gilt and enamel, screwback suspension; MINE WORKERS MEDAL FOR LONG SERVICE (2), 2nd Class, for 35 Years' Service, silvered, with bar suspension; another, 3rd Class, for 25 Years' Service, bronze with bar suspension, *traces of verdigris to last, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (15) **£240-280**
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- 521** **Poland, People's Republic,** ORDER OF VIRTUTI MILITARI (2), Third Class breast badge, gilt and enamel, with black enamelled arms; another, Fourth Class breast badge, gilt and enamel, with gilt arms; ORDER OF POLONIA RESTITUTA (2), Fourth Class breast badge, gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; another, Fifth Class breast badge, gilt and enamel; ORDER OF MERIT, Fourth Class breast badge, gilt and enamel, with silvered eagle superimposed at centre, with gilt suspension bar, *generally very fine* (5) **£60-80**

- 522 Poland, People's Republic**, ORDER OF THE BUILDER OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, 2nd issue, gilt and enamel; ORDER OF THE STANDARD OF LABOUR, 2nd issue (2), First Class breast badge, gilt and enamel; another, Second Class breast badge, silver and enamel; ORDER OF GRUNWALD (3), First Class breast badge, gilt; another, Second Class, silver and silver-gilt; another, Third Class, silver; together with the GRUNWALD SHIELD BADGE, bronze, with screw-back suspension, *generally very fine* (7) £80-120
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- 523 Poland, People's Republic**, CROSS OF VALOUR 1944 (2), bronze, both unnumbered, one with polished finish, the other with matt finish; CROSS OF MERIT (3) 1st Class, gilt and enamel; another, 3rd Class, bronze and enamel; another, 3rd Class, bronze; MEDAL OF MERIT ON THE FIELD OF GLORY (5), 1st issue, for Lenino 1943 (2), 2nd Class, silver; another, 3rd Class, bronze; 2nd issue, 1944 (3), 1st Class, gilt; another, 2nd Class, silvered; another, 3rd Class, bronze, *generally very fine* (10) £70-90
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- 524 Poland, People's Republic**, PARTISAN CROSS 1939-45, bronze; MEDAL FOR THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR, silvered; SILESIAN UPRISING CROSS 1946, silvered and enamel; GREAT POLAND UPRISING CROSS, bronze and enamel; WARSAW UPRISING CROSS, silvered and enamel; AUSCHWITZ CROSS, silvered and enamel; MEDAL FOR WARSAW, 2nd issue, bronze; MEDAL FOR ODRA, NYSA, AND THE BALTIC, bronze; MEDAL FOR VICTORY AND FREEDOM, bronze; MEDAL FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE BATTLE FOR BERLIN, silvered; MEDAL FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE DEFENSIVE CAMPAIGN 1939, silvered; RODLO MEDAL, silvered; KRESOWY SOLDIERS' ASSOCIATION MEDAL 1971, silvered, *generally good very fine* (13) £80-120
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- 525 Poland, People's Republic**, MEDAL OF MERIT FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE (3), 1st Class, gilt; another, 2nd Class, silvered; another, 3rd Class, bronze; BROTHERHOOD OF ARMS MEDAL, 1st issue, silvered; MEDAL OF THE ARMED FORCES IN THE SERVICE OF THE FATHERLAND (6), 1st issue (3), 1st Class, for 15 Years' Service, gilt and enamel; another, 2nd Class, for 10 Years' Service, silvered and enamel; another, 3rd Class, for 5 Years' Service, bronze and enamel, *this gilded*; another, 2nd issue, 2nd Class, for 15 Years' Service, silvered and enamel; another, 3rd issue (2), 1st Class, for 20 Years' Service, gilt and enamel; another, 3rd Class, for 5 Years' Service, bronze and enamel; MEDAL OF MERIT FOR TRANSPORT WORKERS (3), 1st Class, gilt; another, 2nd Class, silvered; another, 3rd Class, bronze; COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL FOR THE 30TH YEAR OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF POLAND 1984, silvered; COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL FOR THE 40TH YEAR OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF POLAND 1984, silvered; MEDAL FOR 50 YEARS OF MARRIAGE, silvered and enamel, *good very fine* (16) £70-90
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- 526 Poland, People's Republic**, MEDAL OF MERIT FOR SAFEGUARDING PUBLIC ORDER (3), 2nd Class, silvered; another, 3rd Class, bronze (2); MEDAL FOR POLICE LONG SERVICE (3), 1st Class, for 30 Years' Service, gilt; another, 2nd Class, for 20 Years' Service, silvered; another, 3rd Class, for 10 Years' Service, bronze; MEDAL FOR MERIT IN DEFENCE OF THE BORDERS OF POLAND (2), 2nd Class, silvered; another, 3rd Class, bronze; MEDAL OF THE GUARD OF PEACE (3), 1st Class, gilt; another, 2nd Class, silvered; another, 3rd Class, bronze; MEDAL OF MERIT FOR CUSTOMS SERVICE (2), 1st Class, gilt and enamel; another, 2nd Class, silvered and enamel; MEDAL OF MERIT FOR FIRE-FIGHTING (3), 1st Class, gilt; another, 2nd Class, silvered; another, 3rd Class, bronze; MEDAL OF MERIT FOR THE FORESTRY AND PARK SERVICE, 3rd Class, bronze, *good very fine* (17) £80-120
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- 527 Poland, People's Republic**, JAN KRASICKI CROSS (3), 1st Class, gilt and enamel; another, 2nd Class, silvered and enamel; another, 3rd Class, bronze and enamel; MERITORIOUS MEDAL FOR STATE WORKERS, gilt and enamel; RED CROSS MEDAL (4), 1st Class, 44mm, gilt and enamel; together with the related miniature award; another, 2nd Class, 38mm, gilt and enamel; another, 3rd Class, 38mm, silvered and enamel; another, 4th Class, 38mm, bronze and enamel; MEDAL OF MERIT FOR SAFEGUARDING NATIONAL MONUMENTS (2), 1st Class, gilt and enamel; another, 2nd Class, silvered and enamel; MEDAL OF MERIT OF THE NATIONAL DEFENCE LEAGUE (3), 1st Class, gilt; another, 2nd Class, silvered; another, 3rd Class, bronze; CROSS OF MERIT FOR VOLUNTEER FIRE-FIGHTERS, gilt and enamel, with central silvered eagle, on neck riband, *good very fine* (14) £80-120
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- 528 Poland**, COMMEMORATIVE CROSS FOR THE UPRISING IN UPPER SILESIA 1921 (2), bronze; another, for the 5th Infantry Regiment; SILESIAN MEDAL 1938, bronze; LUDWIK WARYNSKI MEDAL, bronze and enamel; UNION OF FIRE-FIGHTERS SERVICE CROSS, silvered and enamel; PENITENTIARY SERVICE MEDAL, 3rd Class, for 10 Years' Service, bronze; MEDAL OF MERIT FOR CIVIL PROTECTION (2), 2nd Class, silvered; another, 3rd Class, bronze; MEDAL OF MERIT FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE STATE, 2nd issue (3), 1st Class, gilt; another, 2nd Class, silvered; another, 3rd Class, bronze; COMMEMORATIVE CROSS FOR THE BATTLE OF LENINO 1943, silvered; COMMEMORATIVE CROSS FOR THE ARMED FORCES OF POLAND 1939-45, silvered, 3 clasps, Breda, Wilhelmshaven, Maiche-St. Hippolyte; COMMEMORATIVE CROSS FOR THE POLISH PEASANT ARMY 1940-45, silvered and enamel; COMMEMORATIVE CROSS FOR THE WAR AGAINST THE BOLSHEVIKS 1918-21 (3), silvered and enamel (2); another, bronze and enamel; CROSS FOR THE UNION OF SOCIALIST YOUTH OF POLAND, bronze and enamel; MEDAL FOR THE UNION OF SOCIALIST MILITARY YOUTH (2), 1st Class, silvered and enamel with gilt emblem at centre, with enamel bar suspension; another 3rd Class, silvered and enamel with bronze emblem at centre, with enamel bar suspension; MEDAL FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS, silvered; MEDAL FOR THE UNION OF FISHERMEN, silvered; FIRE-FIGHTERS LONG SERVICE BADGES (4), gilt and enamel, for 50, 30, 25, and 15 Years' Service, screw-back suspension; POLICE LONG SERVICE BADGES (2), gilt and enamel, for 20 and 10 Years' Service, screw-back suspension, *generally very fine* (28) £80-120



A rare and well documented Rhodesia Defence Cross for Distinguished Service pair awarded to Wing Commander J. E. Bennie, Rhodesian Air Force, a highly experienced pilot who took part in a number of operational sorties between 1974-76, and was directly involved in the deaths of over 20 terrorists

Rhodesia, DEFENCE CROSS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE, silver and enamel, reverse officially named 'Wing Commd. J. E. Bennie'; Rhodesia, GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL (Fg. Off. J. E. Bennie) generally very fine or better (2) £1800-2200



Bennie far right, front row

Defence Cross for Distinguished Service *Rhodesia Government Gazette Extraordinary 1979:*

'Wing Commander J.E.Bennie, as a Squadron Leader commanded No 4 Squadron from August 1978 until June 1979. Earlier, as a Flight Lieutenant he served as the A Flight Commander on the Squadron from May 1975 until July 1976. During both these periods he was involved in the control and execution of many successful operations. Although he was faced as Squadron Commander with a growing administrative burden, as a result of the increasing involvement of his Squadron in the war effort, he maintained a high standard of operational efficiency in the Unit. His total commitment to the service has contributed significantly to the overall military effectiveness of the Security Forces.'

John E. Bennie joined the Royal Rhodesian Air Force, as an Officer Cadet, in 1964. He carried out initial training as a pilot with 4 Squadron (Provosts) at Thornhill, from August 1964. Bennie was posted to 2 Squadron (Vampires), also based at Thornhill, in January 1965. He gained his 'Wings', 1 July 1965, winning the Sword of Honour during the process. Bennie returned to 4 Squadron having advanced to Pilot Officer, and served with the Squadron until his transfer to 1 Squadron (Vampires and Hunters) in December 1966.

Having advanced to Flying Officer, Bennie transferred to 6 Squadron (Vampires) in September 1968. He was posted as Flight Lieutenant to 5 Squadron (Canberras) in February 1972, and was responsible for Ground Training/Survival from May 1973 as well as carrying out his flying duties. He flew operationally between 1974-1976, transferring back to 4 Squadron in February 1975. Bennie served as a Flight Commander from May 1975, and *Rhodesian Air Force - Air Strike Log* records several sorties in which he was involved, including as pilot of one of seven aircraft, 14 May 1976:

'north west of Mt. Darwin. 38 x 20mm cannon shells, 8 frantan, 140 x 37mm SNEB rockets, 300 x 7.62mm MAG. Six terr. killed, one captured. G-Car 5773 was hit twice by ground fire. Provost 3163 was also hit. Captain Len Pitch wounded, but died subsequent to his casevac.'

Four days later, still flying a Reims Cessna Lynx, Bennie flew solo over the same position and killed a terrorist. Later the same day he flew with three over aircraft south east of Rushinga, and killed a further two terrorists. Bennie flew in a number of operations throughout June 1976, and was involved in killing at least 17 terrorists.

Bennie was promoted Squadron Leader, and was engaged in training the British South Africa Police Air Wing for air reconnaissance in 1977. The Commissioner of Police wrote to Air Marshal Mussell as follows:

'As you know, members of the Air Wing have been training in air reconnaissance for the past six months under a team commanded by Wing Commander Petter-Bowyer.

Some 80 personnel have completed training and we now have a viable reconnaissance unit within our Air Wing organisation. These operations have exceeded all expectations, some 50 terrorists having been eliminated as a direct result of air reconnaissance.

My staff and our Air Wing crews cannot speak too highly of the enthusiasm with which Wing Commander Petter-Bowyer and his team went about their task and their untiring efforts were most appreciated.

Please convey my sincere thanks and appreciation to Wing Commander Petter-Bowyer and those other Air Force members for a job well done.'

The above was appended by Mussell to Bennie, 'I congratulate you on your performance, and thank you for your efforts on behalf of this Force.'

Bennie commanded 4 Squadron from August 1978 - June 1979. He retired as Wing Commander 10 December 1979, having flown Vampire, Provost, Canberra, Hunter, Trojan and Cessna aircraft during the course of his career. He was also a member of the Combined Services Shooting Team.

1 of only 19 Defence Cross's for Distinguished Service awarded, 12 of which were awarded to the Air Force.

Sold with the following original items and documents: three Pilots Flying Log Books (10 October 1964 - 28 February 1968, 23 September 1968 - 27 February 1973 and 1 March 1973 - 28 August 1979), 1st R.A.F. issue, others Royal Rhodesian Air Force issue, *the 2nd has had several unused pages at the back coloured in by a child*; Rhodesian Air Force Pilot's Certificate of Competence; signed Government House enclosure for the award of the D.C.D., dated 9 October 1919; letter of congratulation from Air Vice-Marshal C. W. Dams, O.L.M. on the occasion of the recipient's award of the D.C.D., dated 8 November 1979; letter of congratulation from Group Captain H. Slatter on the occasion of recipient's promotion as Officer Commanding Air Det Grapple, dated 2 July 1979; letter of appreciation from Air Marshal F. W. Mussell, O.L.M., dated 4 October 1977; and copied research including photographic images of recipient in uniform.

530

Eight: Commandant I. J. J. Moore, Rhodesian Defence Forces, late Royal Air Force

Rhodesia, DEFENCE FORCES' MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE (558185X A/Snr. Commdt. I. J. J. Moore); 1939-45 STAR; ITALY STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; Rhodesia, GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL (Asst Comdt I. J. J. Moore); ZIMBABWE INDEPENDENCE MEDAL 1980 (06003) mounted in this order, together with European Confederation Cross; France, Veteran's Medal; Belgium, Veteran's Cross, last three all privately engraved to the recipient, *generally very fine or better* (11) *£300-400*



Ivor Moore was 'born at Edinburgh Castle soon after the end of WWI. His father was a decorated war hero and the young Ivor grew up in military surroundings.

He was still a youth at the outbreak of WWII and as soon as he was able he joined the RAF. He qualified as a pilot and flew spitfires in operations over Europe and Italy. He retained his RAF commission after the war being posted to a number of European air stations serving British interests during a distinguished flying career.

With a growing young family he immigrated to Rhodesia. He became a staunch Rhodesian and his service with their military forces was rewarded with the award of the Meritorious Service Medal. After independence in 1980 he immigrated to South Africa.

He was an active member of the *MOTHS* for many years and with a life long military connection it is not surprising that Ivor developed an interest in military medals and badges. His interest in European awards was understandably influenced by his service in the RAF, while his collector friends who have been privileged to visit his study at his Robertson home in the winelands, will bear testimony to his keen interest in the Boer War.

Sadly, in recent years his health diminished. We were privileged to have met him.' (Obituary refers)

Moore served as Lieutenant-Colonel, Officer Commanding of the Regional Protection Force Matabeleland, and was awarded the Defence Forces' Medal for Meritorious Service 7 December 1979. He advanced to the rank of Commandant, Guard Force, the following year.

Sold with the following related documents: Rhodesian Commission appointing recipient as an Assistant Commandant, dated 11 December 1978; four named and dated veteran society certificates, all related to the last three commemorative awards; Masonic Certificate for the Grand Lodge of Rhodesia, Matabeleland, Bulawayo, dated 7 February 1952; copied research, including several photographic images of recipient from various stages of his service career, and a typed obituary.

531



Four: Senior Assistant Commissioner E. I. McKay, Special Branch, British South Africa Police

ZIMBABWE INDEPENDENCE MEDAL 1980 (52156) number with file marks over; Rhodesia, POLICE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL (Asst. Commr. E. I. McKay); Rhodesia, GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL (); Rhodesia, POLICE LONG SERVICE & GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL, with Second Award Bar (Asst. Commr. E. I. McKay) *generally good very fine, scarce to rank (4)* £380-420

Police M.S.M. Rhodesia Government Gazette Extraordinary 12 July 1971.

Ian McKay was the, 'highest-ranking member of the B.S.A. Police to retire in recent months... who handed over the responsibility for Special Branch to Senior Assistant Commissioner Derek Bennison on 8 October. Born at Harrow, London, Mr McKay had numerous applications for active service during World War II refused because he was then employed in industry vital to the war effort. He attested in the B.S.A. Police on 29 December 1946 and three years later transferred to the CID. The greater part of Mr McKay's service has been in Bulawayo and before taking command of Special Branch at the end of July last year, he was the Provincial Special Branch Officer in Bulawayo for the previous six years. Mr McKay's hobbies include stamp-collecting, carpentry (he makes much of his own furniture) and metal working. Mrs Elizabeth McKay, like her husband, is of Scots ancestry and the couple have one daughter, Ailsa, who is studying pharmacy at Rhodes University. To the McKay family we extend the best wishes of all members of the Force.' (Outpost November 1976, refers)

Sold with copied research, including several photographic images of recipient.

532



The scarce Rhodesia Independence Commemorative Decoration awarded to Mr W. J. J. Cary, Senator and founder member of the Rhodesian Front Party

Rhodesia, RHODESIA INDEPENDENCE COMMEMORATIVE DECORATION (W. J. J. Cary) in case of issue, *good very fine* £260-300

William Joseph John Cary served during the Second War with the South African Mounted Rifles and the 5th Brigade South African Infantry. An engineer by profession, Cary was employed as Engineer for Gadzema Consolidated Gold Mines prior to being elected an MP in June 1958. He was a founder member, and Vice-President, of the Rhodesian Front Party and a Member of the Delegation to London for Constitutional Talks in 1960. Cary was also the Leader of the Delegation to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Congress held in Jamaica in 1964. He was awarded the Rhodesia Independence Commemorative Decoration, 11 November 1970.

533



The extremely rare Rhodesia General Service Medal awarded to Woman Patrol Officer A. J. Earwood, British South Africa Police, a recipient of the Commissioner's Special Commendation Bronze Baton for her bravery during the arrest of a car thief in May 1981

Rhodesia, GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL (WP517 W/P/O/ A. J. Earwood), together with Commissioner's Special Commendation "Bronze Baton" mounted on green riband for wearing, *nearly extremely fine* £280-320

Alexandra 'Alex' Joy Earwood joined the British South Africa Police in February 1979, and was awarded the Bronze Baton with her patrol partner (WPO Norma Gore) when they apprehended a car thief together in May 1981.

Earwood advanced to Woman Patrol Officer, and was discharged in January 1983. Tragically she was murdered in her home in Blairgowrie, Johannesburg, 20 December 2011.

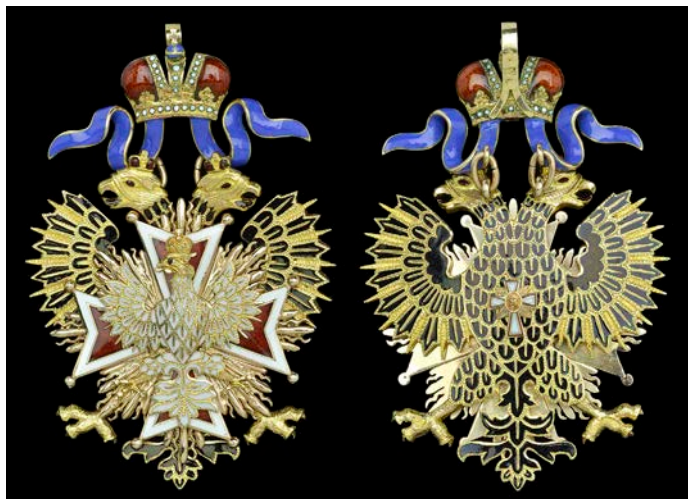
1 of only 2 Commissioner's Commendations (Bronze Baton) awarded to women between 1972-1982.

Sold with copied research, and a small photographic image of recipient in uniform.

- 534** *Four: Constable Tsingirayi, Zimbabwe Police, late Rhodesian Police*
 ZIMBABWE INDEPENDENCE MEDAL 1980 (09910); ZIMBABWE LONG & EXEMPLARY SERVICE MEDAL (13635 PO Tsingirayi); **Rhodesia**, GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL (13635. Tsingirayi); Rhodesia, POLICE LONG SERVICE MEDAL, with first clasp for 25 years (13635 Const. Tsingirayi) *very fine*
Rhodesia, GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL (9867 P/O A. G. Squires) *good very fine (5)* *£80-100*

- 535** **Romania, People's Republic**, ORDER FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN DEFENCE OF THE FATHERLAND, Third Class Star (3), 61mm x 53mm, bronze and enamel, all fitted with ten paste 'diamonds', pin-backed, *very fine (3)* *£80-120*

536



Russia, Empire, ORDER OF THE WHITE EAGLE, Civil Division, sash badge, by *Albert Keibel*, *St. Petersburg*, 90mm including crown suspension x 63mm, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, 1896-1908 kokoshnik marks to rays between central cross and on eagle's claws, manufacturer's mark and court stamp on suspension loop, *very minor blue enamel damage to crown tassels, otherwise extremely fine* *£8000-12000*

- 537** **St. Lucia**, 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE MEDAL 2009, silvered, in card box of issue, *extremely fine* *£60-80*

- 538** **Singapore**, MILITARY LONG SERVICE MEDAL (Pingat Bakti Setia (Tentera)), silver, unnamed; together with a miniature dress medal, in case of issue, *extremely fine* *£80-120*
 Awarded for 25 years' continuous service.

- 539** **Spain, Franco Period**, VOLUNTEERS MEDAL FOR THE SPANISH BLUE DIVISION IN RUSSIA 1941 (6), silvered with 'Iron Cross', all with integral top gilt riband bar, in card boxes of issue, *good very fine (6)* *£140-180*

- 540** **Sweden, Kingdom**, LONG AND FAITHFUL SERVICE MEDAL (3), G.V.R., 42mm, silver (**Einar Holmquist**) *lacking ring suspension through crown*; another, G.V.R., 36mm, silver (**Gustaf Carlsson**); another, G.V.R., 32mm, silver (**Hilding Roos**) *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£80-120*

- 541** **United States of America**, LEGION OF MERIT, Officer's breast badge, gilt and enamel, with gilt star device on emblem; together with riband bar with associated device; and enamel lapel bar, all housed in case of issue, *extremely fine* *£30-40*

- 542** **United States of America**, NAVY DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, bronze and enamel, with enamel lapel riband bar, in case of issue; PURPLE HEART, gilt and enamel, with enamel lapel riband bar, in case of issue; MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL (2), bronze, both with enamel lapel riband bars, in cases of issue; AIR MEDAL, bronze; PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN MEDAL, bronze; WORLD WAR II SELECTIVE SERVICE MEDAL, bronze and enamel, with enamel lapel riband bar, in case of issue; AMERICAN DEFENSE SERVICE MEDAL, bronze (2); AMERICAN CAMPAIGN MEDAL, bronze (2); NAVY OCCUPATION SERVICE MEDAL, bronze, 1 clasp, Europe; CIVILIAN SERVICE IN VIETNAM MEDAL, bronze; ANTARCTIC SERVICE MEDAL, bronze, in card box of issue, all unnamed as issued, *generally good very fine (14)* *£60-80*

- 543** **A United States of America Purple Heart pair awarded to Private J. W. Marshall, United States Army, wounded in Vietnam, 9 January 1970**

United States of America, PURPLE HEART, gilt and enamel; VIETNAM SERVICE MEDAL, bronze, with bronze star cluster emblem on riband, *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£60-80*

Jerry W. Marshall served with the United States Army in Vietnam, and was wounded in action on 9 January 1970.

Sold together with the named Bestowal Certificate for the Purple Heart, and a Certification of Appreciation in recognition of the recipient's active service, in War Office folder



Yemen, Republic, ORDER OF MARIB, First Class set of insignia, by *Skinner and Co., London*, comprising sash badge, 90mm including torch and star suspension x 45mm, gold, white gold, and enamel, gold eagle superimposed upon a white gold star, maker's mark on reverse; large breast Star, 87mm, gold, white gold, and enamel, gold eagle superimposed upon a white gold star, maker's mark on reverse, with gold retaining pin; small breast Star, 44mm, gold, white gold, and enamel, gold eagle superimposed upon a white gold star, maker's mark on reverse, with gold retaining pin, all hallmarked for Birmingham 1976; together full sash riband, and the related miniature award, gold, white gold, and enamel, with rosette on riband; in embossed case of issue, *extremely fine, rare* (4) *£6000-8000*

BOOKS

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- x545** THE LIFE OF SIR JOHN MOORE, 2 Volumes, by J. C. Moore, published by John Murray, London, 1834, 733pp, with frontispiece plate, cloth covers, the inside covers bearing the label 'John Ollivier, Bookseller, 59 Pall Mall', and the inside cover of the first volume additionally bearing the plate 'Cullen House Library', covers *slightly faded, fair condition* (2) £20-30
- The author, James Carrick Moore, was the brother of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore.
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- x546** THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, 4 Volumes, by Rev. G. N. Wright, published by Fisher, Son & Co., London, illustrated with numerous plates and engravings, leather binding with marbled boards, Crown octavo, *scuffing to covers, otherwise generally good condition* (4) £30-40
-
- 547** ADVENTURES IN THE PENINSULA, by E. W. Buckham, being a Personal Narrative by an Officer late in the Staff Corps Regiment of Cavalry during the War in 1812-13, in epistolary form comprising 19 letters, the first dated Oporto 23 April 1812, the last dated Ustaritz, 8 December 1813, First Edition, published by John Murray, London, 1827, 339pp., duodecimo, in original Morocco boards, *very good condition, rare* £80-120
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- x548** EIGHTY FIVE YEARS OF THE SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS, by I. I. Kounin, illustrations by A. Yaron, published by The Cosmopolitan Press, Shanghai, 282pp, quarto, with frontispiece, numerous illustrations and photographs of various officers of the Corps, and advertisements, original board covers, the upper cover with military insignia in coloured threads, contained in slipcase, covers and slipcase *somewhat scuffed, some pages loose, fair condition* £140-180
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- 549** ROYAL SERVICE (2), VOLUME I: The Royal Victorian Order, The Royal Victorian Medal, and The Royal Victorian Chain, by Galloway, P., Stanley, D., & Martin, S., Victorian Publishing, 1996; VOLUME III: Royal Household Medals, by Stanley, D., Third Millenium Publishing/Victorian Publishing, 2001, with dust jacket, *very good condition*
- HEAD-DRESS BADGES OF THE BRITISH ARMY, VOLUME I: up to the end of the Great War, by Kipling, A. L. & King, H. L., Naval and Military Press, 2006, with dust jacket
- THE WHITEWASH BRIGADE, THE HONG KONG PLAGUE 1894, by Platt, J. J., Jones, M. E., & Platt, A. K., Dix Noonan Webb Ltd., 1998, with *faded* dust jacket, *very good condition*
- THE WHITE RIBBON, A Medallie Record of British Polar Exploration, by Poulsom, N., Seaby Ltd., 1968, with dust jacket, *good condition*
- BRITISH GALLANTRY AWARDS, by Abbott, P. E. & Tamplin, J. M. A., 1st Edition, Guinness Superlatives Ltd., 1971, with *torn* dust jacket, *good condition*
- THE WATERLOO ROLL CALL, by Dalton, C., Arms and Armour Press, 1971, Second Impression 1976, with dust jacket, *good condition*
- HISTORY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES OWN CIVIL SERVICE RIFLES, Wyman & Sons Ltd., 1921, cloth covers, *reasonable condition*
- NORGES MILITÆRE EMBEDSMENN 1929, by Barth, K., Hanches Frlag, 1930, cloth covers, *reasonable condition*
- LIETUVOS ORDINAI, MEDALIAI IR ŽENKLELIAI 1918-1940, by Astikas, A., Vilnius Mintis, 1993, *good condition* (10) £100-140
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- 550** GLENDINING'S MEDAL CATALOGUES (15), including those for the Gaskell Collection 1911, privately bound; the Tombs Collection 1918, *this a privately bound facsimile copy of the catalogue*; the Hamilton-Smith Collection March 1927 and July 1927 (2 catalogues), *the first a privately bound facsimile copy of the catalogue*; the Scott Collection February 1936; the Hodgkinson Collection May 1936; the Needes Collection November 1939, February 1940, and April 1940 (3 catalogues); the Elson Collection February 1963 and September 1963 (2 Catalogues); and the Jubilee Collection May 1992, *generally good condition* (15) £100-140
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- 551** LIFE SAVING AWARDS RESEARCH SOCIETY JOURNALS (73), a good run comprising issues No. 1 (October 1987) to No. 3 (July 1988) (these bound as a single volume); No. 7 (October 1989) to No. 24 (June 1995); No. 32 (January 1998); and No. 34 (September 1998) to No. 84 (November 2015), *very good condition* (73) £60-80
- Note: A heavy lot.

A Fine Collection of Cavalry Badges

552



1ST (KING'S) DRAGOON GUARDS OFFICER'S UNDRESS SABRETACHE BADGE c1816-1840. A very fine and rare example in die-stamped copper-gilt, a crowned eight pointed star bearing the Garter Proper, this encloses the script capitals "KDG" lodged within laurel sprays, across the base of the laurels, 'Waterloo', the plate retains all eight fastening loops and near 100% original fire-gilt, *very fine condition* £400-600

553

1ST KING'S DRAGOON GUARDS OFFICER'S CAP & COLLAR BADGES 1898-c1950. An extremely fine and rare selection comprising the first pattern cap badge in die-stamped bronze, being the very large double-headed eagle of Austria, the shield with central 'FJI' cypher, the ensuing pattern again in die-stamped bronze, smaller eagle with tri-part title scroll, one all gilt die-cast collar badge from the same period, the cap badge, c1915, KC star pattern in die-cast bronze with silver and bronze central mounts 'K/DG' within the Garter Proper (1 blade fastener lacking), a pair of matching collars in die-cast metals by 'Firmen London', a pair of HM silver and enamel collar badges from the same period by JR Gaunt & Sons Birmingham 1934, the restored Eagle pattern in HM die-cast silver by JR Gaunt & Sons Birmingham 1942 and a non-matching pair of collar badges, one stamped 'Sterling' the other 'P', all fasteners present except where stated, *very fine condition* (11) £400-500

554

1ST (KING'S) DRAGOON GUARDS OTHER RANKS HELMET PLATE 1871 PATTERN, THREE ITEMS OF HORSE FURNITURE. The first of standard pattern elongated white metal star overlaid with a brass Garter Proper enclosing a white metal '1' on a black patent leather ground, complete with all four screw post fasteners; a circular brass harness slide mounted with a silver plated KC over a similar 'KDG' monogram; the third in heavy die-cast brass being a Guelphic crown over the Garter Proper enclosing the 'VR' cypher, complete with original leather backing, *one small buckle to one of the star finials on the first item otherwise very fine condition* (3) £60-120

555

1ST KING'S DRAGOON GUARDS OTHER RANKS SHOULDER TITLES, CAP & COLLAR BADGES. c1890-c1950. A very fine selection of brass shoulder titles, large K/DG (plain letters) smaller K/DG, rare probably Indian made cypher pattern, 1DG, DG, three varying size KDG and an officer's gilt KDG, all fasteners present, caps comprise first pattern in gilding metal (slider), 1915 pattern in bi-metal and all brass, restored Eagle pattern in gilding metal (slider); collars, a pair of gilding metal Eagle pattern and similar in white metal, a pair of KC bi-metal, together with a die-cast KC white metal NCO's arm badge, all fasteners present, *very good overall condition* (20) £200-260

556

2ND DRAGOON GUARDS (QUEEN'S BAYS) OFFICER'S CAP & COLLAR BADGES 1902-1953, OTHER RANKS QVC PAGRI BADGE. Comprising a fine quality die-cast gilt KC cap badge with matching collar badges and die-cast bronze KC cap and matching collar badges, the QVC pagri badge in die-stamped brass, all fasteners present, *very good condition* (7) £140-200

557



2ND DRAGOON GUARDS (QUEEN'S BAYS) REGIMENTAL SERGEANT MAJOR'S CAP BADGE c1902-1952. An excessively rare example being of collar badge size in die-cast bronze but fitted with a slider fastener, *very fine condition*
£140-200

NOTE. A badge of such rare usage was probably handed down by the incumbent officer to his successor.
 Seaman p21 Fig.3 shows RSM Walley wearing the badge in his dress cap 1937.

558

2ND DRAGOON GUARDS (QUEEN'S BAYS) OTHER RANKS 1871 PATTERN HELMET PLATE NCO'S KC ARM BADGES. The helmet plate of standard format, the white metal elongated star mounted with the Garter Proper in brass, in the centre on a ground of patent leather a white metal '2'. The first NCO's arm badge of collar badge size but in die-cast silver plate (two copper loop fasteners), the next of larger format in unmarked silver coloured metal, with bottom scroll 'Pro Rege Et Patria', the reverse stamped 'M.H.OS' (3 unmarked loop fasteners), a similar pattern in die-cast silver plate (3 copper loop fasteners), together with a large Imperial crown in gilding metal, all fasteners present, *the four screw post fasteners on the helmet plate are all reduced, otherwise good overall condition* (5)
£100-160

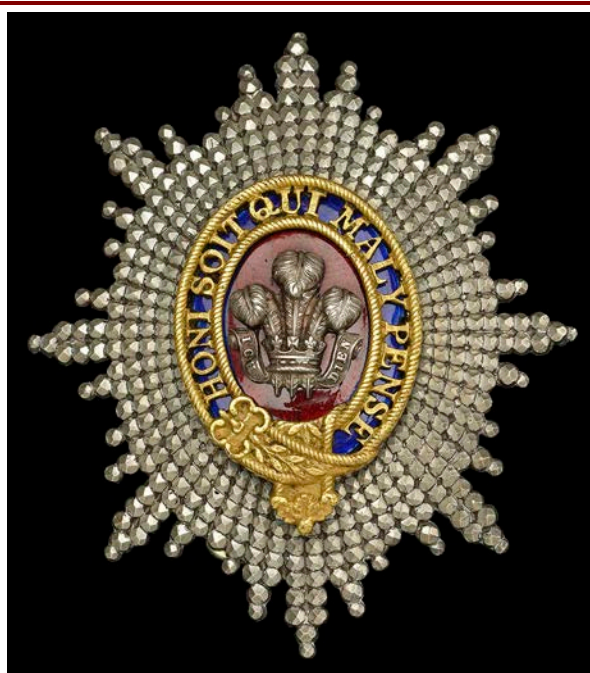
559

2ND DRAGOON GUARDS (QUEEN'S BAYS) OTHER RANKS BADGES. Comprising a QVC cap badge with matching collars, a pair of KC collars and eight shoulder titles, large DG, 2DG, large Old English 'Bays' pattern (3), small Old English 'Bays' pattern (3), all fasteners present, *very good condition* (13)
£60-100

560

THE QUEEN'S BAYS (2ND DRAGOON GUARDS) & THE QUEEN'S DRAGOON GUARDS INSIGNIA c1954 ONWARDS. Comprising QEC cap and collars in gilding metal and anodised, a pair of osd QEC collars all to the Bays. Two NCO's arm badges in die-stamped silver plate and die-cast silver plate, one HM silver (Birmingham 19??) cap badge, one white metal and three anodised cap badges, three s/titles, all to the Queen's Dragoon Guards, all fasteners present, *very good condition* (20) **£100-140**

561



3RD (PRINCE OF WALES'S) DRAGOON GUARDS OFFICER'S FOREIGN SERVICE HELMET PLATE, LATE 19TH CENTURY. A very fine and rare example being a heavy die-cast silver beaded star overlaid with a pierced Garter Proper this with a rich blue enamel background, in the centre on a ground of red enamel, the Prince of Wales's Badge & Motto in silver, complete with special pattern clip fastener, *excellent condition*
£400-600

562

3RD (PRINCE OF WALES'S) DRAGOON GUARDS OFFICER'S & OTHER RANKS CAP & COLLAR BADGES, NCO'S ARM BADGE, SHOULDER TITLES. Comprising a silver plated and gilt full size cap badge, two smaller size osd caps both die-cast one with blades, the other with three lugs, a large size die-stamped osd cap with blades and one similar collar badge, a bi-metal other ranks cap badge and matching collar badges, an NCO's fine quality HM silver arm badge (Birmingham 1902 by F&S) of hollow back construction, five shoulder titles, four varying 3DG types and a curious small size fine quality '3rd KDG' (presumably a manufacturer's error), all fasteners present, *some gilt loss to the coronet on the first item otherwise very good condition* (14)
£100-160

- 563** 3RD (PRINCE OF WALES'S) DRAGOON GUARDS OTHER RANKS 1871 PATTERN HELMET PLATE & ASSORTED HORSE FURNITURE. The helmet plate of standard format, a white metal elongated star overlaid with a brass Garter Proper enclosing a white metal '3' on a ground of black patent leather, the horse furniture comprises two bit-bosses Guelphic crown and KC patterns, brass with silver mounts, full titles 'Third Dragoon Guards' (the silver mount on the Guelphic pattern severely worn), a circular brass example mounted with the Prince of Wales's Badge & Motto complete with original leather backing, a similar item fitted with four blade fasteners and a rectangular brass hollow box slide with a similar mount, two plain brass ornaments of rococo outline with domed centres both with original leather backings, *only one fastener present on the bit bosses otherwise good condition* (8) £100-140
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- 564** 3RD/6TH DRAGOON GUARDS & 3RD CARABINIERS (PRINCE OF WALES'S DRAGOON GUARDS) INSIGNIA C. 1928 - 1970, comprising three NCOs arm badges featuring the Prince of Wales's badge and motto mounted on an oval back plate, one with bi-metal mount, one with all white metal mount and one in better quality metal with bi-metal mount but lacking the roped rim; shoulder titles, 3/6 DG (officers' and other ranks), 3DG and similar in anodised metal; bi-metal cap badge 3rd Dragoon Guards (three loop fasteners), possibly first pattern 1928 cap badge of larger format than usual in cast metals with slider fastener, officer's cap and collars silver plate and gilt, other ranks cap and collars bi-metal, a pair of other ranks bi-metal collars of larger pattern with single lug fastener, other ranks anodised cap and collars, *good overall condition* (20) £160-220
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- 565** 4TH ROYAL IRISH DRAGOON GUARDS OFFICERS' & OTHER RANKS' INSIGNIA. Comprising an officer's very fine cap badge in unmarked silver and gilt (manufactured c1922 by 'JR Gaunt London Late Jennens'), a pair of collars in unmarked silver, gilt and triple enamels, an osd cap (blades) and one only similar size collar badge by 'J& Co'. a bi-metal other ranks cap badge (slider) and a pair of corresponding white metal collar badges, three brass shoulder titles, 'DG' (crude casting), IVDG and 4DG, all fasteners present, *very fine condition* (11) £200-300
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- 566** 4TH ROYAL IRISH DRAGOON GUARDS EARLY POUCH BADGE & NCO'S ARM BADGES. The pouch badge in two part brass a star shaped back plate of various curious design, pinned through is a disc inscribed with the motto of the Order of St. Patrick and enclosing the insignia of the Order, two screw post fasteners (owner states, removed from a relic leather pouch); the first arm badge in die-stamped HM silver Birmingham 1898 by 'F & S Ld.', two loop fasteners, the second of similar format in die-stamped white metal, two loop fasteners, *very good condition* (3) £160-200
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- 567** 4TH ROYAL IRISH DRAGOON GUARDS OTHER RANKS 1871 PATTERN HELMET PLATE & HORSE FURNITURE. The helmet plate of standard format, a white metal elongated star mounted with the Garter Proper in brass, in the centre a white metal '4' on a ground of black patent leather, a cast brass bit boss, Guelphic crown over a strap 'Royal Irish Dragoon Guards' in the centre the Maid & Harp, five pierced brass short blade fasteners, a large circular brass item with single box fastener mounted with a KC over a wreath of Union sprays and enclosing the Harp & Maid, at the bottom a double scroll 'Quis Separabit', *good overall condition* (3) £80-120
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- 568** 4TH/7TH DRAGOON GUARDS OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS INSIGNIA C.1928 - PRESENT DAY, comprising an officer's hall marked silver cap badge (Birmingham 1986), officer's hall marked silver collar badges (Birmingham 1981), an officer's side hat badge in sterling silver, gilt and triple enamels by L & Co., a pair of officer's collar badges of similar design marked Firmin, London, an officer's silver plated cap badge with black enamel backing to the central area and a pair of plated collars (no black backing), an other ranks cap badge in gilding metal, a pair of white metal collars, a pair of anodised collars with similar cap badge, two white metal arm badges and similar anodised, a circular harness slide in brass with silver plated mounts featuring a royal coronet over IV-VII, a trumpeter's arm badge and a gilding metal badge similar to a valise badge of the Irish Guards; shoulder titles 4/7DG (three variable), 4/7RDG (five variable), *very good overall condition* (29) £200-300
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- 569** 5TH (PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES'S) DRAGOON GUARDS OFFICERS' & OTHER RANKS' INSIGNIA. Comprising an other ranks QVC cap and collar badges, similar for the KC period and an all brass KC cap badge, a pair of officer's KC gilt and silver collar badges and another odd one where the central White Horse and numerals are MOUNTED on a gilt backing (facing viewer's right), a KC osd cap (blades) and two pairs of collar badges, a silver plated KC 'VDG' monogram cap badge, an NCO's HM silver running horse arm badge, Birmingham 1905 by 'F.N', the two lugs additionally stamped with the lion passant, five shoulder titles three various 5DG, one three part 5/DG and a very rare cast brass example 'V/horse/DG', all fasteners present, *very good overall condition* (22) £280-340
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- 570** 5TH (PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES'S) DRAGOON GUARDS OTHER RANKS 1871 PATTERN HELMET PLATE, SABRETACHE BADGE, HORSE FURNITURE. The helmet plate of standard format, the white metal elongated star mounted with a brass Garter Proper enclosing a white metal '5' on a black patent leather ground, an officer's undress sabretache badge in gilt brass and silver, being an eight pointed star six of the principal rays with battle honours mounted with a QVC crowned strap, 'Vestigia Nulla Retrorsum' in the centre the White Horse between 'V' 'DG', four loop fasteners, (c1840-1856), a similar item in heavy die-stamped brass but with the bottom star point now inscribed 'Inkerman', one screw post fastener and evidence of an earlier top mount, a much plainer post 1902 issue but without any battle honours, one screw post fastener, a heavy gauge cast brass bit-boss, a Guelphic crown over a strap 'Vestigia Nulla Retrorsum' in the centre '5/DG', the two fastening posts reduced, *good overall condition* (5) £100-160

- 571** 5TH ROYAL INNISKILLING DRAGOON GUARDS REGIMENTAL INSIGNIA c. 1935 - 1960, a good selection for the combined regiment including the rare shoulder title V.VI/D, officers' silver plated cap badges KC and QEC, various pairs of collar badges, other ranks cap badge and collar badges, two white metal Hanoverian Horse NCOs arm badges and a similar in anodised metal, one only KC bit boss with central castle mount and regimental motto in surround, *very good overall condition* (32) *£140-200*

572



- 6TH DRAGOON GUARDS (CARABINIERS) NCOs HALL MARKED SILVER ARM BADGE, a rare and fine quality item in solid hall marked silver (London 1920) complete with two loop fasteners, *very fine condition* *£400-500*

573



- 6TH DRAGOON GUARDS (CARABINIERS) OFFICER'S HELMET PLATE c. 1871 - 1914, a fine quality example of three part construction, the silver plated elongated star mounted with an oval strap 'The Carabiniers' and enclosing the Royal Cypher, three screw post fasteners reduced and with small solder deposits, *very good condition* *£240-340*

- 574** 6TH DRAGOON GUARDS (CARABINIERS) OFFICER'S CAP AND COLLAR BADGES c. 1898 - 1928, comprising QVC cap and a pair of collars (gilt loss on the cap badge and lugs replaced), cap and collars KC pattern, two o.s.d. caps, one pair cap size o.s.d. collar badges, one paid o.s.d. smaller size collar badges, one possibly Indian made officer's cap badge KC gilt and silver, all fasteners present except where stated, *very good condition except where stated* (13) *£240-340*

- 575** 6TH DRAGOON GUARDS (CARABINIERS) OTHER RANKS CAP AND COLLAR BADGES AND SHOULDER TITLES c. 1898 - 1928, comprising QVC cap and collars in bi-metal, an exceptionally rare all brass QVC cap, three bi-metal KC caps all with slider fasteners and one pair of collars, three all brass KC caps all with slider fasteners, shoulder titles two are three part 6/DG, 6DG, Carabiniers, two lugs missing on the shoulder titles otherwise *very good overall condition* (17) *£200-300*

- 576** 6TH DRAGOON GUARDS (CARABINIERS) OFFICERS' SABRETACHE BADGES AND HORSE FURNITURE, OTHER RANKS HELMET PLATES C. 1881 - 1914, comprising gilt brass sabretache badges QVC and KC, this pattern 1900 - 1901 only, two solid brass bit bosses Guelphic crown and Imperial crown both with title 'Sixth Dragoon Guards' enclosing crossed carbines, a solid cast unmarked silver QVC plate of similar outline to the sabretache badge but of smaller size (three original heavy gauge silver loop fasteners); 1871 pattern other ranks helmet plate of standard format being an elongated white metal star with brass Garter Proper overlay enclosing a white metal '6th' upon a black patent leather ground, a very rare Foreign Service regimental helmet plate in two part gilding metal being an elongated star with Garter Proper centre enclosing a slip-over '6'; a large flat hall marked silver item (London no date letter) displaying the Imperial crown over crossed carbines unit title and number one screw post fastener soldered behind the crown, possibly taken from a piece of Mess furniture, wear to the central area of the first bit boss otherwise good overall condition (8) £240-340
- 577** 7TH (THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S) DRAGOON GUARDS INSIGNIA C. 1890 - 1928, comprising an other ranks white metal cap badge with matching collars (first pattern), other ranks cap and two pairs of collars in gilding metal (second pattern) (the collars vary in that the central motto scroll is pierced), one only officer's hall marked (Birmingham 1898) silver collar (first pattern), two officers' gilt cap badges (second pattern) (one lug missing from one), one pair officer's gilt collar badges, a second pattern o.s.d. cap and collars (two blades missing from the cap), an exceptionally rare pair of o.s.d. collars featuring the Ligonier crest but with full title scrolls '7th Dragoon Guards'; three shoulder titles '7DG' (two), 'DG', excellent condition except where stated (21) £300-400
- 578** 7TH (THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S) DRAGOON GUARDS NCOs ARM BADGES C. 1898 - 1914, the first in heavy die cast silver hall marked Birmingham 1898 by Bent & Parker, the second of 1906 pattern is in die stamped unmarked silver, each badge with three original loop fasteners, very good condition (2) £160-260
- 579** 7TH (THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S) DRAGOON GUARDS OTHER RANKS 1871 PATTERN HELMET PLATE, OFFICERS' POUCH BADGES AND HORSE FURNITURE, the other ranks helmet plate of standard format, the elongated white metal star mounted with a brass Garter Proper and enclosing a white metal '7' on a ground of black patent leather (top-most point of the star is weak), the badge from an officer's pouch in die stamped copper gilt 'PRDG' two pierced loop fasteners (no gilt remains), an earlier pouch badge in cast brass being a princess's coronet over 'PRDG' this mounted with 'VII' three pierced fasteners; a brass and white metal box pattern harness slide the mount being crowned oak sprays enclosing a circle 'Princess Royal's' the domed centre reading 'VII/DG' (centre heavily worn), good overall condition except where stated (4) £80-120
- 580** 1ST (ROYAL) DRAGOONS OFFICERS' INSIGNIA C. 1898 - 1960, comprising a fine and rare gilt and silver cap badge 1898 - 1902, two officers' 'Eagle' pattern cap badges in gilt and silver of varying sizes, a pair of similar collar badges, an o.s.d. cap and collars ('eagle' pattern), very good condition (8) £300-400
- 581** 1ST (ROYAL) DRAGOONS OTHER RANKS INSIGNIA C. 1898 - 1960, comprising bi-metal caps (QVC and KC), another KC bi-metal cap of Indian manufacture, an 'Eagle' pattern cap badge and two pairs of collar badges, an anodised cap badge and a pair of collar badges; shoulder titles 1/RD (one piece), 1/D (loose), 1RD (2), RD (2), Royals (3), very good overall condition (20) £200-300
- 582** 1ST (ROYAL) DRAGOONS NCOs ARM BADGES C. 1901 - 1953, the first displays the Victorian period Royal Crest and is hall marked Birmingham 1901 by Bent and Parker, the second displays the Imperial Royal Crest and is hall marked Birmingham 1906 by F & S, the third of similar format but in die stamped white metal; together with the special pattern Armoured Car crew man's arm badge which features a bi-metal collar badge mounted onto a sheet brass armoured car design (page 41, fig. 13 Seaman), very good overall condition (4) £220-280

583



1ST (ROYAL) DRAGOONS GUIDON OR STANDARD BEARER'S BELT PLATE, an exceptionally rare item being of rectangular outline in gilt brass mounted with a large gilt Eagle this with silver laurels on its breast and standing on a silver plinth '105', two box-like fittings to the reverse, possibly pre-1914, very fine condition £400-600

- 584** 1ST (ROYAL) DRAGOONS OTHER RANKS 1871 HELMET PLATE, HORSE FURNITURE, STABLE BELT PLATE, the first of standard format the elongated brass star with white metal Garter Proper mount enclosing a brass '1' on a ground of black leather; Victorian and Edwardian bit bosses, the Victorian issue with a Guelphic crown and central Royal Crest, the Edwardian with Imperial crown and similar crest (three fixings lacking); a brass circular harness slide with mounted Imperial Royal Crest and motto 'Spectemur Agendo'; brass stable belt with anodised cap badge mount, *good overall condition* (5) **£100-160**

- 585** 2ND DRAGOONS (ROYAL SCOTS GREYS) OFFICERS' AND OTHER RANKS PLUME HOLDERS C. 1870 - 1954, comprising a Victorian period officer's example the flame section of the grenade is retained by a bottom screw which would have tightened the plume itself, a post 1953 officer's example complete with spring clip and long slider fastener, a Victorian period other ranks brass example complete with long slider and a similar example post-1952, *one pair of wires lacking on the first item otherwise very good overall condition* (4) **£400-500**

The Victorian period officer's plume holder is of two part construction, the flame section screws into the ball section.

- 586** 2ND DRAGOONS (ROYAL SCOTS GREYS) NCOs ARM BADGES C. 1903 - 1957, four examples, the first of hollow back construction is hall marked Birmingham 1903, the second in die cast silver plate as are the third and fourth, all complete with loop fasteners, *very good condition* (4) **£160-220**

- 587** 2ND DRAGOONS (ROYAL SCOTS GREYS) OFFICERS' FUR CAP BADGES, POUCH AND SABRETACHE BADGES, HORSE FURNITURE C. 1880 - 1950, comprising a large gilt metal thistle spray (though listed for wear was seemingly never used), two Hanoverian White Horse back badges one hall marked silver Birmingham 1902 by Bent & Parker (now with pin fastener), the other in die stamped unmarked silver coloured metal; five Eagle badges the first in silver plate the screw posts removed from the flat pouch, the second in heavy die cast silver plate this with three loop fasteners, one die stamped gilded brass pouch or sabretache badge four loop fasteners, two die stamped brass versions each with four loop fasteners, two circular harness slides being brass with silver plated Eagle mounts forming a 'facing pair', *damage to the 'Waterloo' scroll on one of the brass Eagle badges otherwise very good overall condition* (10) **£240-340**

- 588** 2ND DRAGOONS (ROYAL SCOTS GREYS) OFFICERS' AND OTHER RANKS INSIGNIA C. 1900 - 1957, comprising officers' cap badges in gilt and silver plate (three) the first marked 'S' by Gaunts, two pairs of officers' collar badges one pair hall marked Birmingham 1923 & 1924, two o.s.d. cap badges of varying sizes and one pair of o.s.d. collar badges, a small brass fused grenade forage cap badge, three other ranks cap badges, bi-metal, all white metal and all brass, all genuine, a pair of white metal collar badges, two other ranks anodised cap badges with one pair of collar badges, six shoulder titles, 2D, RSG (2), Greys (3); together with a rectangular brass with white metal mount stable belt, *very good overall condition* (28) **£280-380**

- 589** ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOON GUARDS REGIMENTAL INSIGNIA C. 1958 ONWARD, a comprehensive collection to the amalgamated regiment including forage cap and collar badges, a brass plume holder, pouch badge, a plated plaid brooch and three kilt pins etc., *good overall condition* (22) **£200-300**

- 590** 3RD (KING'S OWN) HUSSARS REGIMENTAL INSIGNIA C. 1898 - 1928, comprising two officers' gilt and silver cap badge marked 'silver', an o.s.d. cap badge and collar badges large size and one only small size, two other ranks bi-metal cap badges, slider fasteners, a pair of other ranks white metal first pattern collar badges, an unmarked silver coloured metal officer's collar badge, a pair of other ranks white metal large size collar badges and a single similar, a larger size rearing White Horse facing viewer's right, an NCO's first pattern arm badge hall marked Birmingham 1914 of hollow back construction, a second pattern NCO's arm badge in fine quality silver coloured metal, a pair of very small size officers' Mess Dress collar badges marked 'sterling'? *good overall condition* (19) **£200-300**

The rare cap badges with no 'THE' in the title also have title scrolls longer than the White Horse section, are the second pattern cap badges for the regiment.

- 591** 3RD THE KING'S OWN HUSSARS OFFICERS' AND OTHER RANKS INSIGNIA, comprising two officers' gilt and silver and silver plate (including 'The' on the title scroll), a pair of other ranks white metal collar badges, an anodised cap badge with matching collars, a hall marked silver NCO's arm badge by FN Birmingham 1908, a white metal version similar to a collar badge; shoulder titles 3H (2), 3KOH (4), a KC pouch badge in gilding and white metal featuring the regimental title, motto and the Garter Proper; two pieces of officers' horse furniture, a circular brass one and a box harness slide both featuring the rearing White Horse, *good overall condition* (18) **£140-200**

The rare cap badges with no 'THE' in the title also have title scrolls longer than the White Horse section, are the second pattern cap badges for the regiment.

- 592** 5TH ROYAL IRISH LANCERS INSIGNIA, comprising an officer's two part sabretache badge featuring crossed lances regimental number and title the motto 'Quis Separabit' and separate QVC (evidence of various repairs and strengthening still required) six screw post fasteners in all, an officer's gilt and silver cap badge of light weight manufacture, an o.s.d. cap badge with blade fasteners and matching collar badges, an o/r bi-metal cap badge with QVC and KC collar badges, an o/r all brass cap badge, an NCOs hall marked silver arm badge by F&SLd Birmingham 1896 of hollow back construction three loop fasteners and a die stamped white metal KC example; shoulder titles 5/L, 5L (three), *good overall condition* (17) £260-360

593



- 6TH (INNISKILLING) DRAGOONS NCOs ARM BADGE C. 1860 - 1928, in unmarked silver coloured metal and of hollow back construction is perhaps unique as the three towered castle is shown over a scroll 'Waterloo', two of the three loop fasteners remain, the reverse is neatly engraved 'F.P.', *very good condition* £400-500

594



- 6TH (INNISKILLING) DRAGOONS NCOs ARM BADGE C. 1860 - 1928, of great rarity is the 1887 Jubilee pattern this features the castle over a tri-part scroll 'Inniskilling 1887 Dragoons', of hollow back construction it is hall marked but the marks are now rubbed, it is further engraved on the reverse 'No. 924 Sergeant F. Harvey, Inniskilling Dragoons, Pietermaritzburg 21st June 1887' (see p. 61 fig. 8 Seaman), *very good condition* £400-500

- 595** 6TH (INNISKILLING) DRAGOONS NCOs ARM BADGE C. 1860 - 1928, of standard Sealed Pattern features the castle over a floreate scroll 'Inniskilling', three loop fasteners, of hollow back construction in silver plate, *very good condition* £100-140

- 596** 6TH (INNISKILLING) DRAGOONS OFFICERS' AND OTHER RANKS INSIGNIA C. 1890 - 1928, comprising an 1871 pattern other ranks helmet plate of standard format the elongated brass star overlaid with a white metal Garter Proper enclosing a brass '6' on a leather ground, an officer's silver plate and gilt cap badge with blade fasteners and one only all silver plate collar, two o.s.d. cap badges one die cast with blade fasteners the other die stamped with loop fasteners, a pair of die cast o.s.d. collars, a bi-metal cap badge, a white metal cap badge, a pair of white metal collar badges of standard size and one slightly larger; shoulder titles 6 over InsD, 6D and a pair Inniskilling; a pair of circular brass harness mounts each with a plated castle and scroll mount (variable fasteners) and a single box slide harness mount featuring the castle over VI on a brass dome, *good overall condition* (19) £140-200

- 597** 7TH QUEEN'S OWN HUSSARS INSIGNIA, 3/7TH QUEEN'S OWN HUSSARS INSIGNIA, a fine selection including QVC bi-metal cap and collars, QVC o.s.d. cap (lug fasteners), a KC officer's gilt and silver cap with three collar badges, o.s.d. cap and collars KC, o/r bi-metal cap and collars KC, o.r. cap all brass KC, o/r cap and collars QEC, o.s.d. cap and collars QEC, anodised cap QEC, four various shoulder titles, three KC NCOs arm badges two white metal and chromed; the Queen's Own Hussars officer's silver plate/gilt cap with two pairs of gilt silver plate enamel collar badges, o/r caps bi-metal and anodised, two QEC base metal NCOs arm badges, an officer's embroidered cap badge with metal monogram and White Horse centre, a QEC gilding metal pouch badge and an earlier pouch badge in die cast brass, sundry shoulder titles, *very good overall condition* (47) £260-360

- 598** 8TH KING'S ROYAL IRISH HUSSARS INSIGNIA, a fine selection including officers gilt and silver caps QVC, KC the latter with matching collars, o/r. caps QVC with matching collars, a KC all brass cap with bi-metal collars, QEC bi-metal cap by Gaunts of London, o.s.d. cap with matching collars KC, later pattern officers caps in gilt and silver plate KC, QEC the latter with 1.5 matching collars, o.s.d. later pattern cap KC, a pair of QEC o.s.d. collars; a very scarce and early brass collar being 'VIII', shoulder titles 8H, VIIIH (three variable), NCOs arm badges QEC in whiter metal of hollow back construction, a KC pattern hall marked silver by Bent & Parker (marks illegible) hollow back construction, two KC die stamped white metal varieties (one with fretted centre one solid), two pieces of harness furniture the first with Guelphic crown over regimental motto mounted in the centre with QVC Maid and Harp and laurel sprays two plain post fasteners, the second with original leather backing with KC centre (pattern without crown), *very good overall condition* (35) **£400-500**
- 599** QUEEN'S ROYAL IRISH HUSSARS INSIGNIA, comprising two officers gilt and silver plated cap badges with 1.5 pairs of collars, an o.s.d. cap (slider fastener), sundry o/r caps and collars in anodised metals, QEC brass monogram style pouch badge, QVC NCO's arm badge (8th Hussars) in unmarked silver coloured metal, a QEC die stamped white metal example, three other QECs in anodised metal (all without fasteners), two officers badges in gilt metal of similar format to the cap badges but twice the size (loop fasteners) and two similar o/r versions in bi-metal (screw post fasteners), two shoulder titles, *good overall condition* (27) **£140-200**
- The 'QVC' arm badge is NOT Victorian but was made on the instructions of the Colonel of the Regiment in 1959.
- 600** 9TH QUEEN'S ROYAL LANCERS INSIGNIA, o/r cap and collars (one collar with a fracture) QVC and similar KC, an officer's KC cap hall marked Birmingham 1948 with one only silver plated collar, two o.s.d. KC caps (one with a blade missing, the other with slider fastener), a pair of KC o.s.d. caps, a QEC o.s.d. cap, a pair of QEC anodised collars, an NCOs KC white metal arm badge, nine various shoulder titles, an officer's harness bit boss displaying a Guelphic crown over a strap 'Ninth Lancers' with VR centre, a whistle guard from an officer's full dress pouch belt this in the form of a gilt Garter Star (two screw post fasteners), *good overall condition* (27) **£180-260**
- 601** 9TH/12TH ROYAL LANCERS & 10/11TH HUSSARS INSIGNIA, a good selection of the amalgamated regiments including an officer's gilt and silver plated cap badge with matching collars, a similar slightly later officer's cap badge in gilt and silver plate, o/r cap and collars in anodised metal, four Armoured Car arm badges, two anodised variable pattern arm badges; the Royal Hussars officer's cap badge in silver plate and gilt with matching collars, anodised examples to the other ranks, five various NCOs arm badges, a pair of officer's mess dress collar badges, etc., *good overall condition* (30) **£100-140**
- 602** 10TH THE PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN ROYAL HUSSARS INSIGNIA, including an officer's gilt and silver plate cap badge with a single collar badge, an officer's Tent Hat cap badge in gilt and silver plate, an o.s.d. early period cap badge (two lug fasteners), o/r cap badges bi-metal and anodised (2), various matching collars, an officer's silver plated pair of mess dress collars, four various NCOs arm badges one in die cast silver plate and three in die stamped white metal, two bit bosses both with Guelphic crowns one all brass the other with central silver plated mount, another harness ornament on its original leather backing without crown, shoulder titles 10H, XRH (four variable), *good overall condition* (27) **£100-160**
- 603** 11TH HUSSARS (PRINCE ALBERT'S OWN) INSIGNIA, comprising an officer's all gilt cap badge with two pairs of collar badges (varying size), an early period o.s.d. cap with matching collars, an o/r gilding metal cap with matching collars, similar anodised cap and collars, a large sheet brass pouch badge featuring a Guelphic crown of a monogram PAO, two NCOs plated arm badges, a bit boss with Guelphic crown over unit title strap and central Sphinx mount (this heavily worn), shoulder titles 11H, XIH (three variable), *good overall condition* (22) **£140-200**

604



11TH PRINCE ALBERT'S OWN HUSSARS GUIDON OR STANDARD BELT PLATE, NCOs HALL MARKED SILVER ARM BADGE, the first with a rectangular gilt back plate 10 x 8.3 cms mounted with a silver plated badge in the style of an NCOs arm badge, two broad gilt brass box fittings to the reverse; the very fine quality arm badge is hall marked London 1891 by P.F. of hollow back construction complete with two loop fasteners and engraved '4 02', *very good condition* (2) **£400-500**

- 605** THE 12TH PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL LANCERS INSIGNIA, a very fine selection including a Victorian period officer's cap badge in silver and gilt, similar other ranks with a pair of bi-metal collars, KC bi-metal o/r cap badges (three) and a pair of matching collars, KC caps in gilt and silver plate (two) with a pair of matching collars, o.s.d. caps KC (three, two with blade fasteners) and a pair of matching collars, an o.s.d. cap rubbed down possibly for senior NCOs, a QEC period officer's cap silver plate and gilt and similar o.s.d., an extremely scarce o/r anodised cap badge by H.W. Timings Ltd., B/ham with matching collars, an officer's KC pouch badge in dull gilt metal (three screw post fasteners), two NCOs arm badges in base metal, two horse furniture bit bosses (Guelphic and KC) the former with heavily worn central mount, fasteners reduced on both items, shoulder titles 12L, XIII RL (four variable), *very good overall condition* (33) **£400-500**
-
- 606** 13TH HUSSARS INSIGNIA, a small selection of good quality items comprising a die stamped gilded metal pouch badge in the form of a crowned eight pointed star with a raised centre being '13' within a strap 'Viret In Aeternum' two loop fasteners, a similar KC item in poor quality die cast brass two loop fasteners, an o/r bi-metal QVC cap with matching collars and similar KC pattern with matching collars, an officer's KC o.s.d. cap with blades (KK 771) and one only bronze collar badge, an officer's gilt collar badge (KK 771), two o.s.d. KC collars as per KK 770 one with fretted centre the other solid, a scarce early collar badge brass XIII, two shoulder titles 13H (2), *good overall condition* (16) **£160-220**
-
- 607** 13TH/18TH ROYAL HUSSARS (QUEEN MARY'S OWN) INSIGNIA, comprising an officer's gilt and silver cap badge (lugs) (KK 1904), a corresponding o/r bi-metal pattern, officer's gilt cap badge (long lug fasteners) (KK 1905) and a single collar badge, o/r gilding metal cap and collar badges KC, an officer's exceptionally scarce cap badge KC omitting 'XIII XVIII' this with gilded slider by Firmins, a large gilding metal KC period pouch badge, QEC period officer's gilt cap badge and a pair of matching collar badges, two pairs of o/r gilding metal collar badges QEC, four 'QMO' monogram NCO's arm badges one in continental .925 grade silver (Seaman p.105 fig. 3) the others in white metal and anodised; shoulder titles 13/18H (3), 13/18RH (2), *good overall condition* (29) **£200-300**
-
- 608** 14TH KING'S HUSSARS INSIGNIA, a fine selection including an officer's extremely rare cap badge in die cast bronze featuring the Prussian Eagle, the coronet sceptre and orb are gilded, two loop fasteners, the ensuing pattern of officer's cap badge in die cast gilt with silver mount of roped oval outline (loop fasteners), collar badges in gilded bronze, a first pattern o/r bi-metal cap badge of oval outline with matching white metal collars, two officers all gilt cap badges of Royal Crest pattern on one the Royal Crest is fitted to a backing plate both with loop fasteners, two o.s.d. Royal Crest pattern caps (large size) both with blades one with solid centre, a small pattern Royal Crest cap with blade fasteners, 1.5 o.s.d. Royal Crest collar badges, an o/r Royal Crest cap badge large size with solid centre and matching collars, a collar size cap badge with slider fastener and a pair of fretted collars, an NCOs two part arm badge in hall marked silver Birmingham 1891, an o/r very scarce collar badge 'XIV', an officer's solid brass bit boss Guelphic crown unit title and Eagle centre, the whistle guard from an officer's pouch belt in hall marked silver with gilt mount (Birmingham 1899 by Bent & Parker) two screw post fasteners, shoulder titles 14H (two), XIVH (five), *very good condition* (32) **£500-600**
-
- 609** 15TH (THE KING'S) HUSSARS INSIGNIA, a fine quality selection including an officer's Victorian period cap badge in silver gilt and enamel the ensuing KC pattern this with matching collar badges, two o.s.d. KC cap badges (blades and lugs), one set of matching collar badges, an o/r bi-metal QVC cap badge with matching collars and a pair of KC collars, an NCO's QVC period die cast silver plated arm badge and a die stamped white metal KC pattern, a harness bit boss featuring the Guelphic crown, unit title and a QVC Royal Crest (some wear to the centre and now fitted with modern long loop fasteners), another solid brass harness badge the strap 'The King's Hussars' with mounted KC Royal Crest; shoulder titles 15H (2), XV KH (7), *good overall condition* (26) **£200-300**
-
- 610** 15TH/19TH KING'S ROYAL HUSSARS INSIGNIA, a good selection to the combined regiment, an officer's gilt silver and enamel KC cap badge with matching collar badges and similar QEC, KC o.s.d. cap and collars, o/r bi-metal cap and collars and similar anodised cap and collars, an officer's pair of KC period gilt and silver plate collars, an officer's mess dress small pattern collars in gilt KC and QEC, two NCO's arm badges one in die stamped white metal the other in cast brass; shoulder titles 15/19H (4) and XV.XIX.H, *very good condition* (29) **£200-300**

611



16TH THE QUEEN'S LANCERS OFFICER'S SABRETACHE BADGE AND POUCH BADGE (?), the first in all gilt metal featuring the crown, crossed lances, unit title, Union sprays and battle honours to Aliwal and Sobron, two loop fasteners; the second features a circular Garter Proper enclosing a floreate 'C', three screw post fasteners, *very fine condition* (2) *£400-500*

Note: The 'C' badge of the regiment was worn on early period shoulder belt plates though curiously enough it is not until 1909 that the cypher of Queen Charlotte within the Garter was officially authorised for the 16th Lancers.

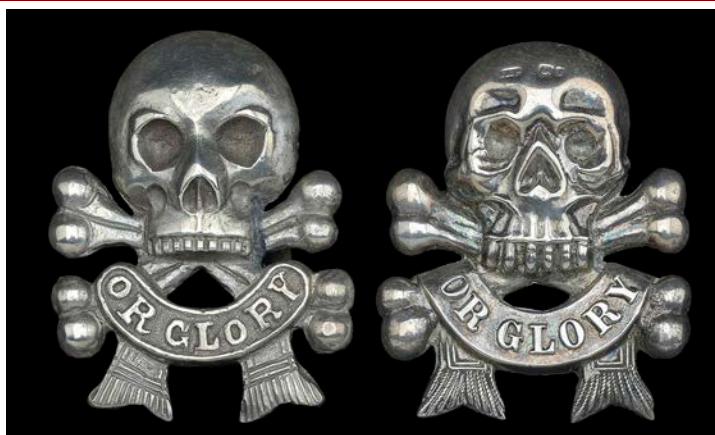
612

16TH THE QUEEN'S LANCERS INSIGNIA, fine quality selection including an o/r QVC bi-metal cap with matching collars, an o/r KC cap (no 'the') with matching collars, an o/r all brass cap (The Queen's Lancers), an officer's extremely rare gilt and silver KC cap (no 'the') (with original pin fastener), two officers KC collars (no 'the') one in all silver plate the other in silver and gilt, an officer's very rare o.s.d. cap KC (no 'the') with one matching collar, a later o.s.d. cap and collars (with 'the'), a pair of officer's gilt and silver collars KC (with 'the') and one only silver plate collar; shoulder titles a three part 16L, a single piece 16L and three variable 16QL, *good overall condition* (23) *£340-440*

613

16TH/5TH LANCERS INSIGNIA, a good selection to the amalgamated regiment including an officer's gilt and silver KC cap (large size) with matching collars, an officer's gilt and silver plated KC smaller cap, an o.s.d. cap and collars all KC, o/r KC cap and matching collars, an officer's gilt and silver plate QEC cap with matching plated collars, an o.s.d. QEC cap, QEC caps o/r in bi-metal anodised and smaller size cap, sundry collar badges, three NCOs base metal arm badges two KC one QEC and a QEC anodised example, *very good overall condition* (36) *£160-220*

614



17TH (DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN) LANCERS, NCO'S ARM BADGES. Two rare fine quality examples, the first in HM silver by Bent & Parker, Birmingham 1905 (marked on both sides) is of hollow back construction, complete with both original loop fasteners; the second in heavy die-cast unmarked silver, this with one original lug and a heavy gauge silver replacement, *very good condition* (2) *£240-340*

615

17TH (DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN) LANCERS INSIGNIA. Comprising two NCO's arm badges the first in die-stamped white metal, the other in heavy die-cast silver plate, a white metal cap badge and a pair of large size white metal collar badges, one only officer's large size die-stamped bronze collar badge, three shoulder titles '17L' (variable sizes), *good overall condition* (9) *£100-140*

616

17TH (DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN) LANCERS OFFICER'S HM SILVER CAP BADGE (MOTTO). A fine quality example of solid heavy gauge construction by Bent & Parker Birmingham 1903, complete with both original lug fasteners, *very good condition* *£160-240*

617



17TH (DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN) LANCERS, OFFICER'S SHABRAQUE OR UNDRESS SABRETACHE ORNAMENT, A BIT BOSS & AN NCO'S SABRETACHE ORNAMENT OR BEDDING ROLL BADGE. The first in unmarked die-stamped silver is complete with three screw post fasteners (approx. 7.00 x 7.5cm), the second in heavy gauge brass and silver plate displays a Guelphic crown over a strap 'Seventeenth Lancers', in the centre crossed lances, skull and bones, two screw post fasteners, the third in heavy gauge die-cast silver plate, one replacement screw post fastener and evidence of an earlier pin fastener (approx. 6.5 x 6.5cm), *very good overall condition* (3) £100-160

618 17TH/21ST LANCERS OFFICERS' INSIGNIA. Comprising two 'Motto' cap badges, the first in die-cast heavy gauge HM silver by 'F & S' Birmingham 1940, the second in good quality die-cast silver plate, a pair of small size osd collars and a scarce osd '17/21L' shoulder title, all complete with fasteners, *very good condition* (5) £160-220

619 17TH/21ST LANCERS OTHER RANKS INSIGNIA. Including a die-stamped white metal NCO's arm badge, a white metal cap badge and three white metal pairs of collars of varying size, two pairs gilding metal collars, two gilding metal s/titles '17/21L', together with various anodised cap, collar badges and a s/title, *good overall condition* (24) £60-100

620 18TH HUSSARS/18TH PRINCE OF WALES'S HUSSARS/18TH QUEEN MARY'S OWN HUSSARS INSIGNIA, a good selection comprising o/r bi-metal cap badge QVC with matching collars, the ensuing short lived KC pattern cap and collars (KK784), an o/r gilding metal cap (KK 786), a white metal cap (KK 788) with three matching collar badges, an officer's very scarce bronzed cap badge (KK 787) blade fasteners, an o.s.d. cap (KK 788) and matching collars and an officer's hall marked silver pair of collars (KK 788) Birmingham 1910, a fine quality Victorian period pouch badge Guelphic crown over regimental motto enclosing the number laurel sprays with battle honours three screw post fasteners (the gilt now rubbed), a post 1902 die stamped copper gilt pouch badge (rubbed), a much larger KC pouch badge in cast brass with four loop fasteners, an NCO's arm badge in white metal, two harness badges the first with Guelphic crown regimental motto and silver mount (fasteners removed) and a similar item on an original leather backing but with scalloped edge and no crown; shoulder titles 18H (2) and what is probably an early pattern collar badge in brass XVIII, *good overall condition* (26) £380-480

621



19TH ALEXANDRA PRINCESS OF WALES'S OWN HUSSARS OTHER RANKS CAP BADGES c. 1898 - 1908, fine quality examples of the single and double scroll Elephant (KK 789 & 790), both in fine quality die stamped white metal, the single scroll example with two loop fasteners, the double scroll with correct slider fastener, *very fine condition* (2) £460-500

622 19TH (QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S OWN ROYAL) HUSSARS INSIGNIA, comprising an officer's die stamped silver plated Dannebrog style cap badge (KK 791) fitted with single loop and small slider, a pair of hall marked silver collar badges of the same pattern by Bent & Parker Birmingham 1903, an o.s.d. cap (long loop fasteners), an o/r white metal cap with matching collars, an o/r die stamped silver plated arm badge and two white metal pagri badges one with slider the other with two loops, four shoulder titles 19H (2), XIXH and XIXRH, *good overall condition* (14) £160-260

- 623** 20TH HUSSARS & 14TH/20TH KING'S HUSSARS INSIGNIA, the first comprises an officer's pair of gilt KC collar badges, two bronze KC cap badges one with blades one with lugs and a single collar badge, an o/r QVC cap badge and two pairs of collar badges, a KC cap badge and a pair of collar badges, four shoulder titles 20H, XHX (3), a single harness slide on its leather backing with very worn central mount of the Crown over XXH in monogram; the second comprises an officer's small size Royal Crest pattern bronze cap badge with blade fasteners, an officer's pair of gilt KC collar badges, a similar QEC pair, an o/r small pattern cap with matching collars, a pair of anodised QEC collars, restored Eagle pattern caps include a good quality o.s.d., a pair of gilt collars, two gilding metal caps, an anodised cap an o.s.d. cap and four various pattern later caps all Eagle pattern with gilded elements, six various NCOs arm badges including a hall marked silver example Birmingham 1899 (damage to the sceptre), four shoulder titles and two pairs of small kukri badges (one damaged), *good overall condition* (53) £200-300

624



21ST EMPRESS OF INDIA'S LANCERS OFFICER'S SABRETACHE BADGE 1898-1901. A rare and fine quality two part example in die-cast gilt brass, featuring the Imperial crown crossed lances, full unit title and the Royal Cypher 'VRI', complete with all five screw post fasteners, *very good condition*

£300-500

625



21ST (EMPRESS OF INDIA'S) LANCERS, OFFICER'S CAP BADGE c1898. An excessively rare example of the first pattern cap badge (KK794), in die-cast copper gilt, the lower halves of the lance pennons may have had a coating of silver when made, two original loop fasteners, *very good condition*

£240-340

626

21ST (EMPRESS OF INDIA'S) LANCERS OTHER RANKS FIRST PATTERN CAP & COLLAR BADGES. Very fine and rare examples in die-stamped bi-metal (KK794 for cap), collars of same pattern in reduced size, all three items complete with original lug fasteners, *very good condition* (3) £400-500

627

21ST (EMPRESS OF INDIA'S) LANCERS OTHER RANKS SECOND PATTERN CAP & COLLAR BADGES. Three very fine and rare examples in die-stamped bi-metal (KK795 for the cap) the collars of same pattern but reduced size, all three examples complete with original lug fasteners (12 in total) and free of any signs of repair, *very good condition* (3) £400-500

628

21ST (EMPRESS OF INDIA'S) LANCERS OTHER RANKS THIRD & FOURTH PATTERN CAP & COLLAR BADGES. Very fine examples in light weight die-cast bi-metal (KK796 & 797), the first set complete with all twelve lug fasteners, the second cap with slider fastener the collars with all six lug fasteners, a further fourth pattern cap of good quality in all brass (slider) and a rare early pattern collar badge being a brass 'XXI', *very good overall condition* (8) £140-200

629

21ST (EMPRESS OF INDIA'S) LANCERS NCO'S ARM BADGES. Three examples, the first in die-cast HM silver Birmingham 1900 by Bent & Parker, the second in unmarked fine quality die-cast silver and the third in die-cast silver plate, all of the same format being the Imperial crown over the monogram cypher 'VRI', all fasteners present, *very good condition* (3) £260-360

630

21ST (EMPRESS OF INDIA'S) LANCERS OFFICERS' CAP & COLLAR BADGES. Comprising one only third pattern gilt and silver collar badge, a pair of fourth pattern gilt and silver collar badges and a fourth pattern osd cap and collar badges, all complete with fasteners, *very good condition* (6) £80-120

631

21ST (EMPRESS OF INDIA'S) LANCERS SHOULDER TITLES. A good scarce selection comprising two three part examples 21/L, 21/L (4) XXIL (2), complete with all fasteners, *very good condition* (8) £100-140

632 21ST HUSSARS NCO'S POUCH BADGE, 21ST (EMPRESS OF INDIA'S) LANCERS OFFICERS' POUCH BADGES & HARNESS ORNAMENTS. The first a very rare example, in die-cast brass features the crown over laurel sprays enclosing '21', a scroll at the bottom, 'Hussars', two screw post fasteners (c1861-1897); three pouch badges all in die-cast gilt metal, two of varying size feature the Imperial crown over 'VRI', the third shows crossed lances, the Imperial crown and the 'VRI' cypher, complete with all screw post fasteners; the first harness ornament in heavy gauge brass of box-slide pattern the front with applied badge featuring upright lances the Imperial crown and 'XXI', the second a bit boss in heavy gauge brass of post 1902 pattern, crown, unit title and central cypher, four short blade fasteners, *very good overall condition* (6) **£200-300**

633 22ND DRAGOONS INSIGNIA 1940-1945. Comprising an officer's unmarked silver cap badge, an other ranks white metal cap and a pair of white metal collar badges (Seaman fig. 9 p 28), a very rare fine quality bi-metal NCO's and W.O's arm badge (Seaman fig.15 p30), two s/titles XXIID & 22D, all complete with original fasteners, *very good condition* (7) **£240-340**

634 23RD HUSSARS INSIGNIA 1940-1946. A fine selection comprising an officer's cap badge in silver and gilt, marked 'S' on the reverse and a similar in silver plate and gilt, marked 'P' on the reverse, a pair of officer's silver plated and gilt collar badges, a pair of officer's osd collar badges, a pair of other ranks white metal collars and a brass s/title '23H', all complete with fasteners, *very good condition* (9) **£160-220**

635 24TH LANCERS INSIGNIA 1940-1944. Comprising an osd cap and collar badges, an officer's No. 1 Dress cap badge and a single collar badge in gilt and triple enamels, the collar badge now with a brooch fastener, a pair of other ranks white metal collar badges, complete with all fasteners, *very good condition* (7) **£100-160**

636 25TH DRAGOONS INSIGNIA 1940-1947. A fine and rare selection comprising an osd cap and a pair of collar badges, a pair of officer's silver plated and gilt collar badges, marked 'P' on the reverse and a single officer's collar or side hat badge in similar metals of slightly smaller size and with long loop fasteners, an other ranks bi-metal cap badge with slider fastener, a very scarce Indian made NCO's arm badge in die-cast silver plate and brass (Seaman fig. 68 p93), two brass shoulder '25.D' of varying size, all complete with fasteners, *very good condition* (10) **£200-260**

637 26TH HUSSARS INSIGNIA 1940-1943. Comprising a good quality cast brass first pattern cap badge with loop fasteners (Seaman fig.75 p119), a good quality die-stamped gilding metal second pattern cap badge with slider fastener and two brass s/titles, '26H' and 'XXVIH', all complete with fasteners, *very good condition* (4) **£80-120**

638 27TH LANCERS INSIGNIA 1940-1945. A good selection comprising a pair of officer's collar badges in silver plate and gilt, each with three loop fasteners (Seaman fig. 101 p147), a single officer's collar badge of varying construction, two loop fasteners, a late issue other ranks die-stamped bi-metal cap badge, all-gilding metal lance pennons, slider fastener, a fine quality die-stamped white metal NCO's arm badge, Elephant with Hindoostan bottom scroll, three loop fasteners (Seaman fig. 106 p149), a brass s/title '27L', complete with all fasteners, *very good condition* (6) **£200-260**

639 HER MAJESTY'S RESERVE REGIMENT OF DRAGOON GUARDS INSIGNIA 1900-1901. Fine quality examples comprising an other ranks cap and a pair of collar badges in die stamped gilding metal and an officer's pair of collar badges in die-cast gilt brass (the 'colour' of the gilt finish variable), all complete with original fasteners, *very good condition* (5) **£120-180**



HER MAJESTY'S RESERVE REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS INSIGNIA 1900-1901. Comprising fine quality die-stamped gilding metal cap and collar badges, complete with all fasteners, *very good condition* (3) **£80-120**

641 HER MAJESTY'S RESERVE REGIMENT OF HUSSARS INSIGNIA 1900-1901. Comprising three fine quality die-stamped gilding metal examples, cap and collar badges, complete with all fasteners, *very good condition* (3) **£80-120**



HER MAJESTY'S RESERVE REGIMENT OF LANCERS INSIGNIA & A LIGHT CAVALRY FOREIGN SERVICE HELMET PLATE. Comprising a pair of cap/collar/shoulder title badges in good quality light weight die-cast bi-metal, complete with all fasteners; the helmet plate in die-stamped gilding metal, the elongated multi-rayed star with central Garter Proper lying across crossed lances, the crown in the voided centre, complete with two loop fasteners, *very good condition* (3) **£80-120**

643



PRINCESS LOUISE'S DRAGOON GUARDS OF CANADA 1871 PATTERN OTHER RANKS HELMET. A very rare example, the brass skull complete with all brass fittings and white horse hair plume, the frontal plate of standard outline, the white metal elongated star mounted a brass Garter Proper but enclosing an ornate white metal centre, this being the double 'L' cypher surmounted by a Royal Princess's coronet a further coronet lies across the cypher, original leather sweatband, *very good overall 'untouched' condition* £500-700

644



ROYAL GLASGOW YEOMANRY OTHER RANKS HELMET PLATE, c1860. Of 1847 heavy cavalry style, a large St. Edward's crown over a rococo shield flanked by ornate thistle sprays, the shield with a bi-metal mount being a white metal star of the Order of the Thistle with a brass mount displaying a rampant lion within the motto of the Order of the Thistle. Complete with three screw post and two double clip fasteners (one pair reduced), the crown with two holes, age cracks between the crown and the shield partly detached from the thistle sprays on one side, the orb of the crown with distortion £80-120

- 645** SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS (ROSS-SHIRE BUFFS, THE DUKE OF ALBANY'S) 5TH (THE SUTHERLAND & CAITHNESS HIGHLAND) BATTALION FIELD OFFICER'S BONNET BADGE C. 1908, format as per KK 1757 of cast silver coloured metal with three feathers applied to the reverse, two loop fasteners, though not hall marked this particular example is of good quality construction, *very good condition* £60-120

646

L????? VOLUNTEER YEOMANRY OTHER RANKS CROSS BELT PLATE C1794-1815. A good quality brass example engraved with the crown over script capitals 'LYV', complete with one hook and two stud fasteners, *two small holes have been drilled through the centre otherwise good condition*

£260-360

NOTE. There are surprisingly few unidentified 'L' Volunteer Yeomanry units of the period, the 'possibles' are Langport (Somerset), Launceston (Cornwall), Loddon (Norfolk), Ludlow (Shropshire) and Lydd (Kent).

- x647** BRITISH MILITARY CAP BADGES, comprising 25+ examples of mainly Cavalry Regiments, including Royal Dragoons, Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, Royal Scots Greys, 16th Queen's Lancers &c.; together with various shoulder titles, *some reproductions, generally very fine (lot)* £40-50

- 648** ASSORTED CAP BADGES AND OTHER INSIGNIA, caps to the Royal Scots Fusiliers KC, Royal Canadian Mounted Police KC, 10th Royal Hussars, DLI KC (2), 13th Battalion London Regiment bakelite issues to Royal Pioneer Corps and RAMC, KC issue Royal Horse Artillery GVIR, an o.s.d. KC cap Royal Artillery, a lapel badge to the Surrey Veteran Reserve, a pair of brass shoulder titles WW1 period, NM/Volunteers (National Motor Volunteers); a good quality die-stamped brass cap badge to the 48th CEF Bn/3rd Canadian Pioneers, (now with a pin back), a WWI War Medal to Gunner Pratt and miscellaneous other items, *good overall condition (parcel)* £40-60

- 649** INDIAN ARMY MAP CASE, from the 1867-68 Abyssinia Expeditionary Force, the front painted 'E. F. 1867, *paint damaged in parts, fair condition* £40-50

Sold together with a letter from the Rt. Hon Viscount Boyd, C.H., to his son, the Hon. Mark Lennox-Boyd, dated December 1975, which reads:

'When you are finally adopted in a constituency I would like to get a map of it showing its boundaries for you to keep in this old Indian Army Map case!'

Viscount Boyd served as Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1954-59, and was raised to the peerage as Viscount Boyd in 1960. His youngest son, the Hon. Mark Lennox-Boyd (later Sir Mark) served as Member of Parliament for Morecambe and Lonsdale from 1979-97.

- x650** FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION PARADE DRESS WINTER UNIFORM, comprising Parade jacket, trousers, shirt, and tie, together with standard white Kepi with black strap and Non-Commissioned Officer's black Kepi with gold strap, the Jacket complete with epaulettes and fourragere, and adorned with diamond-shaped Legion insignia, showing the rank of Corporal, and three seniority chevrons; Parachute badge; 2nd Foreign Parachute Regiment unit insignia; the recipient's name badge, 'E. Sakindi-Bakareke'; and complete with a group of seven medals, comprising COMBATTANTS CROSS, bronze; OVERSEAS SERVICE MEDAL, silvered, 3 clasps, Republique Centrafricaine, Republique du Congo, Tchad; NATIONAL DEFENCE MEDAL, silvered, 3 clasps, Missions d'Assistance Exterieur, Troupes Aeroportees, Legion Etrangere; MEDAL OF RECONNAISSANCE, gilt, 1 clasp, Operations Extérieures; FRENCH COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL, bronze, 2 clasps, Yougoslavie, Afghanistan; N.A.T.O. MEDAL 1994, bronze, 1 clasp, Ex-Yougoslavie; N.A.Y.O. MEDAL 1994, bronze, 1 clasp, ISAF, *good very fine*; together with a blue Foreign Legion Tunic of c. 1914 vintage; and Legionnaire's green beret, *good condition (lot)* £180-220

End of Day One

A Collection of Gallantry Awards to the South Wales Borderers (Part II)

651



A Great War 'Western Front' D.S.O. group of six awarded to Brigadier-General C. W. Pearless, C.M.G., South Wales Borderers, later Adjutant General's and Quartermaster General's Staff, who was three times Mentioned in Despatches, and awarded the C.M.G. for his services with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (Capt. C. W. Pearless S. Wales Bord.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (Cpt. C. W. Pearless. S. Wales Bord.); 1914-15 STAR (Major C. W. Pearless. S. Wales Bord.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Brig. Gen. C. W. Pearless.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6) **£1800-2200**

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 4 June 1917.

Charles William Pearless was born on 14 February 1872 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the South Wales Borderers on 19 November 1892. Promoted Lieutenant on 24 October 1893 and Captain on 23 November 1898, he served in South Africa during the Boer War, and was present during the operations in the Orange Free State, February to May 1900, including the actions at Karee Siding, Vet River, and and River; operations in the Transvaal, May and June 1900, including action near Johannesburg; operations in the Orange River Colony, June to August 1900; and operations in the Transvaal, west of Pretoria, August 1900 to January 1901. Employed with the Mounted Infantry from 16 January 1901, he subsequently took part in operations in the Orange River Colony, January 1901 to May 1902.

Promoted Major on 26 March 1912, Pearless served during the Great War, first with the South Wales Borderers, and then on the Staff, as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, from 31 March 1915. Promoted Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General on 26 January 1916, he was three times Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazettes* 13 July 1916, 21 July 1917, and 14 June 1918) and awarded the Distinguished Service Order, as well as receiving the Brevets of Lieutenant-Colonel on 3 June 1916, and Colonel on 3 June 1919.

Promoted temporary Brigadier-General on 27 January 1918, whilst serving as Deputy Adjutant and Quarter Master General, he relinquished his appointment on 3 July 1919, and was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George for services with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, and was also awarded the Third Class of the Egyptian Order of the Nile (*London Gazette* 19 January 1920). Proceeding next to India, he subsequently served as Deputy Assistant and Quarter Master General, Peshawar District, until 1 August 1923, and then as Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General, Burma Independent District, from 10 October 1923 until 2 September 1924. He retired on 14 January 1925, retaining the rank of Brigadier-General. He died in 1940.

Note: Although the clasps on Pearless's Q.S.A. are for Cape Colony, Orange Free State, and Johannesburg, his actual entitlement is for Orange Free State, Transvaal, and Johannesburg.

Sold together with the recipient's silver pocket watch, this un-inscribed; and various letters.

For the recipient's miniature awards, see Lot 652.

652 The mounted group of eight miniature dress medals worn by Brigadier-General C. W. Pearless, South Wales Borderers

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, C.M.G., Companion's badge, silver-gilt and enamel; DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal Johannesburg, *clasps loose on riband*; KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps; 1914-15 STAR (Major C. W. Pearless. S. Wales Bord.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS; **Egypt, Kingdom**, Order of the Nile, Third Class badge, silver and enamel, mounted as worn, *enamel damage to CMG, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (8)

£180-220

For the recipient's full-sized breast awards, see Lot 651.



A Great War 'Battle of the Somme' M.C. group of seven awarded to Captain A. C. R. Welsh, 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, late Gloucestershire Regiment, later Indian Army, for gallantry at Munster Alley, Poziers, Somme, on 25 July 1916, when he led a party of bombers with great dash and refused to retire even though he had been badly wounded

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 STAR (2. Lieut. A. C. R. Welsh. Glouc. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut. A. C. R. Welsh.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Capt. A. C. R. Welsh, 2 -119 Infy.) *minor official correction to unit*; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, *good very fine* (7) *£1400-1800*

M.C. *London Gazette* 22 September 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He led a party of bombers with great dash, and refused to retire after he had been wounded.'

Arthur Conrad Robert Welsh was born on 14 July 1891 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment (Territorial Force) on 9 November 1914. He served with the 1st/5th Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 July 1915, before being granted a permanent commission in the South Wales Borderers on 4 February 1916. Posted to the 1st Battalion, he served with them during the Battle of the Somme, and was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry at Poziers on 25 July 1916:

'The 1st Battalion's spell of rest had been but brief. By July 21st it was back at Lozenge Wood, prior to relieving the Northamptonshires of the 2nd Brigade in the front line near Contalmaison Villa in the small hours of July 24th. Here the battalion was confronted with Munster Alley, a trench south of the Bapaume road, which had already repulsed several attempts. Undeterred by this, at 2:00 a.m. on July 25th, "A" and "D" Companies, in two lines of platoons at fifty paces interval and thirty paces distance, began climbing out of our front line, here called Sussex Trench, and advanced, only to be met by a heavy fire from machine guns which our bombardment had failed to silence. However, Captain Walsh led his company forward with great courage and resolution and was magnificently backed up by the young subalterns on whom the leading of companies and platoons had now devolved. Second Lieutenant Garnons-Williams, who had remained at duty though wounded, set a fine example and kept his men in hand splendidly, Second Lieutenant Evans fell heading a charge, and close up to the German trench, Second Lieutenant Welsh led a party of bombers with great dash, refusing to go back even when wounded, while Second Lieutenant Skinner was hit when leading his platoon of "B" Company up to support some of "A" who had reached a shallow trench on the left just short of the objective. Among this party was Private Wannell, who managed to bring his Lewis gun into action and did splendid work, knocking out a hostile machine gun only a little distance away and being mainly instrumental, along with Company Sergeant Major Power, in repulsing a counter-attack. Elsewhere, no one could get anywhere near the German line and nearly all the other officers had fallen. Realising the failure of the attack, Colonel Collier ordered the companies to withdraw at once and to concentrate on getting in the wounded before dawn. Many were brought in, Company Sergeant Major Power going out fifty yards to the front to rescue one man. Four officers were killed and six, including Second Lieutenant Welsh wounded, while casualties among the rank and file came to nearly eighty.' (*The History of the South Wales Borderers*, by Captain C. T. Atkinson refers).

Welsh was promoted Lieutenant on 9 August 1916, before embarking for India on 17 September 1917. He was seconded for duty with the 2nd Battalion, 119th Infantry (Mooltan Regiment), Indian Army, being appointed a Company Commander on attachment with the rank of acting Captain. His appointment to the Indian Army was made official on 17 October 1918, and he served with them in the Third Afghan War, being promoted Captain on 9 August 1919. Following the outbreak of the Second World War he was granted a Regular Army Emergency Commission in the Royal Army Service Corps on 6 July 1940, and was appointed Adjutant on 24 February 1941.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of four awarded to Captain S. H. Geldard, 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, later Machine Gun Corps

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., the reverse contemporarily engraved 'Stephen H. Geldard S.W. Borderers 4.6.17'; 1914-15 STAR (2. Lieut. S. H. Geldard. S. Wales Bord.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt. S. H. Geldard.) mounted for display purposes together with the related miniature awards in a *Spink, London*, glazed display frame, *lacquered, minor verdigris from one mounting pin to edge of VM, otherwise about extremely fine (4)* **£1000-1400**

M.C. *London Gazette* 4 June 1917.

Stephen Humphrey Geldard was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the South Wales Borderers, and joined the 2nd Battalion in the Gallipoli theatre of War on 26 May 1915, as part of a substantial reinforcement of 15 officers and 208 men. Invalided out in July 1915, he was promoted Lieutenant on 10 January 1916, and subsequently served on the Western Front, being awarded the Military Cross in the 1917 Birthday Honour's List. Posted to the Machine Gun Corps, he was promoted Captain on 1 August 1918.

A Great War 'Western Front' 1918 M.C. group of three awarded to Lieutenant R. S. P. Rawlins, 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, for his gallantry during the attack on Oultersteene on 18 August 1918, during which he captured several enemy machine guns and prisoners.

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in case of issue; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS ((Lieut. R. S. P. Rawlins.); together with a museum-quality *copy* MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., the reverse engraved 'Reginald Sparrow Pynsent Rawlins Lieut. 2nd Bn. South Wales Borderers "Oultersteene" 18. Aug 1918 'L.G.' 15. Feb 1919' *good very fine (4)* **£600-800**

M.C. *London Gazette* 15 February 1919:

'For conspicuous gallantry and initiative during the attack on Oultersteene on August 18th, 1918. He led his platoon forward without artillery support after the capture of the first objective, and, quickly overcoming opposition, he reached his furthest objective, capturing several enemy machine guns. Later, owing to casualties, he took command of the company, and obtained touch on his flanks and organised consolidation. Throughout the operation he showed marked courage and ability to command.'

Reginald Spencer Pynsent Rawlins was born on the Isle of Wight on 11 October 1878, the son of Colonel Thomas Rawlins, 41st and 86th Foot, and a scion of the Rawlinses of Stoke Courcy. Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion, South Wales Borderers (Special Reserve) on 27 October 1914, he was promoted Lieutenant on 1 July 1917, and served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion on the Western Front from 1918. He was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry during the attack on Oultersteene on 18 August, 1918, the Battalion War Diary adding the following to the citation:

'Morning very quiet- at 11:00 a.m. 87th Brigade attacked in conjunction with 9th Division. The attack was made roughly from north to south. After capture of the original objectives two frontline companies advanced on their own initiative and, pushing forward, rapidly smothered the enemy opposition, successfully reaching objectives, capturing machine guns and prisoners. Heavy hostile shelling on Oultersteene Ridge during the afternoon and evening and communication with the Companies was very difficult.'

Rawlins relinquished his commission on 1 April 1920, retaining the rank of Lieutenant. He died on 15 January 1965.

656



A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of four awarded to Second Lieutenant F. W. Hardy, 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, late Devonshire Regiment, for his gallantry in rushing a machine gun post during the final advance to victory near Ypres, 15 October 1918

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 STAR (11334 L. Sjt. F. W. Hardy. Devon: R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2. Lieut. F. W. Hardy.) *good very fine* (4) £800-1200

M.C. *London Gazette* 15 February 1919.

Frederick Walter Hardy was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the South Wales Borderers on 1 May 1918, and was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry near Ypres on 15 October 1918: 'Rousing from their rest by 5:00 a.m. on 15th October, the 2nd Battalion had time to get a good breakfast and yet reach their assembly position well before time. At 9:00 a.m. the barrage started and the Battalion moved forward. It was on the left of the Division and had as its objective the village of Salines. However, as it approached this point heavy machine gun fire developed from the left flank from the direction of Heule Wood. "D" Company, promptly swerving aside, attacked the wood at its south east corner. However, their diversion to the flank created a gap in the front line and "C" Company's progress had been checked. Captain Dutton, however, brought up the supporting platoons to "C" Company to reinforce it and, handling his men very skilfully, soon broke down all opposition. Second Lieutenant F. W. Hardy did splendid service at this point; when the leading platoons were checked, he rallied and collected the scattered men and, dashing forward at the machine gun post which was holding up the advance, rushed it, killing several of the enemy. "A" Company also came forward and filled the gap and the advance swept on again, the Battalion's final objective, the Courtrai-Inglesmes railway, being reached well before midday.' (*The History of the South Wales Borderers*, by Captain C. T. Atkinson refers).

657



A Great War 'Western Front' 1916 M.C. group of four awarded to Captain F. J. Easterbrook, 6th Battalion, South Wales Borderers, later Royal Engineers, for his gallantry in maintaining a light railway when under incessant shell fire

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 STAR (Capt. F. J. Easterbrook. S. Wales Bord.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. F. J. Easterbrook.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, *very fine* (6) £1000-1400

M.C. *London Gazette* 24 June 1916:

'For consistent gallantry and devotion to duty when maintaining the light railway under incessant shell fire.'

Frederick James Easterbrook was commissioned Lieutenant in the 6th Battalion (Pioneers), South Wales Borderers on 25 February 1915, and was promoted Captain on 1 June 1915. He served with the 6th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 September 1915, arriving just in time for the Battle of Loos, and was awarded the Military Cross whilst attached to the 17th Corps Light Railway Company. He subsequently transferred to the Royal Engineers, 12 June 1916, and returned to the U.K. on 23 August 1918. Following the outbreak of the Second World War he was re-commissioned Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on 27 May 1940, before transferring to the General List as a Captain on 11 March 1943.

M.I.D. unconfirmed.

658



A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of four awarded to Captain J. C. Owen, 6th Battalion, South Wales Borderers, who was wounded at the Battle of the Lys, 10 April 1918, and was twice Mentioned in Despatches

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 STAR (2.Lieut. J. C. Owen. S. Wales Bord.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. J. C. Owen.) *nearly extremely fine* (4) £800-1200

M.C. *London Gazette* 14 June 1917.

John Corbett Owen was born in Dolgellau, Merionethshire, on 2 February 1889, and attested for the Royal Welsh Fusiliers on 5 August 1914. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 6th Battalion, South Wales Borderers on 20 November 1914, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 25 September 1915. Promoted Lieutenant on 1 September 1916, and Captain on 8 November of that year, he commanded "C" Company and was wounded on 10 April 1918 at the battle of the Lys:

'In April 1918 the 6th Battalion was heavily engaged. The attack of the 25th Division at the battle of the Lys had developed quite early, and under cover of a mist the Germans soon succeeded in breaking through the 75th Brigade, though on its left east of Ploegsteert Wood they were kept at bay. Orders were promptly sent to the 6th Battalion and the Royal Engineers to move to Chapelle Rompue and counter-attack towards Le Touquet. The move was carried out under shell fire, but when Colonel Fitzpatrick pushed forward with "C" Company to reconnoitre he found the situation already restored. Rejoining the main body, eventually the battalion was ordered to attempt to recover Ploegsteert village in co-operation with the 2nd South Lancashires and 9th Cheshires. This started at 8:10 p.m., but at once encountered strong opposition, machine guns away to the right developing an effective and destructive fire. Captains J. C. Owen and D. Jenkins, commanding "C" and "D" Companies respectively, were both wounded.' (*The History of the South Wales Borderers*, by Captain C. T. Atkinson refers).

For his gallantry during the Great War he was twice Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazettes* 22 May 1917 and 18 December 1917) and was awarded 'a well-merited' Military Cross in the 1916 Birthday Honours' List.

659 A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. attributed to Second Lieutenant J. H. Richards, 6th Battalion, South Wales Borderers, late Army Veterinary Corps, for his gallantry at Westhoek Ridge in August 1917. He was subsequently mortally wounded at the Battle of the Lys on 14 April 1918, and died of wounds on 19 April 1918

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in case of issue, *extremely fine*

£400-500

Provenance: Spink, April 2012.

M.C. *London Gazette* 9 January 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a convoy. He went forward during a hostile counter-attack and reconnoitred the ground to find the best route for the animals through both the barrage and shell-holes, under heavy shell fire, through which he then led them without hesitation, sustaining only a few casualties. He successfully delivered the stores and ammunition which were urgently required. He has on several occasions shown remarkable initiative and great gallantry during similar journeys.'

John Hywel Richards was born in Carmarthen, Wales, the son of the Reverend B. F. Richards, and attested for the Army Veterinary Corps. He served with the A.V.C. during the Great War on the Western Front from 6 October 1915, before receiving a commission in the South Wales Borderers on 4 September 1916. He served with the 6th Battalion, South Wales Borderers, and was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry at Westhoek Ridge in early August 1917. He was mortally wounded during the Battle of the Lys on 14 April 1918, during the course of which battle the Battalion suffered nearly 400 casualties, and died of wounds on 19 April 1918. He is buried in Aire Communal Cemetery, France.

Sold together with the recipient's original War Office issued citation.

660 A Great War 'Western Front' 1917 M.C. group of three awarded to Lieutenant H. R. Hill, 12th Battalion, South Wales Borderers

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut. H. R. Hill.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3) £600-800

M.C. *London Gazette* 17 September 1917.

Harold Reginald Hill was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the South Wales Borderers on 6 May 1915, and served with the 12th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, being awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry on 4 July 1917:

'On July 4th Second Lieutenant H. R. Hill and E. Edwards and 32 men raided Barrack Trench and Barrack Support. The "Bangalore torpedo" having failed to explode, Second Lieutenant Hill himself cut a gap in the wire and led his men through. Finding the front trench lightly held he pushed on to the second, which was more stoutly defended, forced a way in, and eventually extricated his party after a sharp fight with only two casualties, a heavy loss having been inflicted on the enemy.' (*The History of the South Wales Borderers*, by Captain C. T. Atkinson refers).

Hill was promoted Honorary Lieutenant on 15 November 1918.

661

A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of three awarded to Private D. Doyle, 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, later Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for his gallantry in saving the life of a wounded man under enemy fire following the attack on the Rue du Bois, 9 May 1915

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (38025 Pte. D. Doyle. 2/Gar: Bn: R. Welsh Fus:); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (15389 Pte. D. Doyle. S. Wales. Bord.) *edge bruising, good very fine (3)* £600-800

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 14 January 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry, when he stood for over an hour under heavy fire at close range in a ditch holding up a badly wounded man, thereby saving him from drowning, and eventually brought him into safety.'

David Doyle attested for the South Wales Borderers and served with the 1st Battalion on the Western Front from 22 April 1915 (also entitled to a 1914-15 Star). He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his gallantry following the attack at Rue du Bois, near Neuve Chapelle, on 9 May 1915:

'At 5:40 a.m. the assaulting battalions [Munster and Welch Regiments] went over the top, after an all too short and sadly ineffective 40 minutes' bombardment. The German rifles, machine guns and artillery were ready to receive them. So deadly was the fire which met the advancing infantry that only very few reached the German wire to find it most inadequately cut, while the bombardment had left the parapets but little damaged. Most of the attackers were either shot down or forced to halt and seek what poor cover No Man's Land provided.

A fresh attack was ordered, for the South Wales Borderers and the Gloucestershire Regiment to relieve the remnants of the Munsters and Welch, but when the assaulting lines sprang to their feet and started to rush across No Man's Land they met a fire as fierce and deadly as had greeted their predecessors earlier. Well led by their officers, they pressed on, men falling at every step, and before half the distance had been covered nearly all the officers and over half the men who had crossed the parapet had been hit, while the remainder only escaped by taking what cover they could find. Realising that it would be useless to renew the attack, the guns were opened fire to allow the survivors of the assaulting battalions to withdraw to the British lines. Many got back, others had to remain out till darkness afforded cover for their return. Some gallant work was now done in rescuing wounded; Private Doyle, for example, had stood for an hour in a flooded ditch holding up a wounded man, who must otherwise have been drowned, and now succeeded in bringing him safely in.' (*The History of the South Wales Borderers*, by Captain C. T. Atkinson refers).

Doyle subsequently transferred to the 2nd Garrison Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, before transferring to Class 'Z' Reserve on 4 March 1919.

662



A Great War 'Festubert 1914' D.C.M. awarded to Private W. Adams, 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, who was killed in action at Gallipoli on 5 August 1915

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (13208 Pte. W. Adams, 2/S.W. Bord.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (William Adams) *plaque with slight bruising, DCM nearly extremely fine (2)* £1400-1800

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 23 June 1915:

'For conspicuous gallantry from the 21st to 23rd December, 1914, near Festubert. Difficulties arose in getting necessary supplies to the men in the forward trenches, and the only known communication trench being impassable, he, with another man, carried the rations over a fire-swept zone of 1,100 yards after the ration party had been dispersed by heavy fire. He subsequently returned and took up ammunition to the same trenches.'

William Adams was born in Redbrook, Gloucestershire and attested for the South Wales Borderers at Newport, Monmouthshire. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for conspicuous gallantry near Festubert, 21-23 December 1914. He was killed in action at Gully Ravine, Gallipoli on 5 August 1915, during the attack on Krithia, and is buried in Twelve Tree Copse Cemetery, Turkey.

Sold together with a photograph of the recipient's C.W.G.C. Headstone.



A Great War 'Mesopotamia' D.C.M. awarded to Company Sergeant Major C. Moss, 4th Battalion, South Wales Borderers, for his gallantry during the attack on 'The Boot', Mesopotamia, 30 April 1917

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (8119 C.S. Mjr: C. Moss. 4/S. Wales Bord:) *light pitting, good very fine* £600-800

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 1 May 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When all officers had become casualties, he took charge of the company and visited the detached bodies of men under heavy fire. He handled his command with marked gallantry and ability, and displayed throughout the greatest skill and coolness.'

Charles Moss attested for the South Wales Borderers at Upper Norwood, London, and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914, subsequently transferring to the 4th Battalion. He served with them in Mesopotamia, and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his gallantry during the attack on 'The Boot', 30 April 1917:

'The Turkish positions extended for some distance astride the River Adhaim, which here ran in a wide depression bounded by steep cliffs. West of the river their line ran roughly north west from "the Boot", a curiously shaped piece of high ground which projected into the river valley just opposite Adhaim. The main attack was being made by the 38th and 40th Brigades east of the river, and on the other bank the South Wales Borderers were tasked to capture the Boot, if this could be done without heavy loss, and to cover the main attack against a possible counter-stroke across the river.

The advanced troops were precariously situated. A battery south of Ahmadiyya was shelling them from the north; machine guns from the Boot enfiladed them from the north; machine guns from the Boot enfiladed them from the left; and, to crown all, about 7:00 a.m. a tremendous dust-storm obscured everything completely. When it cleared away "B" and "C" found Turks advancing in great strength from the north-east and already within 100 yards. Blazing away for all they were worth they kept the attackers at bay till ammunition failed and there was nothing for it but to fall back. This they did at a walk, the Turks following at a distance which suggested reluctance to come to close quarters. Captain Usher of "B" Company showed conspicuous skill and gallantry in conducting this retirement, and it was largely due to his coolness and resource that it was successfully effected, while Private Colley handled a Lewis gun with great effect, keeping it in action though all the rest of its team had been hit. Sergeant Smith was also conspicuous for his able handling of his platoon during the withdrawal, and Company Sergeant Major Moss rallied a detached party, and showed marked ability and coolness in controlling his men.' (*The History of the South Wales Borderers*, by Captain C. T. Atkinson refers).

For their gallantry Captain Usher was awarded the M.C., and Company Sergeant Major Moss, Sergeant Smith, and Private Colley the D.C.M.

For the D.C.M. awarded to Private Colley, see Lot 664.

A Great War 'Mesopotamia' D.C.M. awarded to Private W. Colley, 4th Battalion, South Wales Borderers, for his gallantry in single-handedly manning his gun during the attack on 'The Boot', Mesopotamia, 30 April 1917

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (27056 Pte. W. Colley. 4/S.W. Bord:) *polished, good fine* £600-800

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 16 August 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When all the other members of his gun team had become casualties, he continued to fire his gun, and reload his drums without assistance.'

Charles Moss attested for the South Wales Borderers and served with the 4th Battalion during the Great War in Mesopotamia. He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his gallantry during the attack on 'The Boot', 30 April 1917:

'The Turkish positions extended for some distance astride the River Adhaim, which here ran in a wide depression bounded by steep cliffs. West of the river their line ran roughly north west from "the Boot", a curiously shaped piece of high ground which projected into the river valley just opposite Adhaim. The main attack was being made by the 38th and 40th Brigades east of the river, and on the other bank the South Wales Borderers were tasked to capture the Boot, if this could be done without heavy loss, and to cover the main attack against a possible counter-stroke across the river.

The advanced troops were precariously situated. A battery south of Ahmadiyya was shelling them from the north; machine guns from the Boot enfiladed them from the north; machine guns from the Boot enfiladed them from the left; and, to crown all, about 7:00 a.m. a tremendous dust-storm obscured everything completely. When it cleared away "B" and "C" found Turks advancing in great strength from the north-east and already within 100 yards. Blazing away for all they were worth they kept the attackers at bay till ammunition failed and there was nothing for it but to fall back. This they did at a walk, the Turks following at a distance which suggested reluctance to come to close quarters. Captain Usher of "B" Company showed conspicuous skill and gallantry in conducting this retirement, and it was largely due to his coolness and resource that it was successfully effected, while Private Colley handled a Lewis gun with great effect, keeping it in action though all the rest of its team had been hit. Sergeant Smith was also conspicuous for his able handling of his platoon during the withdrawal, and Company Sergeant Major Moss rallied a detached party, and showed marked ability and coolness in controlling his men.' (*The History of the South Wales Borderers*, by Captain C. T. Atkinson refers).

For their gallantry Captain Usher was awarded the M.C., and Company Sergeant Major Moss, Sergeant Smith, and Private Colley the D.C.M.

For the D.C.M. awarded to Company Sergeant Major Moss, see Lot 663.

665 A Great War 'Western Front' 1916 D.C.M. group of four awarded to Lance-Sergeant L. Silcox, 5th Battalion, South Wales Borderers

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (5-14489 L.Sjt. L. Silcox. 5/S.W. Bord.); 1914-15 STAR (14489 Cpl. J. Silcox. S. Wales Bord.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (14489. Cpl. J. Silcox. S. Wales Bord.) *polished, good fine and better (4)*

£1000-1400

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 21 June 1916:

'For conspicuous good work and devotion to duty. He has always chosen the most dangerous tasks and done them well.'

James Silcox served with the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers during the Great War on the Western Front from 17 July 1915, and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal in the run up to the Battle of the Somme whilst serving with the 5th Battalion, described by *The History of the South Wales Borderers*, by Captain C. T. Atkinson, as 'a very well-merited reward'. He was discharged on 17 July 1918.

666 A Great War 'Western Front' 1916 M.M. awarded to Private B. Cooper, 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (1-11112 Pte. B. Cooper. S.W. Bord:) *good very fine*

£240-280

M.M. *London Gazette* 16 November 1916.

Benjamin Cooper attested for the South Wales Borderers and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914.

667 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Private T. Sullivan, 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (18567 Pte. T. Sullivan, 1/S.W. Bord.); 1914-15 STAR (18567 Pte. T. Sullivan. S. Wales Bord.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (18567 Pte. T. Sullivan. S. Wales Bord.) *lacquered, good very fine (4)*

£340-380

M.M. *London Gazette* 23 February 1918.

T. Sullivan attested for the South Wales Borderers at Cardiff, and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front.

668



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Corporal G. Wannell, D.C.M., 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, who was awarded the D.C.M. for his gallantry in knocking-out an enemy machine gun whilst serving with the 1st Battalion during the battle of the Somme at Munster Alley, Poziers, on 25 July 1916

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (11958 Cpl. G. Wannell. D.C.M. 2/S. Wales Bord.) *nearly extremely fine*

£300-400

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 22 September 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He brought up a machine-gun to 40 yards from the enemy main trench, knocked out an enemy machine-gun under heavy fire at about 60 yards' range, and held up a hostile counter-attack.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 May 1919.

George Wannell attested for the South Wales Borderers at Walworth, London, and served firstly with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 26 January 1915. He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his gallantry during the Battle of the Somme on 25 July 1916:

'The 1st Battalion's spell of rest had been but brief. By July 21st it was back at Lozenge Wood, prior to relieving the Northamptonshires of the 2nd Brigade in the front line near Contalmaison Villa in the small hours of July 24th. Here the battalion was confronted with Munster Alley, a trench south of the Bapaume road, which had already repulsed several attempts. Undeterred by this, at 2:00 a.m. on July 25th, "A" and "D" Companies, in two lines of platoons at fifty paces interval and thirty paces distance, began climbing out of our front line, here called Sussex Trench, and advanced, only to be met by a heavy fire from machine guns which our bombardment had failed to silence. However, Captain Walsh led his company forward with great courage and resolution and was magnificently backed up by the young subalterns on whom the leading of companies and platoons had now devolved. Second Lieutenant Garmons-Williams, who had remained at duty though wounded, set a fine example and kept his men in hand splendidly, Second Lieutenant Evans fell heading a charge, and close up to the German trench, Second Lieutenant Welsh led a party of bombers with great dash, refusing to go back even when wounded, while Second Lieutenant Skinner was hit when leading his platoon of "B" Company up to support some of "A" who had reached a shallow trench on the left just short of the objective. Among this party was Private Wannell, who managed to bring his Lewis gun into action and did splendid work, knocking out a hostile machine gun only a little distance away and being mainly instrumental, along with Company Sergeant Major Power, in repulsing a counter-attack. Elsewhere, no one could get anywhere near the German line and nearly all the other officers had fallen. Realising the failure of the attack, Colonel Collier ordered the companies to withdraw at once and to concentrate on getting in the wounded before dawn. Many were brought in, Company Sergeant Major Power going out fifty yards to the front to rescue one man. Four officers were killed and six, including Second Lieutenant Welsh wounded, while casualties among the rank and file came to nearly eighty.' (*The History of the South Wales Borderers*, by Captain C. T. Atkinson refers).

Wannell subsequently transferred to the 2nd Battalion, and was awarded the Military Medal for further gallantry on the Western Front.

For the M.C. group of medals awarded to Second Lieutenant Welsh, see Lot 653.

669



A Great War 'Western Front' 1916 M.M. group of five awarded to Company Quarter Master Sergeant F. Bell, 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (2-9721 C.Q.M.S. F. Bell. 2-S. Wales Bord.); 1914-15 STAR (9721 Sjt. F. Bell. S. Wales Bord.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (9721 W.O. Cl.2. F. Bell. S. Wales Bord.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (3903085 W.O. Cl.2. F. Bell. M.M. S. Wales Bord.) *light pitting and contact marks, number partially obscured on last, very fine (5)*
£400-500

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 November 1916.

Frederick Bell served with the 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers during the Great War in China, Gallipoli, and on the Western Front, and was awarded his Military Medal for his gallantry in the Somme sector, 1916.

670



A Great War 'first day of the Battle of Cambrai' M.M. awarded to Private H. Starr, 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, late Essex Regiment, for his gallantry at Morcoing on 20 November 1917. He was subsequently killed in action on 15 May 1918

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (40760 Pte. H. Starr. 2/S.W. Bord:) *extremely fine*
£400-500

M.M. *London Gazette* 19 March 1918.

The original Recommendation, dated 28 November 1917, states: 'Near Marcoing on 20 November 1917 for conspicuous courage and gallantry in the advance. Machine gun and rifle fire was opened from two or three ammunition pits in front of the Company. Private Starr and another man at once on their own initiative rushed forward with a Lewis Gun in spite of heavy fire and opened fire from the flank of their positions at very close range. This greatly assisted the rushing of these positions. Private Starr was twice wounded slightly but remained at duty till the end of the day.'

Henry Starr was born in Chadwell Heath, Essex, and attested for the Essex Regiment at Ilford, Essex. Transferring to the South Wales Borderers, he served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War, and was awarded the Military Medal for his gallantry at Marcoing on the first day of the Battle of Cambrai on 20 November 1917, being notified of the award of his M.M. on 15 January 1918. He was killed in action on the Western Front on 15 May 1918, and is buried in Cinq Rues British Cemetery, France.

671

A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant W. Griffiths, 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (21707 Sjt. W. Griffiths. 2/S. Wales Bord.); 1914-15 STAR (21707 Pte. W. Griffiths. S. Wales Bord.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (21707 Sjt. W. Griffiths. S. Wales Bord.) *edge bruising, nearly very fine (4)*
£340-380

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 May 1919.

672

A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Private W. J. Lewis, 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (3-18484. Pte. W. J. Lewis. 2/S.W. Bord.); 1914-15 STAR (18484 Pte. W. J. Lewis. S. Wales Bord.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (18484 Pte. W. J. Lewis. S. Wales Bord.) *pitting from Star, edge bruising, nearly very fine (4)*
£340-380

M.M. *London Gazette* 9 July 1917.

William John Lewis attested for the South Wales Borderers and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 9 February 1915. Transferring to the 2nd Battalion, he was awarded the Military Medal, before being discharged to Class 'Z' Reserve on 22 March 1919.

Although Lewis's M.M. is Gazetted as a 2nd Battalion award, his number shows him as being part of the 3rd Battalion. It is likely therefore that he was wounded whilst serving with the 1st Battalion, was then posted to the 3rd Battalion in Liverpool after hospital to gain full fitness, before returning to the Western Front on the strength of the 2nd Battalion.

673 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Private H. Edwards, 5th Battalion, South Wales Borderers

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (40992 Pte. H. Edwards. 5/S. Wales Bord.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (40992 Pte. H. Edwards. S. Wales Bord.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£300-340*

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 May 1919.

674 A Great War 'Western Front' 1917 M.M. awarded to Private T. Williams, 10th Battalion, South Wales Borderers

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (20846 Pte. T. Williams. 10/S.W. Bord:) *edge bruising, very fine* *£240-280*

M.M. *London Gazette* 2 November 1917.

Thomas Williams attested for the South Wales Borderers at Tredegar and served with the 10th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 3 December 1915. He was awarded the Military Medal on 31 August 1917, most likely for an act of gallantry in August 1917 during the 3rd Battle of Ypres when the battalion was advancing towards Langemarck, and transferred to Class 'Z' Reserve on 27 January 1919.

675 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Private H. Kennerly, 10th Battalion, South Wales Borderers

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (38586 Pte. H. Kennerly. 10/S. Wales Bord.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (38586 Pte. H. Kennerly. S. Wales Bord.) *edge nicks to BWM, otherwise extremely fine (3)* *£300-340*

M.M. *London Gazette* 13 March 1919.

676 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Corporal G. Miles, 252 Tunnelling Company, Royal Engineers, late Brecknocks Battalion, South Wales Borderers, for gallantry in removing mines from enemy dugouts and wells

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (146066 Sapr. G. Miles. 252/Coy. R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (146066 Cpl. G. Miles. R. E.); DEFENCE MEDAL, mounted as worn, *very fine (4)* *£400-500*

M.M. *London Gazette* 9 July 1917.

George Miles was born in 1880 and attested for the Brecknocks Battalion, South Wales Borderers, for Home Service on 16 December 1914. A miner by trade, he transferred to the Royal Engineers on 25 January 1916 as a Tunnellers Mate, and served with No. 252 Tunnelling Company on the Western Front. The Company War Diary records him as having been awarded the Military Medal on 15 May 1917, which appears to have been awarded for removing mines from enemy dugouts and wells. He was promoted Lance-Corporal on 30 April 1918, and was presented with his Military Medal at Shrewsbury on 20 July 1918.

Sold together with a Presentation silver cigarette case, the lid inscribed 'Presented to Cpl. George Miles M.M. Royal Engineers (Late Brecknocks) by the Brecon Branch Comrades of the Great War. Brecon, July 19, 1919.'; South Wales Borderers and Royal Engineers cap badges; and much copied research.

A Collection of Medals to the 42nd Highlanders and 73rd Foot (Black Watch)

677



A Great War 1917 'French theatre' M.C. group of eight awarded to Major F. G. Shand, 4/5th Battalion, Royal Highlanders, wounded in action on the Somme, 13 March 1918, and who served later with the Royal Artillery during the Second War

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R.; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut. F. G. Shand.); 1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; EFFICIENCY DECORATION, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, reverse dated '1950', with additional G.V.I.R. bar, reverse dated '1951', and integral top riband bar, *generally very fine or better* (8) *£800-1000*

M.C. *London Gazette* 26 November 1917 (details appearing in *London Gazette* 6 April 1918):

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Finding himself early in the attack the only officer left in his company, with only a very few men, he showed the greatest gallantry and coolness throughout. He kept the situation well in hand in spite of the heaviest machine-gun and shell fire. His coolness and courage were the means of maintaining the position of the right flank of the battalion.'

Efficiency Decoration *London Gazette* 20 June 1950.

Efficiency Decoration Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 13 April 1951.

Francis Graham Shand was commissioned Second Lieutenant, 7th (Fife) Battalion, Royal Highlanders, 18 November 1914. He advanced to Lieutenant in June 1916, and transferred to the 4/5th Battalion in August 1917. He served during the Great War with the Battalion in the French theatre from 18 August 1917, and they were heavily engaged in the Third Battle of Ypres from this date until the end of the year.

Shand was wounded in action, 13 March 1918, when the Battalion was in the trenches at Gouzeaucourt, Somme. He re-engaged for service with the Royal Artillery (T.F.) in November 1938, and served as Captain (Honorary Major) with the 57th Battery (later A.A. Searchlight Regiment) in North West Europe.

678



A Great War 1918 'capture of Bois de Courton' M.C. group of five awarded to Lieutenant J. Lowrie, 7th (Fife) Battalion, Royal Highlanders

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R.; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2. Lieut. J. Lowrie.); DEFENCE MEDAL; SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Jame Lowrie) Great War medals mounted as worn, *generally good very fine or better* (5)

£800-1200

Provenance: Black Watch Collection, D.N.W., 4 July 2001.

M.C. *London Gazette* 7 November 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his Company Commander had become a casualty, he led his Company forward with great dash and determination under very heavy fire. He showed fine leadership and set a splendid example to his men.'

James Lowrie was born in Dunvegan, Dalkeith, Scotland, 8 August 1888. He was educated at George Watsons College, Edinburgh. A Tobacco Planter by occupation and a former member of the 8th Battalion Royal Scots (1907-11), he attested for the Inns of Court Officers Training Corps on 5 January 1917. Lowrie was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant with the 3rd Battalion Royal Highlanders on 29 August 1917, before transferring for service with the 7th (Fife) Battalion in the French theatre of war. He was awarded his M.C. for operations during the capture of Bois de Courton, Champagne, 20 July 1918. He relinquished his commission, whilst serving with the 17th Battalion, and retained the rank of Lieutenant, 7 December 1920.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation including: a Field Message Book; 153rd Infantry Brigade 'Attack Notes'; six Exercise Books filled with the recipient's training notes, one inscribed '2.Lt. J. Lowrie, 3rd Black Watch'; a 'Gas Attack' information card; Active Service Pocket Book; a pocket volume of 'Hints to Young Officers'; a War Office Map for North West Europe, and copied research, with a photographic image of recipient in uniform.

679



A Great War 1914 'Defence of Givenchy' D.C.M. awarded to Private P. Brady, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, who was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of Neuve Chappelle, 10 March 1915

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (753 Pte. P. Brady. 1 [sic]/R. Hdrs) *minor edge bruise, good very fine*

£700-900

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 1 April 1915:

'For gallant conduct from 19th to 21st December, 1914, in throwing bombs into the enemy's position, the effect of which was that their advance was checked.'

Patrick Brady was born in Dundee, and served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 12 October 1914. Brady distinguished himself during the defence of Givenchy, 20 - 21 December 1914, for which dates the Regimental History gives the following:

'The Battalion was ordered up to Rue de l'Épinette, in support of the Dehra Dun Brigade, on the night of the 17th/18th. In face of repeated attacks, and in spite of the prevailing confusion, the 1st Seaforths had stood firm, though the units on both sides of them had fallen back and left their flanks exposed. Nos. 3 and 4 Companies under Major Wauchope were now sent forward as a support to that part of the line near the Picquet House.

Receiving no further orders after midday, Major Wauchope pushed forward, and was able, with part of his force, to restore connection between the Highland Light Infantry and the right of the Seaforths. No. 4 Company was sent up to support the Seaforths on their left, and for forty-eight hours assisted them to hold their isolated and dangerous position, till a counter-attack by troops of the I Corps partially restored the situation. The companies were forty-eight hours without rations while in the line, and no rations reached the Seaforths for four days. Second Lieutenant W. E. Maitland, who had joined the Battalion only a few days previously, was mortally wounded just after No. 4 Company reached the line. Major Wauchope was also wounded. Lieutenant I. B. McLeod, in command of No. 3 Company, showed his fine soldierly instinct during this difficult fighting.'

The Battalion were particularly engaged during the Battle of Neuve Chappelle, 10 - 13 March 1915. Brady was killed in action on the first day of the battle, during which 'the section held by the Battalion just opposite the Bois de Biez was under the command of Lieutenant Colonel St. J. Harvey, who had, besides the Battalion, portions of the 1/4th Black Watch and certain other units. (ibid)'

Private Brady is commemorated on Le Touret, Pas de Calais, France.



A Great War 1915 'Battle of Neuve Chappelle' D.C.M. awarded to Private D. G. Cuthbert, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, who was later killed in action during the first attack on Hanna, Mesopotamia, 21 January 1916 - when the Battalion suffered casualties of approximately 60% of its' fighting strength

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (3-4222 Pte. D. G. Cuthbert. 2/R. Hdrs) remnants of lacquer, very fine £600-800

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 15 April 1915:

'For conspicuous gallantry in taking up an advanced position in a traverse whence he held up the enemy advance with rifle fire until our bombs could be brought up.'

Donald Gunn Cuthbert was born in Kildonnan, Sutherland, Scotland. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 4 August 1914. The Battalion were particularly engaged during the Battle of Neuve Chappelle, 10-13 March 1915.

Cuthbert left France with the Battalion in November 1915, and served with them in the Mesopotamian theatre of war from January 1916. The 2nd Battalion served with the 41st Dogras and 6th Jats as part of the 35th Brigade for the first attack on the Turks at Hanna, 21 January 1916. Cuthbert was killed in action during the attack, and the Regimental History gives the following:

'At seven minutes past eight on the morning of the 21st, as the bombardment lifted, The Black Watch advanced at a slow double, and were at once greeted by a storm of bullets. Despite the heavy mud, despite the losses, perfect order was kept, and after a momentary halt at the irrigation channel every man rose up simultaneously and swept forward into the Turkish trench. There for a few moments the Turks met them hand to hand. Lieutenant Thorburn, who was among the first in, was bayoneted and clubbed to the ground, but recovered consciousness to hear the welcome sound of Piper Crichton playing along the captured trench.

On the right, the Dogras suffered heavily, lost all their British officers, and were unable to make good the right of the objective. But a few small parties of them and of the 6th Jats gallantly pressed forward and joined the Regiment after the trench was captured.... the flanks were exposed, and the Battalion was cut off from all support.

Immediately after the assault the Turks had fled across the open to their second line, losing heavily as they ran, for in spite of the exertions of the assault our men fired steadily and with good effect. Before long, however, the enemy was strongly reinforced, and soon discovered how few in numbers were the British who had penetrated his position. Two main counter-attacks now developed... These attacks were checked for some time with the aid of one or two machine guns captured by the two flank companies.... But force of numbers was bound to tell in time. Many of our men fell, and step by step the remainder were forced to give ground until they were gradually squeezed into the corner of the trenches nearest to the river bank... bravery and discipline can make good lack of numbers in an assault, but it is impossible for a hundred men to hold a position indefinitely when attacked on three sides and with no supports forthcoming....

For two hours a desperate resistance was put up against hopeless odds. Sergeant Finlay died fighting with the same cool courage that had won him his V.C. on the 9th May in France. At last, about 10.15am, when almost surrounded, the remnants of the shattered platoons, half of whom were wounded, fell back on the British lines, bringing with them one officer and about a dozen Turks as prisoner....

The losses reported on the 21st were 6 officers (2 killed, 1 wounded and missing) and 175 other ranks (21 killed, 79 wounded and missing). Of those reported missing all were subsequently ascertained to have been killed, and at least one officer and many men who were wounded refused to report or go to hospital while the need of the Battalion was so great. The casualties in this action were approximately 60 per cent of the fighting strength of the Battalion. Exclusive of the transport, 29 officers and nearly 900 men had landed at Basrah three weeks earlier. There now remained to report themselves fit for duty two combatant officers and 130 men, and of these not all were unwounded.'

Private Cuthbert is commemorated on the Basra Memorial, Iraq.

A Great War 1915 'Battle of Neuve Chappelle' D.C.M. awarded to Lance-Corporal P. McNee, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, who was mortally wounded during the attack on Hanna, Mesopotamia, 21 January 1916, and died from his wounds two days later

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (941 L. Cpl. P. McNee. 2/R. Hdrs) *polished, nearly very fine*

£700-900



Provenance: DNW, September 2010.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1915:

'For gallant conduct at Neuve Chapelle on 12th March, 1915, in working a trench mortar gun in the Crescent with great effect on the enemy, whilst exposed to heavy fire from them.'

Peter McNee was born in Auchterarder, Perthshire, in 1889. He attested for the Royal Highlanders at Crieff, in 1907, and served with the 2nd Battalion in India (entitled to Delhi Durbar 1911). He served during the Great War with the Battalion in the French theatre of war from 12 October 1914.

The Battalion were particularly engaged during the Battle of Neuve Chappelle, 10 -13 March 1915. McNee distinguished himself on the 12th, and the Battalion's actions for that date are described in the Regimental History thus:

'On the early morning of the 12th a German counter-attack was made, the left of which came up against the position held by the Battalion. The Battalion was forewarned owing to the good work of the scouts under Sergeant Fenton, who had reported considerable movement in the German trenches during the night of the 11/12th, suggesting the possibility of a counter-attack.

Captain J. Inglis held the Crescent with his own (No. 2) Company and a platoon of the 1/4th Black Watch. He had with him two of the Battalion machine guns and two of the 4th Cavalry (Indian Army), also a trench mortar manned by men of the Battalion. The Crescent was a breastwork, and twenty or thirty yards in front ran the old Crescent trench, which had become water-logged and had been abandoned in favour of the breastwork. There was a thick fog on this morning, and the Germans were close up to the old trench before they were seen.

They were at once stopped by our rifle and machine-gun fire, but a number of them took cover in the old trench. Captain Inglis sent out a bombing party under Lance Corporal J. Gordon, to work down an old communication trench towards the enemy, and covered their advance by rifle and machine-gun fire. Finding this communication trench blocked by water they had to get out and crawl across the open. After about five bombs had been thrown, the Germans, to the number of 71, surrendered - 22 dead were also found in the trench. Another party of the German attacking line, which had gone to ground a little further back, was dislodged by a bomb gun, and nearly all shot down as they tried to regain their lines.'

On 25 September 1915, during the battle of Loos, McNee was gassed. After a period of recuperation he rejoined the Battalion in time to leave France with them in November 1915. McNee served with the Battalion in the Mesopotamian theatre of war from January 1916, and took part in the action at Shaikh Saad, before being mortally wounded during the first attack on Hanna, 21 January 1916.

The 2nd Battalion served with the 41st Dogras and 6th Jats as part of the 35th Brigade for the first attack on the Turks at Hanna. The Regimental History gives the following:

'At seven minutes past eight on the morning of the 21st, as the bombardment lifted, The Black Watch advanced at a slow double, and were at once greeted by a storm of bullets. Despite the heavy mud, despite the losses, perfect order was kept, and after a momentary halt at the irrigation channel every man rose up simultaneously and swept forward into the Turkish trench. There for a few moments the Turks met them hand to hand. Lieutenant Thorburn, who was among the first in, was bayoneted and clubbed to the ground, but recovered consciousness to hear the welcome sound of Piper Crichton playing along the captured trench.

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Immediately after the assault the Turks had fled across the open to their second line, losing heavily as they ran, for in spite of the exertions of the assault our men fired steadily and with good effect. Before long, however, the enemy was strongly reinforced, and soon discovered how few in numbers were the British who had penetrated his position. Two main counter-attacks now developed... These attacks were checked for some time with the aid of one or two machine guns captured by the two flank companies.... But force of numbers was bound to tell in time. Many of our men fell, and step by step the remainder were forced to give ground until they were gradually squeezed into the corner of the trenches nearest to the river bank... bravery and discipline can make good lack of numbers in an assault, but it is impossible for a hundred men to hold a position indefinitely when attacked on three sides and with no supports forthcoming....

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The losses reported on the 21st were 6 officers (2 killed, 1 wounded and missing) and 175 other ranks (21 killed, 79 wounded and missing). Of those reported missing all were subsequently ascertained to have been killed, and at least one officer and many men who were wounded refused to report or go to hospital while the need of the Battalion was so great. The casualties in this action were approximately 60 per cent of the fighting strength of the Battalion. Exclusive of the transport, 29 officers and nearly 900 men had landed at Basrah three weeks earlier. There now remained to report themselves fit for duty two combatant officers and 130 men, and of these not all were unwounded.'

Lance-Corporal McNee died of his wounds, 23 January 1916, and is buried in the Amara War Cemetery, Iraq.

Sold with copied research (including photographic images of recipient in uniform) which refers to him as a Corporal Piper. In *The Piper in Peace and War*, it states, 'The Admirable Crichton of the battalion was Piper Peter McNee, a very handsome man who, besides being a splendid shot was an excellent bomber. When placed on trench mortar work he was equally distinguished'. and "Let me have McNee and the goods" remarked a certain stalwart Irish officer, "and I'll keep back a whole German Corps."



A fine Great War 1915 'V.C. action' D.C.M. awarded to Private J. McGregor, 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders, for gallantry at Aubers Ridge, 9 May 1915. He was killed in action whilst serving with the 6th Battalion, 21 March 1918 - the first day of the German Spring Offensive

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (2186 Pte. J. McGregor. 1/R.Hdrs) *minor edge bruising, very fine* £800-1200

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 5 August 1915:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on the 9th May, 1915, at Rue du Bois. While lying on the German parapet firing, Private McGregor saw a bomb thrown into a shell hole some distance behind him, and knowing that an Officer and two men were lying wounded in this hole, he ran back, picked up the bomb, and hurled it away before it exploded, thereby undoubtedly saving their lives.'

James McGregor was born in Dundee, Scotland, and served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 26 September 1914. McGregor distinguished himself whilst serving with the Battalion during the secondary attack on 9 May 1915, at the Battle of Aubers Ridge. The Regimental History gives the following:

'After an artillery bombardment of twenty minutes the Battalion advanced to the attack, and made one of the finest assaults it delivered during the war, distinguished by skilful leadership of officers and section commanders under the most adverse conditions, and great gallantry on the part of the men.... As in the original assault, the wire had not been sufficiently cut, nor had the German breastworks and machine guns been much damaged. Against them, A and B companies advanced over the open, followed by two platoons each from C and D companies...

The companies advanced to the sound of the pipes - for the last time - since gas helmets were shortly to muffle the pipers. It was not possible to recognise "Highland Laddie" in the noise of gunfire, but the pipes themselves could not be silenced, and there is no doubt that they raised the spirit of the attackers. As soon as our men topped the breastworks, they were met by a terrific rifle and machine gun fire, which seemed to come from every direction; machine guns were not only firing from the breastworks, but from tunnels cut underneath them.

The distance between the lines was about 300 yards, so that it did not take more than two minutes for the leading troops to reach the enemy wire. A few gaps existed, and into these the attacking platoons converged; then, forcing their way into the German line, they began to clear the trenches by hand-to-hand fighting. The advantage lay with the enemy from the first, since the platoons could only enter the breastworks on narrow fronts where the gaps existed; and though the Battalion established itself at various points, it was attacked from three sides, being bombed from both flanks, and fired into from the enemy's rear line.'

A number of D.C.M.s were awarded to members of the 1st Battalion for the action, and Corporal John Ripley was awarded the Victoria Cross. Lance Corporal David Findlay of the 2nd Battalion was also awarded the Victoria Cross for the Battle of Aubers Ridge. The 1st Battalion suffered casualties of 14 officers and 461 other ranks killed, wounded or missing. Only '8 officers and 354 other ranks could be assembled to march back on the 9th of May, and the next two days were needed for the reorganisation of the Battalion, which was carried out in Divisional Reserve at Beuvry and Béthune. On both these days H.R.H. the Prince of Wales paid a visit to the Battalion, and interviewed several non-commissioned officers and men who had actually been in the German trenches on the 9th.' (Ibid)

McGregor transferred to the 6th (Perthshire) Battalion, Royal Highlanders, and was killed in action on the first day of the German Spring Offensive, 21 March 1918. The 6th Battalion were entrenched in the Flesquières area at the start of the German Offensive, and suffered heavily over the following five days and nights - 'the cost to the Battalion during these five days was 20 officers and 620 other ranks. The greater number of these were lost during the first day's fighting when, owing to the retirement of the Divisions on the right and left, practically the whole of the front line garrison was either killed or captured. For services on this occasion the Battalion received three Military Crosses, one Bar and 14 Military Medals' (Ibid).

Private McGregor is commemorated on the Arras Memorial.

A Great War 1916 'Mesopotamian theatre' D.C.M. pair awarded to Corporal D. S. Bell, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (1890 Pte. D. Bell. 2/R. Hdrs); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (1890 Cpl. D. S. Bell. R. Highrs.) *suspension slightly loose on last, very fine (2)* £600-800

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 11 March 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry. When shell fire had buried five guns, L/Cpl. Blyth, and Ptes. Bell and McLeod dug them out and continued to serve, the one gun remaining uninjured. Later they dug out the guns of another unit and served them till they were destroyed by shell fire. Private McLeod was wounded.'

David Shaw Bell was born in Lochhead, Dunfermline, in May 1891. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 12 October 1914. He advanced to Corporal, and left France with the Battalion in November 1915. Bell served with the Battalion in the Mesopotamian theatre of war from January 1916. After the war he was employed as a Coal miner, and died in Edinburgh, 15 May 1938.

Sold with original copy of citation.

684



A Great War 1916 'Mesopotamian theatre' D.C.M. awarded to Company Sergeant Major A. Milligan, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, who served with the Battalion from 1914 all the way through to the Armistice

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (204 Pr. Sjt: A. Milligan. 2/R. Hdrs)
good very fine £600-800

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 15 April 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry. Serjeant-Drummer Simpson and Serjeant Milligan maintained the supply of ammunition during an action, and showed great indifference to danger.'

Alexander Milligan served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 12 October 1914. He served with the Battalion all the way through the war to the Armistice, 11 November 1918.

Milligan left France with the Battalion in November 1915, and served with them in the Mesopotamian theatre of war from January 1916. He initially served as Pioneer Sergeant with Battalion Headquarters, and the Battalion were engaged at Shaikh Said, Wadi and Hanna. Milligan subsequently served as Company Sergeant Major with No. 1 Company on the Palestine front from January 1918.

685



A Great War 1916 'French theatre' D.C.M. awarded to Private W. George, 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders, who, having already been wounded at Ypres in 1914, was killed in action during the attack on Contalmaison Villa, Somme, 14 July 1916

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (8036 Pte. W. George. 1/R. Hdrs)
light scratches, good very fine £700-900

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 21 June 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry. He carried messages under heavy fire, and maintained communication between the Battalion machine-guns. He also on his own initiative crossed the open and brought up badly needed ammunition.'

William George was born in Kirriemuir, Forfarshire, Scotland. He served with the Royal Highlanders during the Second Boer War (entitled to Q.S.A. with 'Orange Free State' and 'South Africa 1902' clasps). George served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 13 August 1914. An extract from *The Courier*, 19 July 1916, gives the following:

'Six weeks after receiving the Distinguished Conduct Medal for conspicuous gallantry on the battlefield, Private William George, a Forfarian serving in the Black Watch, has met his death in action.'

Yesterday a letter from Private Robert Aitchison, another Forfar soldier in the same regiment, conveyed the sad news of George's fate to his relatives in Forfar, it being stated that he was struck on the back on Friday last, and died from the effects almost immediately.

Private George had earned a reputation for himself for his gallantry during the war. At considerable personal danger he had rendered services to comrades on the battlefield on various occasions and those whom he had thus assisted were loud in their praises of his heroism.... Joining the army originally in 1901, Private George served for seven years, most of which time was spent in India... When war broke out he was summoned to the Colours as a Reservist. At Ypres in November 1914, he sustained severe injuries from a shell, and he was out of the fighting until March 1915, when he rejoined the Battalion.'

George served with the Battalion as part of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division on the Somme in July 1916. He was killed in action during the attack on Contalmaison Villa, 14 July 1916:

'For one day there was a comparative lull; then on the 14th two platoons, approaching under cover of darkness from opposite directions, captured the fortification known as Contalmaison Villa. As was natural when the advance had been so indirect, there was a difficulty organising a new line; and two officers attached to Battalion Headquarters, Lieutenants Marcus Gunn and Duncan Murray-Menzies, who had exceeded their instructions by joining the fighting, behaved very gallantly in helping the reorganisation. Lieutenant Gunn returned to report the new line; but his night's work was not yet over; in an old dug-out he discovered twelve Germans who had taken refuge on the failure of their counter-attack of the 12th. Except for a clasp-knife, he was unarmed; but he threatened them vigorously with the knife, which they took to be a revolver, and brought them in as prisoners.'

The casualties of the night were not heavy; but among others, one gallant soldier, who had served the regiment faithfully in many a fight, was killed - Private George, runner to Lieutenant Gunn.' (Regiment History refers)

Private George is buried in Albert Communal Cemetery Extension, Somme.

Sold with copied research, including a small photographic image of recipient in uniform.

686



A Great War 1917 'Mesopotamian theatre' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Colour Sergeant J. Anderson, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (1744 Sjt: J. Anderson. 2/R. Hdrs); 1914 STAR, with clasp (1744 Pte. J. Anderson. 2/R. Highrs); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. Oak Leaves (1744 A. C. Sjt. J. Anderson. R. Highrs.) *BWM partially officially corrected, contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £800-1000

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 29 August 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He led a small party of grenadiers, who successfully bombed an enemy saphead and drove back its occupants. He has displayed gallantry on many occasions, and his work has been of the greatest value to the battalion.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 15 August 1917.

J. Anderson served during the Great War with 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 12 October 1914. He advanced to Acting Colour Sergeant, and left France with the Battalion in November 1915. Anderson served with the Battalion in the Mesopotamian theatre of war from January 1916.

687



A Great War 1917 'French theatre' D.C.M. awarded to Regimental Sergeant Major J. Mitchell, 8th (Service) Battalion, Royal Highlanders, who was subsequently awarded the M.C. for services during the German Spring Offensive of 1918, and wounded in action, 23 March 1918

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (9497 Sjt: J. Mitchell. 8/R. Hdrs) *darkly toned, good very fine* £700-900

M.C. *London Gazette* 23 April 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the battalion on the left was held up by heavy machine-gun fire from a strong enemy "pill-box", which held about 100 of the enemy, he made a most determined attempt to capture it with a small party. He only desisted in the attempt when all the party had become casualties.'

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1917 (details appearing in the *London Gazette* 13 February 1917):

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He greatly assisted in leading his company to their objective. later, he displayed great courage and initiative during any enemy counter-attack.'

John Mitchell served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 13 August 1914. He transferred to the 8th (Service) Battalion, and served with them as Company Sergeant Major, 'D' Company, in France from May 1915. Mitchell advanced to Regimental Sergeant Major, and the Battalion served on the Somme from 1 July 1916 onwards. They were engaged in the battles of Arras, Passchendaele and during the German Spring Offensive from March 1918. Mitchell was wounded in action, 23 March 1918.

688

A Great War 1918 'French theatre' D.C.M. awarded to Sergeant J. J. Keith, 4/5th Battalion, Royal Highlanders

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (200501 Sjt: J. J. Keith 4/5 R. Highrs:) *minor edge bruising, very fine* £600-800

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 3 September 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He went out in daylight with his platoon commander and one man, and rushed a machine-gun post, capturing two prisoners and put the remainder to flight. Under heavy fire he carried back his officer, who was seriously wounded. He behaved magnificently.'

John Joseph Keith was born at 9 Robertson's Lane, Larch Street, Dundee, in September 1882. He served during the Great War with the Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of War from 24 February 1915, and was serving as a Sergeant with the 4/5th Battalion when he won the D.C.M. Keith was discharged 19 March 1919, and died at Maryfield Hospital, Dundee, in March 1955.

689 A Great War 1916 'French theatre' M.M. awarded to Lance-Corporal W. Fallon, 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (1190 L. Cpl. W. Fallon. 1/R. Hdrs) *very fine*

£240-280

Provenance: DNW, June 2008.

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 September 1916.

William Fallon served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 12 October 1914. The Battalion were heavily engaged on the Somme from 6 July 1916 onwards.

690



A Great War 1916 'French theatre' M.M. group of four awarded to Private J. Mills, 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (S-7146 Pte. J. Mills. 1/R. Hdrs); 1914-15 STAR (S-7146. Pte. J. Mills, R. Highrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (S-7146 Pte. J. Mills. R. Highrs.) *minor edge nicks, otherwise good very fine (4)*

£340-380

Provenance: DNW, September 2009.

M.M. *London Gazette* 9 December 1916.

James Mills attested for the Royal Highlanders, 5 December 1914, aged 27 years. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, in the French theatre of war from 1 June 1915. The Battalion were heavily engaged on the Somme from 6 July 1916 onwards. Mills was discharged to Class 'Z' Reserve in February 1919.

691 A Great War 1917 'French theatre' M.M. awarded to Warrant Officer Class II W. Duncan, 1/6th (Perthshire) Battalion, Royal Highlanders

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (1576 Sjt: W. Duncan. 1/6 R. Hdrs - T.F.) *edge bruise, very fine*

£240-280

M.M. *London Gazette* 22 January 1917.

William B. Duncan served during the Great War with the 1/6th (Perthshire) Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 2 May 1915. He advanced to Warrant Officer Class II, and was awarded the Territorial Efficiency Medal in 1924.

692



A Great War 1917 'French theatre' M.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant J. Miller, Machine Gun Corps, late Royal Highlanders

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (7854 Cpl. J. Miller. 97/Coy. M.G.C.); 1914-15 STAR (9644 Pte. J. Miller. R. Highrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. Oak Leaves (9644 Pte. J. Miller. R. Highrs.); DELHI DURBAR 1911 (9644. Sgt. J. Miller. 2nd. R. Highrs.) last contemporarily engraved, mounted as worn, *generally very fine or better* (5) *£400-460*

Provenance: DNW, June 2006.

M.M. *London Gazette* 17 September 1917.

James Miller was a native of Cupar, Fife, and served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 13 January 1915. He transferred to the Machine Gun Corps, and served with the 97th Company in the same theatre of war.

M.I.D. and Delhi Durbar unconfirmed.

693



A Great War 1917 'French theatre' M.M. awarded to Sergeant G. S. Young, 4/5th Battalion, Royal Highlanders, wounded in action at Ypres, 11 July 1917, and later commissioned Temporary Second Lieutenant, Cameron Highlanders

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (202322 Sjt: G. S. Young. 4/5 R. Hdrs - T.F.) *good very fine* *£240-280*

M.M. *London Gazette* 2 November 1917.

George Shepherd Young was a native of Craigie, Perth, Scotland. He initially attested for the 6th (Perthshire) Battalion, Royal Highlanders before transferring to the 1/4th (City of Dundee) Battalion. He was serving with the latter when they amalgamated with the 1/5th (Angus and Dundee) Battalion to form the 4/5th Battalion in March 1916. Young served with the 4/5th Battalion in the French theatre of war from November 1916. He was wounded in action, 11 July 1917, during which time the Battalion were holding the line at Ypres. The Regimental History gives the following:

'May, June and July 1917, were quiet months for the 4/5th, most of the time being spent in ordinary trench warfare in various parts of the Salient.... During this period the Battalion went once into the line, on July 10th, for a few days, at La Brique, where a party consisting of two officers, Second Lieutenants Bell and Robertson, and 10 men encountered some Germans in No Man's Land, with the result that both the officers and two men were wounded.'

Having advanced to Sergeant, Young was commissioned Temporary Second Lieutenant, Cameron Highlanders, 13 March 1918.

694



A Great War 1918 'French theatre' M.M. group of four awarded to Private J. Hutchison, 8th Battalion, Royal Highlanders

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (S-11274 Pte. J. Hutchison. 8/R. Hdrs); 1914-15 STAR (S-11274 Pte. J. Hutchison. R. Highrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (S-11274 Pte. J. Hutchison. R. Highrs.) *very fine* (4) £340-380

M.M. *London Gazette* 28 January 1918.

James Hutchison was a native of Edinburgh, and served during the Great War with the 8th (Service) Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 31 December 1915. At the end of 1917, the Battalion was engaged at Havrincourt, and during the Battle of Passchendaele.

695

A Great War 1918 'French theatre' M.M. awarded to Private P. Douglas, 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders, killed in action during the defence of Givenchy, 18 April 1918

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (2753 Pte. P. Douglas. 1/R. Hdrs.) *polished, nearly very fine*

£280-320

M.M. *London Gazette* 10 April 1918.

Patrick Douglas was born in Dublin, Ireland, and attested for the 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders, in the city of his birth. He served during the Great War with the Battalion in the French theatre of war from 24 November 1914. Douglas was killed in action, 18 April 1918, on which date the Battalion were engaged in the defence of Givenchy. The 1st Battalion suffered casualties of 42 other ranks killed, 66 wounded and 258 missing; 15 officers and 366 other ranks had become casualties.

Private Douglas is commemorated on the Loos Memorial, Pas-de-Calais, France.

696

A Great War 1918 'French theatre' M.M. awarded to Private A. Innes, 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (3-2355 Pte. A. Innes. 1/R. Highrs:) *darkly toned, good very fine*

£240-280

Provenance: DNW, June 2008.

M.M. *London Gazette* 6 August 1918.

Andrew Innes served during the Great War with 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 7 November 1914.

697

A Great War 1918 M.M. group of three awarded to Lance Corporal D. Watson, 1/6th (Perthshire) Battalion, Royal Highlanders

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (268274 Pte. - L. Cpl. - D. Watson. 1/6 R. Highrs:); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (7750 Cpl. D. Watson. R. Highrs.) *claw repaired to BWM, otherwise good very fine* (3) £280-320

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 December 1918.

David Watson was a native of Govan, Glasgow, and served during the Great War with the 1/6th (Perthshire) Battalion, Royal Highlanders.

698

A Great War 1918 'French theatre' M.M. awarded to Private J. Hepburn, 1/6th (Perthshire) Battalion, Royal Highlanders

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (2022184 Pte. J. Hepburn. 1/6 R. Highrs:) *good very fine*

£240-280

Provenance: DNW, April 2003.

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 December 1918.

699

A Great War 1918 'French theatre' M.M. group of three awarded to Lance-Corporal J. Baxter, 13th (Scottish Horse Yeomanry) Battalion, Royal Highlanders

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (305061 Pte. - L. Cpl. - J. Baxter. 13/R. Highrs) *surname partially officially corrected*; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1294 Pte. J. Baxter. 3 - Sco. H.) *all with test marks to edge in front on number, generally very fine* (3) £340-380

M.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1919.

700



The rare Napoleonic Wars group of four awarded to Sergeant William Sutherland, 42nd Foot, later Sergeant-Major of the Royal Perthshire Militia

MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 5 clasps, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse (W. Sutherland, Serjt. 42nd Foot); WATERLOO 1815 (William Sutherland, 42nd or R.H. Reg. Infantry.) fitted with original steel clip and hinged silver straight bar suspension, naming heavily bruised over last part of unit; ARMY L.S. & G.C., W.IV.R. (W. Sutherland, Serjeant 42nd Regiment Foot. 1832) fitted with original steel clip and hinged silver straight bar suspension; 42ND FOOT MEDAL 1819, by Parkes, obverse: in the upper section - St. Andrew with his cross, legend above, 'Nemo Me Impune Lacessit', in the lower - soldiers marching through mountainous country; reverse: winged figure of Fame above the battle honours, 'Corunna, Fuentes d'Onor, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula', in a rectangle below, '42 R.H.Rt.', edge impressed (Serj. Wm. Sutherland), 32mm., silver, with hinged silver straight bar suspension, *the first about good very fine, the remainder fine or better, a rare group* (4) £6000-8000

Provenance: Glasgow Quarterly Sale, October 1929; Thomas Lees Collection, Sterling, 1931; Lees Collection, Sotheby, March 1986.

William Sutherland was born on 3 March 1794, in the Parish of Alness, near Dingwall, Ross. He enlisted into the 42nd Foot on 3 October 1811, a labourer by trade, aged 18. He served in Portugal and France from 21 April 1813 to 11 July 1814, and in Flanders from 18 May to 19 December 1815. He was present at Waterloo in Captain Thomas Wade's company, earning an additional two years service. He was promoted to Corporal on 27 September 1817, and to Sergeant on 19 November 1821, then to Hospital Sergeant on 26 November 1830, also Colour Sergeant and Assistant Sergeant-Major.

Sergeant Sutherland served at Gibraltar from November 1825 to 5 August 1831, when he was sent to the depot companies at Berwick-on-Tweed. He was awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct medal in 1832, and was discharged at Berwick on 13 June 1832, at his own request to a 'modified pension'. He was described as a 'good and efficient soldier, seldom in hospital, trustworthy and sober.' After discharge, he served as Sergeant-Major of the Royal Perthshire Militia and died at Perth on 21 February 1850. The monumental inscription in Greyfriars, Perth, describes him as "Late Colour Sergeant 42nd Royal Highland Regiment, aged 56 years, widower of Ann McKeone, died 13 May, 1845, aged 43 years."

Sold with copied discharge papers and other research.

701



Pair: Colour-Sergeant Robert Whitby, 73rd Foot

SOUTH AFRICA 1834-53 (Corpl. R. Whitby. 73rd Regt.) ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R. small letter reverse (2316 Color Serjt. Robt. Whitby 73rd Foot) *the first with slack suspension, edge bruising and contact marks, good fine, the second nearly very fine* (2) £400-460

Robert Whitby, alias Bryant, was born in the Parish of Harlton, Cambridge, and enlisted into the 73rd Foot at Cambridge on 17 April 1846, a labourer by trade, aged 20. He served at the Cape of Good Hope for 6 years 5 months and in the East Indies for 1 year 6 months. Promoted to Corporal on 30 January 1853, to Sergeant on 2 July 1855, and to Colour-Sergeant on 25 April 1861, he took part in the Kaffir war of 1850-53 and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal with Gratuity of £15 in June 1866. He was discharged on 30 April 1867, and was appointed 3 days later to be a Sergeant on the Permanent Staff of the 4th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, a position he kept until 2 May 1882, when he was finally discharged on termination of his engagement. Sold with copied discharge papers.

702 Pair: Private John Williamson, 42nd Foot

CRIMEA 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (John Williamson. 42nd Regt.) contemporary engraved naming; TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, British issue (John Williamson. 42nd Regt.) engraved as before, fitted with Crimea suspension, *light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine (2)* *£260-300*

1197 Private John Williamson was twice wounded before Sebastopol, 11 July and 19 August 1855, and severely wounded in the final attack on the Redan, 8 September 1855. It should be noted that there are two other men of this name shown on the medal rolls. Sold with copied discharge papers.

703 Pair: Sergeant J. Barr, 42nd Foot

INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Sergt. J. Barr, 42nd RI. Highlanders); ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (3609 Sergt. J. Barr 42nd Foot) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* *£300-360*

John Barr was born at Stewarton, Ayrshire, in 1833 and attested for the 42nd Foot on 10 January 1855. He served 21 years 23 days and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal on 29 March 1873.

704 Pair: Sergeant H. Trydell, 73rd Foot

INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, no clasp (Hy. Trydell, 73rd Regt.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (3426 Sergt. H. Trydell. 73rd Foot) *the first with re-fixed suspension, light contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine or better (2)* *£300-360*

Henry Trydell was born at Montreal, North America, and attested for the 73rd Foot at St Helier, Jersey, on 16 January 1855, aged 14 years 11 months. He served abroad at the 'Cape of Good Hope, 2 months; Singapore, 6 months; Ceylon, 4 years 10 months; East Indies, 8 years 1 month', and was discharged at Kirby on 18 February 1879, on termination of his second period of limited engagement. Sold with copied discharge papers.

705



Pair: Sergeant Peter Walker, 42nd Royal Highlanders, who died of severe gunshot wounds to the chest following the Highland Brigade's dawn assault on the Egyptian positions at Tel-el-Kebir on 13 September 1882

ASHANTEE 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (1806. Pte. P. Walker, 42nd Highds. 1873-4.); EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (1806. Sergt. P. Walker. 1/R. Hrs.) *good very fine (2)* *£1800-2200*

Sergeant Peter Walker died of severe gunshot wounds to the chest at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, 13 September 1882. The 1st Royal Highlanders had 10 killed and 45 wounded in this action.

706



Pair: Corporal James Gunn, 42nd Highlanders

ASHANTEE 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (548. Corpl. J. Gunn, 42nd Highds. 1873-4); ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (548. Corpl. J. Gunn, 42nd Foot) *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine (2)* *£500-600*

James Gunn was born in the Parish of Burnt Island, Kircaldy, Fife, and attested for the 42nd at Edinburgh on 31 January 1859, aged 18, an engineer by trade. He served overseas in the East Indies, 8 years 6 months; on the Gold Coast, 4 months; and at Malta, 2 years 1 month. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal with £5 Gratuity on 21 June 1878, and was discharged at Perth on 3 February 1880. Sold with copied discharge papers and medal rolls.

707



Pair: Private A. Michie, Royal Highlanders, killed in action at Tel-el-Kebir

ASHANTEE 1873-74, no clasp (1434. Pte. A. Michie. 42nd Foot) officially engraved in a slightly later style; EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (1434. Pte. A. Michie. 1/R. Highrs:) *good very fine* (2) **£800-1000**

Alexander Michie was born in the Parish of Keith, Banffshire, and enlisted into the 42nd Foot at Aberdeen on 7 November 1865, aged 20 years. He served in the Ashanti campaign of 1873-74, and was killed in action at Tel-el-Kebir on 13 September 1882.

The regiment had killed or died of wounds at Tel-el-Kebir, three officers and 10 men.

708

Pair: Private David Webster, 1st Royal Highlanders

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 5 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, El-Teb-Tamaai, Suakin 1884, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbeka (123. Pte. D. Webster, 1/R. Hrs.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, *naming on the first rubbed overall and suspension claw re-fixed, reverse of suspension bar sprung on the second, pitting from star, therefore good fine and better* (2) **£500-600**

Sold with medal roll confirmation.

709



Pair: Private William Kidd, 1st Royal Highlanders

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 5 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbeka (81. Pte. W. Kidd. 1/R. Hrs.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, *a little polished and some light pitting from star, otherwise good very fine* (2) **£800-1000**

Sold with medal roll confirmation.

710

Pair: Private Robert McDougal, 1st Royal Highlanders, wounded at Kirbeka

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 4 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbeka (1343 Pte. R. McDougal. 1/R. Hrs.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, *nearly very fine* (2) **£600-700**

Private Robert McGougal was wounded at the battle of Kirbeka on 10 February 1885.

711



Pair: Corporal J. Clancy, 1st Royal Highlanders, present with the Mounted Infantry Camel Regiment at the battle of Abu Klea

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 3 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (1072. Cpl. J. Clancy. 1/R. Hrs.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, very minor pitting from star, otherwise good very fine and rare (2) **£1000-1200**

Lieutenant C. P. Livingstone and 22 other ranks of the 1st Royal Highlanders were present at the battle of Abu Klea as part of the Mounted Infantry Camel Regiment. Sold with medal roll confirmation.

712



Three: Private Anthony Milne, 1st Royal Highlanders, later Scottish Police

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (1612. Pte. A. Milne. 1/R. Hrs.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882; VISIT TO SCOTLAND 1903 (P.C. A. Milne) complete with thistle suspension brooch, very fine or better (3) **£360-400**

713

Pair: Private John Barrie, 1st Royal Highlanders

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (119, Pte. J. Barrie, 1/R. Hrs.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, nearly extremely fine (2) **£260-300**

714

Pair: Lance-Sergeant William Dalglish, 1st Royal Highlanders

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 4 clasps, Suakin 1884, El-Teb, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan (928 L: Sergt. W. Dalglish. 1/R. Hrs.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, edge bruising and pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine (2) **£460-500**

William Dalglish was born at Morningside, Edinburgh in 1854. He first enlisted into the 43rd Foot on 11 March 1871, and was discharged at his own request on 30 September 1873. He re-enlisted into the 57th Brigade at Edinburgh on 17 July 1876, was posted to the 79th Foot in August 1876, and transferred to the 42nd Foot on 26 July 1882. He was appointed Lance-Sergeant on 2 May 1882 but was tried and reduced to Private on 25 September 1882. He had a fairly checkered career thereafter but was finally discharged in the rank of Sergeant on 22 October 1895.

715



Pair: Private James Whitelaw, 1st Royal Highlanders

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 3 clasps, El-Teb-Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan (2491, Pte. J. Whitelaw, 1/Rl. Highrs.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1884-6, *extremely fine* (2) *£400-500*

Sold with medal roll confirmation.

716



Pair: Private R. Wallace, 1st Royal Highlanders

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 2 clasps, El-Teb-Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85 (1700, Pte. R. Wallace, 1/Rl. Highrs.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1884, *good very fine* (2) *£260-300*

717



Pair: Private Donald Paterson, 1st Royal Highlanders, killed in action at the battle of Tamaai

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 1 clasp, El-Teb-Tamaai (1024, Pte. D. Paterson, 1/Rl. Highrs.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1884, *toned, nearly extremely fine* (2) *£700-900*

Private Donald Paterson was killed in action at Tamaai on 13 March 1884, when the regiment had one officer and 59 men killed. Sold with copied medal rolls.

718 *Pair: Private W. Bruce, 1st Royal Highlanders*

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan (1216 Pte. W. Bruce, 1/Rl. Highrs.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1884-6, *light pitting from star and a little polished, otherwise very fine* (2) *£200-260*

William Bruce was born at Montrose and enlisted at Edinburgh on 17 March 1882, aged 19 years 6 months, a blacksmith by trade. He embarked for Egypt on the S.S. *Poonah* on 28 November 1883, and served in Egypt and the Sudan from 19 December 1883 to 30 April 1886. He transferred to the Reserve in November 1889 and was discharged on 16 March 1894. Sold with copied discharge papers and other research.

719 *Pair: Private J. McGuirk, 2nd Royal Highlanders*

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Wittebergen, Transvaal (6966 Pte. J. McGuirk, 2nd Rl. Highldrs:); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6966 Pte. J. McGurk. Rl: Highrs:); *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine* (2) *£200-260*

Sold with medal roll confirmation.

720 *Five: Private D. Williamson, 2nd Royal Highlanders*

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (6626 Pte. D. Williamson. 2nd Rl. Highldrs:); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6636 Pte. D. Williamson. Rl: Highrs:); 1914 STAR, with clasp (6626 Pte. D. Williamson. 2/R. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (6626 Pte. D. Williamson. R. Highrs.) *the first two with edge bruising and light contact marks, very fine, otherwise extremely fine* (5) *£300-360*

David Williamson was born in the Parish of Lochee, Dundee, Forfar, and attested at Perth for the Royal Highlanders on 6 March 1897. He served in South Africa from 22 October 1899 to 22 October 1902, and afterwards in India from October 1902 to December 1908, and from December 1911 to September 1914. He served in France from 12 October 1914 and received a gun shot wound on 20 May 1915, when he was invalided home. He returned to France on 27 October 1915, where he remained until 10 April 1919. Sold with copied service papers and medal roll confirmation.

721 *Pair: Private G. Nivison, 2nd Royal Highlanders*

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (5577 Pte. G. Nivison, 2nd Rl. Highldrs:); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5577 Pte. G. Nivision. Rl: Highrs:); *the first with small edge bruise, very fine and better* (2) *£200-260*

Sold with medal roll confirmation.

722 *Six: Private Thomas Fitzpatrick, 2nd Royal Highlanders*

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (5271 Pte. T. Fitzpatrick. 2nd Rl. Highldrs:); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5271 Pte. T. Fitzpatrick. Rl: Highrs:); 1914 STAR, with clasp (5271 Pte. T. Fitzpatrick. 2/R. Highrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (5271 Pte. T. Fitzpatrick. R. Highrs.); DELHI DURBAR 1911 (5271 Pte T. Fitzpatrick RH) *the first pair very fine, remainder good very fine* (6) *£460-500*

Thomas Fitzpatrick was born on 22 June 1871, at Bankfoot, Perthshire, and enlisted into the Royal Highlanders at Perth on 20 June 1893. He was posted as missing in action after Magersfontein on 11 December 1899, but his discharged papers show that he was severely wounded by a gun shot to the groin and presumably taken prisoner. After his release he served in South Africa for the remainder of the war. He served in India from February 1904 to September 1914, and entered the war in France on 12 October 1914. He was wounded whilst fighting in the front line trenches by Rue de Bois during the period 16-19 May 1915, being invalided home and discharged on 17 August 1915. He died at home in Leith on 9 December 1932. His medals are mounted in a custom made wooden display case and are sold with detailed research including confirmation of the Delhi Durbar medal.

723

**Eight: Sergeant D. Lamb, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders**

1914 STAR, with clasp (1635 Cpl. D. Lamb. 2/R. Highrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1635 Sjt. D. Lamb. R. Highrs.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, 1 clasp, 8th Army; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; DELHI DURBAR 1911 (1635 L Cpl D Lamb R H) mounted as worn, *generally good very fine* (8) £300-400

Provenance: D. Huxtep Collection, DNW, June 1999 and Bill and Angela Strong Collection, DNW, May 2011.

David Lamb served with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders for the Delhi Durbar of 1911. He served during the Great War with the Battalion in the French theatre of war from 12 October 1914.

Sold with notes stating he was wounded three times: 17 November 1914; 10 December 1914 and 6 February 1915.

724

Six: Sergeant J. Cobban, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, later Military Mounted Police and Royal Artillery

1914 STAR, with clasp (572 [sic] Pte. J. Cobban. 2/R. Highrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1572 Pte. J. Cobban. R. Highrs.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (2744408 Sjt. J. Cobban. R.A.), 2nd War campaign awards loose, remainder mounted for wear, *light contact marks, generally very fine* (6) £160-200

John Cobban was born in Leith, Midlothian. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 12 October 1914. He transferred to the Military Mounted Police in October 1916. MIC notes 'correct No 1572. No action to Star Roll unless returned.'

Sold with card box of issue for Second War campaign awards, addressed to 'Mr. J. A. Cobban, 32 Preston Terrace, Linlithgow, West Lothian.'

725

Family group:**Three: Private J. Dand, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, died of wounds, 12 April 1915**

1914 STAR, with clasp (1174 Pte. J. Dand. 2/R. Highrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1174 Pte. J. Dand. R. Highrs.) *lacquered, very fine or better*

Three: Private H. Dand, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, died of wounds, 24 April 1916

1914 STAR, with clasp (3/2312 Pte. H. Dand. R. Highrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (3-2312 Pte. H. Dand. R. Highrs.) *lacquered, good very fine* (6) £280-320

John Dand was the eldest son of Henry Dand, and was born in Castlehead, Stirling, in 1889. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 12 October 1914. The Battalion were particularly engaged in the Battle of Neuve Chappelle, 10 - 13 March 1915.

Private J. Dand died of wounds 12 April 1915, and is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

Henry Dand was the younger brother of the above, and was born in Kirkcaldy, in 1895. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 19 September 1914. He was wounded in action, 6 December 1914. Dand subsequently transferred to the 2nd Battalion, and was serving with them in Mesopotamia when he died of wounds, 24 April 1916. The Battalion had been engaged in the attacks on Sannaiyat during April 1916.

Private H. Dand is buried in the Basra War Cemetery, Iraq.

726

A Great War 'V.C. action' casualty group of four awarded to Corporal J. Beattie, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, killed in action at Aubers Ridge, 9 May 1915

1914 STAR, with *copy* clasp (822 Cpl. J. Beattie. 2/R. Highrs); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (822 Cpl. J. Beattie. R. Highrs.); DELHI DURBAR 1911 (822 L Cpl J. Beattie R.H.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (John Beattie), last with card envelope off issue and enclosure, *generally good very fine (5)* £200-240

John Beattie was born in Montrose, Forfarshire. He served with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders in India, and was present for the Delhi Durbar 1911. Beattie served during the Great War with the Battalion in the French theatre of war from 12 October 1914. He was killed in action 9 May 1915. On the latter date the Battalion were engaged during the Battle of Aubers Ridge, the Regimental History gives the following:

'The Battalion had a particularly trying part to play on May 9th, as it had to relieve in the front line, in daylight and under continuous shell fire, a unit which with heavy loss had failed to advance; and it had to renew the attack against an enemy, not only unshaken by the previous attack, but obviously reinforced and ready to meet a second attempt. But the attempt was made with a determination and courage worthy of the Regiment...

About noon the Battalion received orders to relieve the 2nd Gurkhas on the right of the Dehra Dun Brigade.... The Battalion was formed for attack in two lines... the assault was timed for 4pm. By about 3.55pm the front lines issued from the trenches and lay down awaiting the signal to charge. Colonel Harvey remained on the right, and ordered Major Wauchope to watch and report progress on the left of our line. Large numbers of Germans could be seen issuing from communication trenches and filing along the front, unaffected by our very weak bombardment.

The attack was met by a very accurate and extremely heavy rifle and machine-gun fire from the moment it began. A wide stream full of water and mud ran across No Man's Land (which was about 200 yards wide), on the right within a few yards of our trench, on the left rather nearer the German than the British line. Some thirty bridges were supposed to have been constructed on our front, but few were existing when the Battalion made its attack. The greater number of the casualties fell close to or into this obstacle....

In the brief period the assault lasted the losses of the Battalion were: killed, 3 officers and 69 other ranks; wounded, 5 officers and 157 other ranks; missing (practically all killed close to the German trenches) 36 other ranks; total, 270 out of 450 engaged, or 60 per cent. The wounded and unwounded lay out in the open under fire till darkness enabled them to regain the trenches.'

Lance Corporal David Findlay of the 2nd Battalion was awarded the Victoria Cross for his gallantry during the above attack, whilst Corporal Ripley of the 1st Battalion was also awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions on the same day a little further to the south.

Corporal Beattie is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, Pas-de-Calais, France.

727

A Great War 'V.C. action' casualty group of three awarded to Sergeant J. M. Burns, 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders, killed in action at Aubers Ridge, 9 May 1915

1914 STAR, with clasp (8530 Pte. (A. Cpl) J. M. Burns. R. Highrs); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (8530 A. Sgt. J. M. Burns. R. Highrs.) *generally good very fine or better (3)* £180-220

James Meek Burns was born in Tranent, Haddintonshire, Scotland. He attested for the Royal Highlanders at Musselburgh, in January 1902. He transferred to the Army Reserve, only to re-engage for service as a Corporal with the 3rd Battalion at Nigg in September 1914. Burns transferred to the 1st Battalion, advanced to Acting Sergeant, and served with them in the French theatre of war from 7 November 1914.

Burns was killed in action 9 May 1915. On the latter date the Battalion were engaged during the Battle of Aubers Ridge, the Regimental History gives the following:

'After an artillery bombardment of twenty minutes the Battalion advanced to the attack, and made one of the finest assaults it delivered during the war, distinguished by skilful leadership of officers and section commanders under the most adverse conditions, and great gallantry on the part of the men.... As in the original assault, the wire had not been sufficiently cut, nor had the German breastworks and machine guns been much damaged. Against them, A and B companies advanced over the open, followed by two platoons each from C and D companies...

The companies advanced to the sound of the pipes - for the last time - since gas helmets were shortly to muffle the pipers. It was not possible to recognise "Highland Laddie" in the noise of gunfire, but the pipes themselves could not be silenced, and there is no doubt that they raised the spirit of the attackers. As soon as our men topped the breastworks, they were met by a terrific rifle and machine gun fire, which seemed to come from every direction; machine guns were not only firing from the breastworks, but from tunnels cut underneath them.

The distance between the lines was about 300 yards, so that it did not take more than two minutes for the leading troops to reach the enemy wire. A few gaps existed, and into these the attacking platoons converged; then, forcing their way into the German line, they began to clear the trenches by hand-to-hand fighting. The advantage lay with the enemy from the first, since the platoons could only enter the breastworks on narrow fronts where the gaps existed; and though the Battalion established itself at various points, it was attacked from three sides, being bombed from both flanks, and fired into from the enemy's rear line.'

A number of D.C.M.s were awarded to members of the 1st Battalion for the action, and Corporal John Ripley was awarded the Victoria Cross. Lance Corporal David Findlay of the 2nd Battalion was also awarded the Victoria Cross for the Battle of Aubers Ridge. The 1st Battalion suffered casualties of 14 officers and 461 other ranks killed, wounded or missing. Only '8 officers and 354 other ranks could be assembled to march back on the 9th of May, and the next two days were needed for the reorganisation of the Battalion, which was carried out in Divisional Reserve at Beuvry and Béthune. On both these days H.R.H. the Prince of Wales paid a visit to the Battalion, and interviewed several non-commissioned officers and men who had actually been in the German trenches on the 9th.' (Ibid)

Sergeant Burns is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, Pas-de-Calais, France.

728 A Great War 'V.C. action' casualty group of three awarded to Private J. Johnston, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, killed in action at Aubers Ridge, 9 May 1915

1914 STAR (1579 Pte. J. Johnston. 2/R. Highrs); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1579 Pte. J. Johnston. R. Highrs.) *good very fine (3)* *£180-220*

John Johnston was born in Dundee, his father being a tinsmith of the same name. His younger brother Hugh was killed in action whilst serving with the 1/5th Battalion, Royal Highlanders, 28 December 1914.

John Johnston served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 12 October 1914. He was wounded in action, 24 November 1914, and killed in action 9 May 1915. On the latter date the Battalion were engaged during the Battle of Aubers Ridge, the Regimental History gives the following:

'The Battalion had a particularly trying part to play on May 9th, as it had to relieve in the front line, in daylight and under continuous shell fire, a unit which with heavy loss had failed to advance; and it had to renew the attack against an enemy, not only unshaken by the previous attack, but obviously reinforced and ready to meet a second attempt. But the attempt was made with a determination and courage worthy of the Regiment...

About noon the Battalion received orders to relieve the 2nd Gurkhas on the right of the Dehra Dun Brigade.... The Battalion was formed for attack in two lines... the assault was timed for 4pm. By about 3.55pm the front lines issued from the trenches and lay down awaiting the signal to charge. Colonel Harvey remained on the right, and ordered Major Wauchope to watch and report progress on the left of our line. Large numbers of Germans could be seen issuing from communication trenches and filing along the front, unaffected by our very weak bombardment.

The attack was met by a very accurate and extremely heavy rifle and machine-gun fire from the moment it began. A wide stream full of water and mud ran across No Man's Land (which was about 200 yards wide), on the right within a few yards of our trench, on the left rather nearer the German than the British line. Some thirty bridges were supposed to have been constructed on our front, but few were existing when the Battalion made its attack. The greater number of the casualties fell close to or into this obstacle...

In the brief period the assault lasted the losses of the Battalion were: killed, 3 officers and 69 other ranks; wounded, 5 officers and 157 other ranks; missing (practically all killed close to the German trenches) 36 other ranks; total, 270 out of 450 engaged, or 60 per cent. The wounded and unwounded lay out in the open under fire till darkness enabled them to regain the trenches.'

Lance Corporal David Findlay of the 2nd Battalion was awarded the Victoria Cross for his gallantry during the above attack, whilst Corporal Ripley of the 1st Battalion was also awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions on the same day a little further to the south.

Both Johnston brothers are commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, Pas-de-Calais, France.

729 A Great War casualty group of three awarded to Captain G. C. S. MacLeod, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, formerly King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, who was awarded the D.C.M. for gallantry at Spion Kop in 1900, and died of wounds 13 May 1915

1914 STAR (Capt. G. C. S. MacLeod. R. Highrs); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt. G. C. S. MacLeod.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£400-500*

George Charles Sholto MacLeod was born at Sylhet, Assam, India on 28 June 1877. At the age of nineteen he joined the ranks of the army, in which he served for over three and a half years. He served during the South African War from 1899-1900 with the Royal Lancaster Regiment, with whom he gained the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal (*London Gazette* 19 April 1901) '... for gallantry at Spion Kop, in the absence of stretcher bearers did good work in carrying wounded out of action under hot fire.'

Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Lancashire Fusiliers in May 1900, he was promoted Lieutenant in April 1901, before transferring to the Hampshire Regiment, with the rank of Captain, in April 1905. He served with the Egyptian Army from 1906 to 1908, before transferring to the Black Watch in June 1908.

Captain MacLeod served with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 October 1914, and was wounded in France in November 1914. Wounded a second time, by shrapnel wounds received in the action at Richebourg on 9 May 1915, he was taken to the hospital at Bethune, where he died of his wounds on 13 May 1915. He is buried in Bethune Town Cemetery, France.

In addition to his Distinguished Conduct Medal and Queen's South Africa Medal for the Boer War, MacLeod was also awarded the 1911 Coronation Medal.

730 Three: Private J. Robertson, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, killed in action, 13 May 1915

1914 STAR, with clasp (1338 Pte. J. Robertson. 2/R. Highrs); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1338 Pte. J. Robertson. R. Highrs.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (James Robertson) *last pierced at 12 o'clock and worn, medals good very fine (4)* *£160-200*

James Robertson was born in Glasgow. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 12 October 1914. Robertson was killed in action 13 May 1915. The Battalion were heavily engaged during the Battle of Aubers Ridge on 9 May, and between 10 - 15 May they were in the reserve trenches whilst the action continued.

Private Robertson is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, Pas-de-Calais, France.

731 Three: Private E. Carroll, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, killed in action, 25 September 1915 - the first day of the Battle of Loos

1914 STAR (1392 Pte. E. Carroll. 2/R. Highrs); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1392 Pte. E. Carroll. R. Highrs.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (Edward Carroll) *good very fine (4)* *£180-220*

Edward Carroll served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 12 October 1914. He was killed in action, 25 September 1915. On the latter date the Battalion were engaged in the first day of the Battle of Loos. At the start of the day the Battalion's strength was 21 officers and 796 other ranks, at the end of the day's fighting the Battalion had suffered casualties of 363 killed, missing or wounded.

Private Carroll is commemorated on the Loos Memorial, France.

732 Four: Lance Corporal W. Dick, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, killed in action, 25 September 1915 - the first day of the Battle of Loos

1914 STAR, with later slide clasp (7917 Pte. W. Dick. R. Highrs); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (7917 Pte. W. Dick. R. Highrs.) *generally good very fine (4)* £120-160

William Dick was a native of Chryston, Glasgow. He served during the Great War with the Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 30 August 1914. He advanced to Lance Corporal, and was serving with the 2nd Battalion when he was killed in action, 25 September 1915. On the latter date the Battalion were engaged in the first day of the Battle of Loos. At the start of the day the Battalion's strength was 21 officers and 796 other ranks, at the end of the day's fighting the Battalion had suffered casualties of 363 killed, missing or wounded.

Lance Corporal Dick is commemorated on the Loos Memorial, France.

733 Three: Private W. Rudd, 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders, killed in action at Loos, 26 September 1915

1914 STAR (114 Pte. W. Rudd. R. Highrs); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (114 Pte. W. Rudd. R. Highrs.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (William Rudd), in card case of issue and enclosure, with Memorial Scroll, *good very fine (4)* £260-300

William Rudd was born in Newcastle, and enlisted in the Royal Highlanders in Dundee. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 13 August 1914. Rudd was killed in action, 26 September 1915. On the latter date the Battalion were engaged in the second day of the Battle of Loos, and the Regimental History gives the following:

'The morning of the 26th broke fine, and as reserves had come up during the night it was determined to renew the advance. At 10am the Battalion received orders to attack with two companies against the south edge of Hulluch. At 12 noon the attack was cancelled, since the units on the right and left were at that moment losing ground, and the Division on the right had been definitely forced to retire.

In the meantime, the two companies in the front line had gone forward; but they achieved nothing more than the capture of an advanced T-head trench. The divisions in Loos were also losing heavily in counter-attacks, and the whole of the two corps were temporarily on the defensive.'

Private Rudd is commemorated on the Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

Sold with group photograph of No. 1 Section, F Company, The Cameronians, Cawnpore, 1909.

734 Family group:

Three: Private W. Gibb, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, who died of wounds in Mesopotamia, 22 January 1916

1914 STAR, with *copy* clasp (2381 Pte. W. Gibb. R. Highrs); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2381 Pte. W. Gibb. R. Highrs.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (William Gibb) *nearly extremely fine*

Three: Private F. Gibb, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, who was killed in action during the final assault on Sannaiyat, Mesopotamia, 22 April 1916

1914-15 STAR (270. Pte. F. Gibb. R. Highrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2701 Pte. F. Gibb. R. Highrs.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (Frank Gibb) *extremely fine (7)* £300-340

William Gibb was the son of his namesake, and was born in Forfar, Scotland. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 13 August 1914. Gibb transferred to the 2nd Battalion, and was serving with them when he died of wounds 22 January 1916. In January 1916 the Battalion were engaged in the Battles of Shaikh Sa'ad, the Wadi and the attack on Hanna.

Private Gibb is commemorated on the Basra Memorial, Iraq.

Frank Gibb was the younger brother of the above, and was born in Forfar, Scotland. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 1 January 1914. Gibb transferred to the 2nd Battalion, and was serving with them when he was killed in action 22 April 1916. On the latter date the Battalion were engaged in the third and final assault on Sannaiyat, during which 'The Black Watch companies had lost in this assault 10 officers and 321 other ranks... only one of The Black Watch officers who went into action on the 22nd escaped unhurt, and five were killed.' (Regimental History refers).

Private Gibb is buried in the Amara War Cemetery, Iraq.

735 Three: Colour Sergeant D. M. Glass, 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders, who died in France, 31 March 1916

1914 STAR, with clasp (1461 Sjt. D. [sic] Glass. R. Highrs); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1461 W.O. Cl. 2. D. M. Glass. R. Highrs.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (David Menzies Glass), this a *cast copy*; MEMORIAL SCROLL, mounted on card; and Black Watch Prize Medal, 1 clasp, 1912, reverse inscribed, 'Inter-Coy. Challenge Shield won by "D" Coy. Cpl. D. N.(sic) Glass', silver and enamel, hallmarks for Birmingham 1912, *minor enamel damage to last, otherwise generally good very fine unless otherwise stated (5)* £200-300

David Menzies Glass was born in Newburgh, Fifeshire. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 13 August 1914. Having advanced to Warrant Officer Class 2, he received a fatal gunshot wound to the head 'not in action', whilst serving with "D" Company in France, 31 March 1916.

Colour Sergeant Glass is buried in St Sever Cemetery, Rouen.

Sold with named individual enclosures for the 1914 Star, clasp, and war medals; and a card box of issue for a Memorial Plaque.

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- 736** *Four: Private J. McKay, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders*
 1914 STAR, with copy clasp (970 Pte. J. McKay. 2/R. Highrs); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (970. Pte. J. McKay. R. Highrs.); IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL, G.VI.R., 2nd issue (John McKay) campaign awards mounted as worn, last mounted separately on pin, *very fine*
Three: Private J. Guthrie, 1/5th (Angus and Dundee) Battalion, Royal Highlanders
 1914 STAR (1846 Pte. J. Guthrie, 1/5 R. Highrs); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1846 Pte. J. Guthrie. R. Highrs), with SILVER WAR BADGE, reverse numbered '40051', and golf prize medal, reverse engraved 'A.H.S. "J. G." 1913', *minor official correction to rank of VM, nearly extremely fine* (7) *£160-200*
John McKay served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 12 October 1914. He was discharged 25 September 1915 (entitled to Silver War Badge).
James Guthrie served during the Great War with the 1/5th Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 1 November 1914. He was discharged 2 November 1915.
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- 737** *Four: Private W. Stenning, 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders*
 1914 STAR (1114 Pte. W. Stenning. R. Highrs); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1114 Pte. W. Stenning. R. Highrs.); DELHI DURBAR 1911 (1114 Pte W. Stenning RH) *nearly very fine or better* (4) *£100-140*
Walter Stenning served with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders for the Delhi Durbar of 1911. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion in the French theatre of war from 13 August 1914. He was discharged 22 April 1915, and received a Silver War Badge.
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- 738** *Three: Private N. Campbell, 1/5th (Angus and Dundee) Battalion, Royal Highlanders, later Sergeant, Cameron Highlanders*
 1914 STAR (2311 Pte. N. Campbell. 1/5 R. Highrs); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2311 Pte. N. Campbell. R. Highrs.) *nearly extremely fine*
 1914 STAR (1576 L. Cpl. D. Knight. 2/R. Highrs) *gilded, very fine* (4) *£120-160*
Neil Campbell was born in Govan, Glasgow. He served during the Great War with the 1/5th Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 1 November 1914. Campbell received a gun shot wound to the head, 12 May 1915. He transferred to the 2/4th Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, 7 October 1917, and advanced to Lance Corporal the following month. He was promoted to Acting Sergeant in February 1919, and discharged 31 March 1920.
D. Knight served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 12 October 1914. He was discharged 27 September 1915.
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- 739** *A Great War 'V.C. action' casualty pair to Private W. Robertson, 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders, killed in action at Aubers Ridge, 9 May 1915*
 1914 STAR (2751 Pte. W. Robertson. R. Highrs); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (2751 Pte. W. Roberston. R. Highrs.) *good very fine* (2) *£80-120*
William Robertson was born in Dundee, Forfarshire. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 9 November 1914. Robertson was killed in action 9 May 1915. On the latter date the Battalion were engaged during the Battle of Aubers Ridge, the Regimental History gives the following:
 'After an artillery bombardment of twenty minutes the Battalion advanced to the attack, and made one of the finest assaults it delivered during the war, distinguished by skilful leadership of officers and section commanders under the most adverse conditions, and great gallantry on the part of the men.... As in the original assault, the wire had not been sufficiently cut, nor had the German breastworks and machine guns been much damaged. Against them, A and B companies advanced over the open, followed by two platoons each from C and D companies...
 The companies advanced to the sound of the pipes - for the last time - since gas helmets were shortly to muffle the pipers. It was not possible to recognise "Highland Laddie" in the noise of gunfire, but the pipes themselves could not be silenced, and there is no doubt that they raised the spirit of the attackers. As soon as our men topped the breastworks, they were met by a terrific rifle and machine gun fire, which seemed to come from every direction; machine guns were not only firing from the breastworks, but from tunnels cut underneath them.
 The distance between the lines was about 300 yards, so that it did not take more than two minutes for the leading troops to reach the enemy wire. A few gaps existed, and into these the attacking platoons converged; then, forcing their way into the German line, they began to clear the trenches by hand-to-hand fighting. The advantage lay with the enemy from the first, since the platoons could only enter the breastworks on narrow fronts where the gaps existed; and though the Battalion established itself at various points, it was attacked from three sides, being bombed from both flanks, and fired into from the enemy's rear line.'
 A number of D.C.M.s were awarded to members of the 1st Battalion for the action, and Corporal John Ripley was awarded the Victoria Cross. Lance Corporal David Findlay of the 2nd Battalion was also awarded the Victoria Cross for the Battle of Aubers Ridge. The 1st Battalion suffered casualties of 14 officers and 461 other ranks killed, wounded or missing. Only '8 officers and 354 other ranks could be assembled to march back on the 9th of May, and the next two days were needed for the reorganisation of the Battalion, which was carried out in Divisional Reserve at Beuvry and Béthune. On both these days H.R.H. the Prince of Wales paid a visit to the Battalion, and interviewed several non-commissioned officers and men who had actually been in the German trenches on the 9th.' (Ibid)
 Private Robertson is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, Pas-de-Calais, France.
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- 740** *Seven: Private C. Hynes, 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders*
 1914-15 STAR (3-2619. Pte. C. Hynes, R. Highrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (3-2619 Pte. C. Hynes R. Highrs.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, 1 clasp, 1st Army; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, *Great War awards worn, good fine, remainder very fine* (7) *£70-90*
Christopher Hynes was born in 1892, the son of a timber merchant, and was a coal miner by profession. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 1 December 1914. Hynes extended his service beyond 1921 in the Territorial Force. He died in Buckhaven, in December 1976.

741 Three: Corporal J. Dougall, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, killed in action during the attack on Hanna, 21 January 1916

1914-15 STAR (S-9194 L-Cpl. J. Dougall, R. Highrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (S-9194 Pte. J. Dougall, R. Highrs.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (James Dougall), last with card envelope of issue and enclosure, *generally very fine or better* (4)

£100-140

James Dougall was born in Auchterarder, Perthshire. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 1 October 1915. He advanced to Acting Corporal, and was killed in action 21 January 1916. On the latter date the 2nd Battalion served with the 41st Dogras and 6th Jats as part of the 35th Brigade for the first attack on the Turks at Hanna. The Regimental History gives the following:

'At seven minutes past eight on the morning of the 21st, as the bombardment lifted, The Black Watch advanced at a slow double, and were at once greeted by a storm of bullets. Despite the heavy mud, despite the losses, perfect order was kept, and after a momentary halt at the irrigation channel every man rose up simultaneously and swept forward into the Turkish trench. There for a few moments the Turks met them hand to hand. Lieutenant Thorburn, who was among the first in, was bayoneted and clubbed to the ground, but recovered consciousness to hear the welcome sound of Piper Crichton playing along the captured trench.

On the right, the Dogras suffered heavily, lost all their British officers, and were unable to make good the right of the objective. But a few small parties of them and of the 6th Jats gallantly pressed forward and joined the Regiment after the trench was captured.... the flanks were exposed, and the Battalion was cut off from all support.

Immediately after the assault the Turks had fled across the open to their second line, losing heavily as they ran, for in spite of the exertions of the assault our men fired steadily and with good effect. Before long, however, the enemy was strongly reinforced, and soon discovered how few in numbers were the British who had penetrated his position. Two main counter-attacks now developed... These attacks were checked for some time with the aid of one or two machine guns captured by the two flank companies.... But force of numbers was bound to tell in time. Many of our men fell, and step by step the remainder were forced to give ground until they were gradually squeezed into the corner of the trenches nearest to the river bank... bravery and discipline can make good lack of numbers in an assault, but it is impossible for a hundred men to hold a position indefinitely when attacked on three sides and with no supports forthcoming....

For two hours a desperate resistance was put up against hopeless odds. Sergeant Finlay died fighting with the same cool courage that had won him his V.C. on the 9th May in France. At last, about 10.15am, when almost surrounded, the remnants of the shattered platoons, half of whom were wounded, fell back on the British lines, bringing with them one officer and about a dozen Turks as prisoner....

The losses reported on the 21st were 6 officers (2 killed, 1 wounded and missing) and 175 other ranks (21 killed, 79 wounded and missing). Of those reported missing all were subsequently ascertained to have been killed, and at least one officer and many men who were wounded refused to report or go to hospital while the need of the Battalion was so great. The casualties in this action were approximately 60 per cent of the fighting strength of the Battalion. Exclusive of the transport, 29 officers and nearly 900 men had landed at Basrah three weeks earlier. There now remained to report themselves fit for duty two combatant officers and 130 men, and of these not all were unwounded.'

Corporal Dougall is commemorated on the Basra Memorial, Iraq.

742 Three: Sergeant T. Marshall, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, killed in action during the attack on Hanna, 21 January 1916

1914-15 STAR (2316 Dmr. T. Marshall, R. Highrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2316 A. Sjt. T. Marshall, R. Highrs.) *good very fine* (3)

£60-80

Thomas Marshall was born in Airdrie, Lanarkshire. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 3 December 1914. Having advanced from Drummer to Sergeant, he was killed in action 21 January 1916. On the latter date the 2nd Battalion served with the 41st Dogras and 6th Jats as part of the 35th Brigade for the first attack on the Turks at Hanna. The Regimental History gives the following:

'At seven minutes past eight on the morning of the 21st, as the bombardment lifted, The Black Watch advanced at a slow double, and were at once greeted by a storm of bullets. Despite the heavy mud, despite the losses, perfect order was kept, and after a momentary halt at the irrigation channel every man rose up simultaneously and swept forward into the Turkish trench. There for a few moments the Turks met them hand to hand. Lieutenant Thorburn, who was among the first in, was bayoneted and clubbed to the ground, but recovered consciousness to hear the welcome sound of Piper Crichton playing along the captured trench.

On the right, the Dogras suffered heavily, lost all their British officers, and were unable to make good the right of the objective. But a few small parties of them and of the 6th Jats gallantly pressed forward and joined the Regiment after the trench was captured.... the flanks were exposed, and the Battalion was cut off from all support.

Immediately after the assault the Turks had fled across the open to their second line, losing heavily as they ran, for in spite of the exertions of the assault our men fired steadily and with good effect. Before long, however, the enemy was strongly reinforced, and soon discovered how few in numbers were the British who had penetrated his position. Two main counter-attacks now developed... These attacks were checked for some time with the aid of one or two machine guns captured by the two flank companies.... But force of numbers was bound to tell in time. Many of our men fell, and step by step the remainder were forced to give ground until they were gradually squeezed into the corner of the trenches nearest to the river bank... bravery and discipline can make good lack of numbers in an assault, but it is impossible for a hundred men to hold a position indefinitely when attacked on three sides and with no supports forthcoming....

For two hours a desperate resistance was put up against hopeless odds. Sergeant Finlay died fighting with the same cool courage that had won him his V.C. on the 9th May in France. At last, about 10.15am, when almost surrounded, the remnants of the shattered platoons, half of whom were wounded, fell back on the British lines, bringing with them one officer and about a dozen Turks as prisoner....

The losses reported on the 21st were 6 officers (2 killed, 1 wounded and missing) and 175 other ranks (21 killed, 79 wounded and missing). Of those reported missing all were subsequently ascertained to have been killed, and at least one officer and many men who were wounded refused to report or go to hospital while the need of the Battalion was so great. The casualties in this action were approximately 60 per cent of the fighting strength of the Battalion. Exclusive of the transport, 29 officers and nearly 900 men had landed at Basrah three weeks earlier. There now remained to report themselves fit for duty two combatant officers and 130 men, and of these not all were unwounded.'

Sergeant Marshall is commemorated on the Basra Memorial, Iraq.

743 Three: Sergeant R. F. Newton, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, killed in action during the attack on Hanna, 21 January 1916

1914-15 STAR (S-10207. L-Cpl. R. F. Newton, R. Highrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (S-10207 A. Sjt. R. F. Newton. R. Highrs.) *generally good very fine (3)* £70-90

Richard Frederick Newton was the only son of F. W. Newton of Beech Lodge, Fleet, and was born in January 1891. He was educated at University School, Hastings and 'enlisted in the 9th Reserve Cavalry, 3rd Hussars; was gazetted Temp. 2nd Lieut. 9th Yorkshire Regt. 21 Sept. following, but refused a commission, not wishing to leave his friends in the cavalry; joined the 2nd Black Watch in June, 1915, when the Reserve Cavalry was disbanded; served with the Expeditionary Force in France and Flanders from the following month; took part in the Battle of Loos in Sept., when he received two stripes; proceeded to Mesopotamia in Dec., being promoted Sergt. after the fighting there on 7 Jan. 1916; took part in the actions on the 8th, 13th, 14th and 15th; was wounded in the hand on the 21st, afterwards being reported as wounded and missing, and is now assumed to have been killed in action on that date, while on his way back to the Field Dressing Station.

A comrade wrote, after the Battle of Loos: 'On 25 Sept. last, after the 2nd Black Watch had captured five lines of German trenches, it was discovered that the battalion attacking on their right and left had been compelled to retire. The consequence of this was that the Black Watch were attack on both flanks, and to avoid being taken prisoners, had to fight their way back over the ground they had won. When they commenced to retire, Capt. Dennison [A. C. Denison] and four men collected a number of bombs and held the ground whilst the remainder of the battalion got away, and so prevented an attack from the rear. After holding on until the last moment possible, this bombing party commenced to retire, and when doing so Capt. Dennison was killed, and although every effort was made to get his body back to the British lines, he had eventually to be left. The remainder of the party all got back, and the affair coming to the ears of another officer; the men were all recommended for promotion, and Capt. Dennison was awarded the V.C. One of the bombing party was your son Dick, and accordingly he along with the other three earned his first promotion on the field.' (*De Ruvigny's Roll of Honour*, refers)

Sergeant Newton was killed in action during the attack on Hanna, 21 January 1916. He is commemorated on the Basra Memorial, Iraq. Sold with copied research, including small photographic image of recipient.

744 Three: Private H. Worthington, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, killed in action during the attack on Hanna, 21 January 1916

1914-15 STAR (S-7902. Pte. H. Worthington, R. Highrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (S-7902 Pte. H. Worthington. R. Highrs.) *generally good very fine (3)* £60-80

Henry Worthington was born in St. Helens, Lancashire. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 8 June 1915. Worthington was killed in action, 21 January 1916. On the latter date the 2nd Battalion served with the 41st Dogras and 6th Jats as part of the 35th Brigade for the first attack on the Turks at Hanna. The Regimental History gives the following:

'At seven minutes past eight on the morning of the 21st, as the bombardment lifted, The Black Watch advanced at a slow double, and were at once greeted by a storm of bullets. Despite the heavy mud, despite the losses, perfect order was kept, and after a momentary halt at the irrigation channel every man rose up simultaneously and swept forward into the Turkish trench. There for a few moments the Turks met them hand to hand. Lieutenant Thorburn, who was among the first in, was bayoneted and clubbed to the ground, but recovered consciousness to hear the welcome sound of Piper Crichton playing along the captured trench.

On the right, the Dogras suffered heavily, lost all their British officers, and were unable to make good the right of the objective. But a few small parties of them and of the 6th Jats gallantly pressed forward and joined the Regiment after the trench was captured.... the flanks were exposed, and the Battalion was cut off from all support.

Immediately after the assault the Turks had fled across the open to their second line, losing heavily as they ran, for in spite of the exertions of the assault our men fired steadily and with good effect. Before long, however, the enemy was strongly reinforced, and soon discovered how few in numbers were the British who had penetrated his position. Two main counter-attacks now developed... These attacks were checked for some time with the aid of one or two machine guns captured by the two flank companies.... But force of numbers was bound to tell in time. Many of our men fell, and step by step the remainder were forced to give ground until they were gradually squeezed into the corner of the trenches nearest to the river bank... bravery and discipline can make good lack of numbers in an assault, but it is impossible for a hundred men to hold a position indefinitely when attacked on three sides and with no supports forthcoming....

For two hours a desperate resistance was put up against hopeless odds. Sergeant Finlay died fighting with the same cool courage that had won him his V.C. on the 9th May in France. At last, about 10.15am, when almost surrounded, the remnants of the shattered platoons, half of whom were wounded, fell back on the British lines, bringing with them one officer and about a dozen Turks as prisoner....

The losses reported on the 21st were 6 officers (2 killed, 1 wounded and missing) and 175 other ranks (21 killed, 79 wounded and missing). Of those reported missing all were subsequently ascertained to have been killed, and at least one officer and many man who were wounded refused to report or go to hospital while the need of the Battalion was so great. The casualties in this action were approximately 60 per cent of the fighting strength of the Battalion. Exclusive of the transport, 29 officers and nearly 900 men had landed at Basrah three weeks earlier. There now remained to report themselves fit for duty two combatant officers and 130 men, and of these not all were unwounded.'

Private Worthington is commemorated on the Basra Memorial, Iraq.

745 Three: Private A. J. Trory, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, who died of wounds in Mesopotamia, 7 September 1916

1914-15 STAR (S-8356. Pte. A. J. Trory. R. Highrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (S-8356 Pte. A. J. Trory. R. Highrs.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (Albert James Trory) *last with traces of verdigris, generally very fine or better (4)* £100-140

Albert James Trory was born in Leith, Edinburgh. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 3 August 1915. Trory died of wounds 7 September 1916.

Private Trory is buried in the Amara War Cemetery, Iraq

- 746** *Three: Private N. Gentle, 4/5th Battalion, Royal Highlanders, killed in action on the Somme, 14 November 1916*
1914-15 STAR (3484. Pte. N. Gentle, R. Highrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (3484 Pte. N. Gentle. R. Highrs) *good very fine*
- Three: Lance-Corporal S. Smith, Royal Highlanders*
1914-15 STAR (S-9370. L-Cpl. S. Smith. R. Highrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (9370 Pte. S. Smith. R. Highrs.) *generally very fine or better*
- Pair: Private J. M. Withinshaw, 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders, killed in action 13 October 1915*
1914-15 STAR (S-7415. Pte. J. M. Withinshaw R. Highrs.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (S-7415 Pte. J. M. Withinshaw. R. Highrs.) *Star worn, BWM very fine*
- 1914-15 STAR (2596, Pte. J. Melough, R. Highrs.) *very fine* (9) £160-200
- Neil Gentle** served during the Great War with the 1/6th (Perthshire) Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 29 August 1915. He transferred to the 1/4th (City of Dundee) Battalion, which amalgamated with the 1/5th to form the 4/5th Battalion in March 1916. He was killed in action whilst serving with them, 14 November 1916. On the latter date the Battalion were engaged on the Somme.
- Private Gentle is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.
- James Meakin Withinshaw** was born in Glasgow. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war. Withinshaw was killed in action, 13 October 1915.
- Private Withinshaw is commemorated on the Loos Memorial.
- James Melough** was born in Belfast, Northern Ireland. He served during the Great War with the 1/6th (Perthshire) Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 2 May 1915. He was killed in action 30 November 1915, on the latter date the Battalion were in the trenches in the Somme area.
- Private Melough is buried in the Aveluy Communal Cemetery Extension, Somme, France.

- 747** *Family group:*
- Three: Private W. Galloway, 4/5th Battalion, Royal Highlanders, taken prisoner of war, and died of wounds in Germany, 10 August 1918*
1914-15 STAR (2722. Pte. W. Galloway, R. Highrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2722 Pte. W. Galloway. R. Highrs.) *good very fine*
- Three: Private J. Galloway, 4/5th Battalion, Royal Highlanders, killed in action on the Somme, 14 October 1916*
1914-15 STAR (2929. Pte. J. Galloway, R. Highrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2929 Pte. J. Galloway. R. Highrs.) *good very fine* (6) £140-180
- William Galloway** was the son of his namesake, and was born in Dundee, Forfarshire, in September 1895. He served during the Great War with the Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 21 August 1915. Galloway was taken prisoner of war, and died of wounds, whilst serving with the 4/5th Battalion, 10 August 1918. He is buried in Niederzwerhren Cemetery, Germany.
- John Galloway** was the younger brother of the above, and was also born in Dundee, in October 1896. He served during the Great War with 5th Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 10 December 1915. He was killed in action, when serving with the 4/5th Battalion, 14 October 1916. On the latter date the Battalion were heavily engaged in an attack on the Schwaben Redoubt, Somme, 'B', 'C' and 'D' Companies advanced at 2.46 pm with 'A' in close support - heavy casualties from British barrage among leading waves - objectives taken and held. Regimental history notes just 30 men of assaulting companies relieved shortly after 10.50 pm. Enemy counter attacks driven off.' (*British Battalions on the Somme*, R. Westlake refers).
- Private Galloway is buried in the Connaught Cemetery, Thiepval, France.

- 748** *Pair: Private W. Gray, 7th (Fife) Battalion, Royal Highlanders, who died of wounds, 31 November 1918*
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (4055 Pte. W. Gray. R/ Highrs.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (William Gray) and MEMORIAL SCROLL, with related miniature awards, named enclosure for campaign awards and a portrait photograph of the recipient in uniform, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £100-140
- William Gray** was born in Strathmiglo, Fifeshire, and enlisted in the Royal Highlanders at Lochgelly. He served during the Great War with the 7th (Fife) Battalion, Royal Highlanders (Territorial) on the Western Front. Gray died of wounds 31 November 1918, and is commemorated on the Vis-en-Artois Memorial, Pas-de-Calais, France.

- 749** *Six: Major (Quartermaster) W. J. Robertson, Black Watch*
GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (2754339 Sjt. W. Robertson. Black. Watch); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (Lt. (Q.M.) W. J. Robertson. B.W.) *generally very fine or better* (6) £180-220
- William James Robertson** was born in Montrose, 22 September 1911, the son of Colour Sergeant Instructor James Robertson, Black Watch. William James Robertson enlisted into the Black Watch as a Private in September 1933 and was posted to the 2nd Battalion. In 1947 he attained the rank of Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant. In the same year he was transferred to the 1st Battalion as R.Q.M.S. In March 1951 Robertson was appointed to a Regular Army Short Service Commission as Lieutenant (Quartermaster) and was later awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal (*London Gazette* 23 May 1952). By October 1954 he was Lieutenant (Q.M.) of the 6/7th Battalion Black Watch and was featured as such in *The Red Hackle* of that month. Promoted to Captain (Q.M.) in May 1955; appointed Captain (Q.M.) Aberdeen University O.T.C. in 1958, he finally attained the rank of Major (Q.M.) in 1961. Major Robertson retired from the service in June 1962 and died in Hereford on 1 February 1975.
- With copied research including a photographic image of the recipient in uniform..

- 750** *Five: Private A. Buchanan, Black Watch*
GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (2754387 Pte. A. Buchanan. Black. Watch.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, mounted for display, *generally good very fine* (5) £80-120

751 Four: Private D. Findlay, 2nd Battalion, Black Watch, killed in action during the evacuation from Crete, 28 May 1941

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (2754701 Pte. D. Findlay. Black Watch.); 1939-45 STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, *generally very fine* (4) *£240-280*

Provenance: Huxtep Collection, DNW, July 2001.

David Findlay was the 'eldest son of Mr and Mrs D. Findlay, 17 N. Wellington Street, Dundee, is reported missing in the Middle East from May 29. Twenty-seven years of age, he has been 5 1/2 years in the army, and served in Palestine. Prior to enlisting he was a farm servant at Berryhill, Fowlis Easter, and played for Fowlis Hearts F.C.' (extract from the *Courier*, dated 9 July 1941, refers)

Findlay served with the 2nd Battalion, Black Watch during the Second War and was later confirmed as killed in action during the evacuation from Crete, 28 May 1941.

Private Findlay is commemorated on the Athens Memorial, Greece.

Sold with copied research, including a photographic image of the recipient in uniform

752



Three: Private M. Tracey, Black Watch

KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (22562887 Pte. M. Tracey. B.W.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54; AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (22562887 Pte. M. Tracey. B.W.) *generally good very fine* (3) *£300-340*

753 Pair: Private J. Hastie, Black Watch

KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (19091507. Pte. J. Hastie. B.W.) *number partially officially corrected; U.N. KOREA 1950-54, edge bruise to last, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (2) *£140-180*

754



Pair: Private R. McArthur, Black Watch, wounded in action at the Battle of the Hook, 18/19 November 1952

KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (22496380 Pte. R. McArthur. B.W.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, *nearly extremely fine* (2) *£300-400*

R. McArthur was 'Wounded-in-Action' at the battle of 'The Hook' between 18/19 November 1952. At the time he is recorded as having served with HQ Company. During the battle of 'The Hook', 18-19 November 1952, 1/Black Watch suffered an estimated 21 killed-in-action, and 63 wounded in action. The Black Watch received the following battle honours for wear on their 'Colours' in respect of their services during the Korean War - 'The Hook 1952' and 'Korea 1952-53'.

755 Pair: Lance-Corporal J. K. Youens, Black Watch

N.A.T.O. MEDAL 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo; IRAQ 2003, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (25086388 Pte J K Youens BW), mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (2) *£260-300*

Provenance: DNW, March 2008.

J. K Youens joined the Army in August 1998, and was posted for service with the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment). Having advanced to Lance-Corporal, Youens was discharged 10 March 2006, having served 7 years, and 206 days with the Colours.

Sold with copied Certificate of Discharge.

756



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Egypt, Corunna, Salamanca (**Archd. Riddle, 42nd Foot**) *some minor marks, otherwise good very fine*
£1400-1600

Provenance: Sotheby, February 1886; Whitaker Collection 1890; Glendining's, June 1991.

Archibald Riddle was born in the Parish of Newfoundland, Lanark, and enlisted into the 97th Foot on 8 July 1794. He transferred to the 42nd Foot on 25 November 1795 and saw service in the Egyptian campaign of 1801, and in the Peninsula at the battles of Corunna and Salamanca. He was discharged to pension at Aberdeen on 24 September 1814, in consequence of a visceral affection. Sold with research including copied discharge and pension papers.

757



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Toulouse (**Dugald McIntyre, 42nd Foot.**) *lower carriage slightly bent, light marks, otherwise good very fine*
£1800-2200

Provenance: Spink 1902 and 1907; Captain Stewart's Collection 1913; Blair Collection 1937; Sotheby, November 1981; Glendining's, June 1991; Spink, May 2003.

Dugald McIntyre's name appears on the list of additional claims via the colonies. He enlisted into the 2/42nd at Glasgow on 24 February 1808, and joined his battalion on 25 March following. He transferred to 1/42nd on 25 May 1812, and was discharged on 31 October 1814. No discharge papers survive for him but as he missed the actions of Nivelles, Nive and Orthes, he may have been one of the 30 casualties of the regiment in the Pyrenees. Sold with copied muster lists.

758



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 9 clasps, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse (**Paul Peattie, 42nd Foot**) *polished, otherwise good very fine*
£2800-3200

Provenance: W. E. Gray Collection 1898; Glendining's, June 1925.

Paul Peattie was born at St Andrews, Fife, in 1785, and enlisted into the 42nd Foot on 10 August 1803, having 9 years previous service in the Fencibles. He served with the 2nd Battalion in the Peninsular from 1810 and transferred to the 1st Battalion in 1812. He was wounded in the side during the storming of the great fortress at Burgos on 19 September 1812.

'The main body of the assaulting force was composed of Pack's Portuguese, who were assisted by the whole of the 1/42nd and by the flank companies of Stirling's brigade of the 1st Division, to which the Black Watch belonged... the storm succeeded, but with vast and unnecessary loss of life, and not in the way in which Wellington intended. It was bright moonlight, and the firing party, when coming up over the crest, were at once detected by the French, who opened a very heavy fire upon them. The Highlanders commenced to reply while still 150 yards away, and then advanced firing till they came close up to the work, where they remained for a quarter of an hour, entirely exposed and suffering terribly. Having lost half their numbers they finally dispersed, but not till after the main attack had failed... the whole affair would have been a failure, but for the assault on the gorge. Here, the three light companies, 140 men, were led by Somers Cocks, recently promoted to a majority in the 1/79th.'

The light companies broke through the palisades at the rear, driving out the French battalion there and the whole defence of the hornwork collapsed. The allied force had 421 killed and wounded in the operation, of whom 204 were in Peattie's battalion. Peattie served throughout the remainder of the Peninsular campaign, through to the battle of Toulouse, where the losses were again severe. The 42nd casualties amounted to 433 officers and men, the greatest loss of any unit present. He was discharged on 31 October 1814, admitted to Chelsea Hospital in March 1852, and died in Edinburgh on 15 March 1875. Sold with copied pension papers and other research.

759



WATERLOO 1815 (**William Clarke, 42nd or R.H. Reg. Infantry.**) fitted with original steel clip and replacement ring suspension, *minor edge bruising and polished, otherwise nearly very fine* *£2000-2400*

William Clarke enlisted on 9 June 1808, and served in Lieutenant-Colonel John Campbell's company at Waterloo. He died on 3 November 1818, the balance of his pay being remitted to his brother. Sold with copied muster list and medal roll.

760



WATERLOO 1815 (**Archibald Sinclair 42nd or R.H. Reg. Infantry**) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *light marks, otherwise good very fine* *£2000-2400*

Provenance: Murray Collection 1891; Sotheby, May 1926; Needes Collection 1940.

Archibald Sinclair enlisted at Glasgow, from the local Militia, on 30 January 1810. He served in Captain Donald Chisholm's company at Waterloo and was discharged on 24 January 1817. Sold with copied muster lists.

761

SOUTH AFRICA 1834-53 (**Capt. John Carson, 73rd Regt.**) rank privately engraved over original 'Qr. Mr.', *dark toned, very fine* *£360-400*

John Carson enlisted as a Private into the 73rd Foot on 22 February 182, and thereafter received rapid promotion to Corporal, 25 September 1825, and Sergeant, 25 May 1826. He was promoted to Quarter-master-Sergeant on 12 January 1843, and received a commission as Quarter-Master of the 73rd on 28 November 1845. He was placed on half-pay with the rank of Honorary Captain on 24 February 1857. He served in the Kaffir wars of 1846-47 and 1850-53.

762

SOUTH AFRICA 1834-53 (**John Wallace, 73rd Regt.**) *nearly very fine*

£300-360

John Wallace served in the Kaffir war of 1850-53.

763

INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, no clasp (**Josh. Hannah, 42nd Highlanders**) *suspension a little slack, otherwise very fine*

£200-260

'In actual conflict with the enemy at Kikhut Ghur under Captain Gordon 42nd Highlanders. Vide: Despatch of Brigadier-General Douglas G.O.C. No. 135 of 1859.'

764

INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, no clasp (**Lieut. H. Fraser, 73rd Regt.**) *very fine*

£360-400

Hugh Fraser was appointed Ensign in the 73rd Foot on 12 January 1855, promoted Lieutenant on 27 November 1857, and died in 1862. He served during the Mutiny with Brigadier Rowcroft's force.

- 765** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, no clasp (**Serjt. Hy. Burgess, 73rd Regt.**) *suspension slack, contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £200-260
Roll states 'Discharged. Now in England.'
-
- 766** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, no clasp (**Cr. Serjt. E. Robins, 73rd Regt.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, good fine* £200-260
-
- 767** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**Capt. H. H. Moseley, 42nd RI. Highlanders**) *nearly extremely fine* £600-800
- 
- Herbert Hendry Moseley** served in the campaign of 1857-58 against the mutineers of India, including the actions at Kudiyunge and Shumsabad, siege and fall of Lucknow, and assault of the Martinière and Banks' Bungalow. He was engaged in the operations against Lucknow from the 2nd to the 16th March 1858, and also in the campaign in the North West Provinces. He died at Calcutta on 19 May 1863, whilst on his way home.
-
- 768** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**T. Lucas, 42nd RI. Highlanders**) *suspension re-fixed, brooch marks to obverse, good fine* £200-260
- Thomas Lucas** was born at Sorn, Ayrshire, and was attested for the 42nd Foot at Kilmarnock on 6 May 1839. He was discharged at Stirling Castle on 20 August 1860, having served 21 years 68 days, including service abroad at 'Corfu & Malta, 6 years 2 months; Bermuda, 4 years 2 months; Nova Scotia, 1 year; Turkey & Crimea, 2 years 3 months; Bengal East Indies, 2 years.' He was three times tried by Court Martial and imprisoned on each occasion. Sold with copied discharge papers.
-
- 769** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**J. May, 42nd RI. Highlanders**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £260-300
- Also entitled to Crimea medal with clasps for Alma, Balaklava and Sebastopol.
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- 770** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**A. Milne, 42nd RI. Highlanders**) *claw tightened, edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine* £240-280
-
- 771** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**W. Thompson, 42nd RI. Highlanders**) *contact marks, nearly very fine* £260-300
-
- 772** ASHANTEE 1873-74, no clasp (**2225. Pte. A. Smith, 42nd Highds. 1873-4**) *good very fine* £160-200
-
- 773** ASHANTEE 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**271. Pte. P. Baird, 42nd Highds. 1873-4**) *overall wear, therefore good fine* £300-360
- Peter Baird** joined the Depot of the 79th Foot on 9 August 1867, aged 18 years. He was one of a detachment of 2 officers and 135 men of the 79th Highlanders who were attached to the 42nd Highlanders, from December 1873 to May 1874, for service during the Ashantee campaign of 1873-74. Sold with copied muster rolls.
-
- 774** ASHANTEE 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**1146. Pte. J. Buchanan, 42nd Highds. 1873-4**) *suspension slack, edge bruising and polished, therefore good fine* £300-360
- James Buchanan** was born at Dumbarton, Scotland, and enlisted for the 42nd Regiment at Glasgow on 28 November 1862. He was discharged at Perth on 7 June 1887. Sold with copied discharge papers.
-
- 775** ASHANTEE 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**179. Pte. M. McGowan, 42nd Highds. 1873-4**) *minor edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £360-400
- One of the detachment of 2 officers and 135 men of the 79th Highlanders who were attached to the 42nd Highlanders, from December 1873 to May 1874, for service during the Ashantee campaign of 1873-74.
-
- 776** ASHANTEE 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**2037. Pte. E. McKay, 42nd Highds. 1873-4.**) *toned, good very fine* £360-400
- Roll states 'Deceased'.
-
- 777** ASHANTEE 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**1857. Corpl. W. Sherlaw. 42nd Highds. 1873-4**) *good very fine* £360-400

778



ASHANTEE 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (103. Pte. J. Walker, 42nd Highds. 1873-4) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £800-1000

Private J. Walker was wounded at the battle of Amoaful. His service number confirms that he was one of the two officers and 130 other ranks who volunteered from the 79th (Cameron) Highlanders to serve with the 42nd Highlanders in the Ashantee Campaign 1873-74.

779

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (1436. Pte. C. Cochrane, 1/Rl. Hrs.) *light pitting from star, otherwise very fine* £160-200

780



EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (16. Pte. M. Russell, 1/R. Hrs.) *extremely fine* £500-600

Private Matthew Russell was severely wounded at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir on 13 September 1882, and died of his wounds on 5 October 1882.

781



EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 1 clasp, El-Teb-Tamaai (932, Pte. A. Barclay, 1/Rl. Highrs.) *light marks, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £600-800

Private Andrew Barclay was killed in action at the battle of Tamaai on 13 March 1884, when the Royal Highlanders had one officer and 59 men killed.

782

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 1 clasp, El-Teb-Tamaai (1160 Pte. T. Smith, 1/Rl. Highrs.) *attempted erasure of naming but quite legible, pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine* £200-260

Thomas Smith was wounded at the battle of Tamaai on 13 March 1884. Sold with research.

783



EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 1 clasp, Tamaai (810, Pte. R. Humphries, 1/Rl. Highrs.) *extremely fine and rare* £800-1000

Private Richard Humphries died of wounds following the battle of El Teb on 29 February 1884. British casualties amounted to 34 killed and 155 wounded, while those of the Royal Highlanders were 3 killed or died of wounds and 3 wounded.

784

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (953. Pte. J. Washington. 1/Rl. Highrs.) official correction to part of surname, *very fine* £200-260

Sold with medal roll confirmation.

785



BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890-97, reverse Matabeleland 1893 (3899 Pte. A. Lucas. 1st Batt. R. Highls.) *extremely fine and rare* £400-500

One officer and 17 men of the 1st Battalion joined the expedition to quell the Matabele rebellion in 1893, serving as Mounted Infantry with the Bechuanaland Police from October 1893 to March 1894.

786



QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (4137 Pte. A. Masterton, 2nd Rl. Highlrs:) *brilliant extremely fine* £500-600

Private Adam Masterton was killed in action at Magersfontein on 11 December 1899.

787

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein (463 Pte. W. Errol, 2nd Rl. Highlrs:) *extremely fine* £100-120

William Errol was born in the Parish of Old Moukland, Coatbridge, Lanarkshire, and attested for 60th Brigade at Glasgow on 6 April 1880, aged 19, a moulder by trade. He was posted to 2nd Royal Highlanders on 1 July 1881, and was discharged on 16 August 1901. He died in Glasgow on 23 January 1941. Sold with copied discharge papers and other research.

- 788** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Transvaal, Wittebergen (**5636 Pte. D. Collins, 2nd RI. Highlhrs:**) *edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* **£140-160**

Private D. Collins was wounded at Paardeberg on 18 February 1900, and is also entitled to the K.S.A. Sold with medal roll confirmation.

- 789** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**5157 Pte. C. Mulholland. RI: Highrs:**) *nearly very fine* **£100-120**

Charles Mulholland was born in the Parish of Barony, Glasgow, and attested for the Royal Highlanders on 28 January 1893, aged 18 years 7 months. He served in South Africa from 6 December 1901 to 22 October 1902. Sold with copied discharge papers and medal roll confirmation.

- 790** AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**23022380 Pte. M. Campbell B W.**) *surname partially officially corrected, toned, good very fine* **£70-90**

- 791** AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**22547575 Pte. H. Matheson. B. W.**) *light contact marks, very fine* **£80-120**

792



- INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**Capt. J. W. Telfer, R. Highrs.**) *good very fine and rare* **£260-300**

Provenance: DNW, June 2014.

James William Telfer served with the Black Watch, attached 50th Coy. Machine Gun Corps, in France from 11 August 1916. He applied to join the Indian Army in November 1917, which was approved early the following year as a probationary officer. He served in Afghanistan, attached 287th M.G. Coy, 2/95th Infantry, but reverted to the British Service at his own request and was posted to the Machine Gun Centre from 14 June 1919.

Sold with copied rolls and India Office service record.

- 793** 1914 STAR (**1589 Pte. C. Glover. 2/R. Highrs**) *very fine* **£70-90**

Charles Glover served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 12 October 1914. He was taken prisoner of war, and is entitled to a Silver War Badge.

- 794** 1914 STAR (**94 Pte. J. Gibson. 2/R. Highrs**) *very fine* **£100-140**

M.M. *London Gazette* 13 November 1918 (Egypt).

James Gibson was born in Lochee, Forfarshire. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre from 12 October 1914. Gibson was serving with the Battalion when he died of wounds, 19 November 1918. Gibson is buried in Kantara War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt.

- 795** 1914 STAR (**543 Pte. D. McIntosh. 1/5 R. Highrs**) *very fine* **£70-90**

M.M. *London Gazette* 12 December 1917.

David McIntosh was a native of Montrose. He served during the Great War with the 1/5th (Angus and Dundee) Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 11 November 1914. McIntosh transferred to the 154th Company, Machine Gun Corps, 16 August 1916. He served with the latter in the same theatre, advancing to Corporal and winning the M.M. with the unit.

Corporal McIntosh is recorded as 'died of wounds 25 October 1918' on the British War and Victory Medal roll, however, he is not recorded as such on the Commonwealth War Graves or in *Soldiers Died in the Great War 1914-1919*.

- 796** 1914 STAR (**3.2185 Pte. T. Watson. R. Highrs**) *good very fine* **£70-90**

Thomas Watson was born in Dundee, Forfarshire. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 11 September 1914. Gibson was killed in action, 29 October 1914. On the latter date the Battalion were heavily engaged repulsing a German attack down the Menin Road, as part of the Battle of Ypres. Watson is buried in the Perth Cemetery (China Wall), Ypres, Belgium.

- 797** 1914 STAR (2) (**1198 Cpl. D. Wilson. 2/R. Highrs; 1353 Pte. A. McKenzie. 2/R. Highrs**) *last with scratch marks all over reverse, otherwise generally very fine (2)* **£100-140**

David Wilson served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 12 October 1914. He advanced to Colour Sergeant.

Arthur McKenzie served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre from 12 October 1914. He later transferred to the 16th Battalion, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders.

798 1914-15 STAR (2. Lieut. F. H. Soutar. R. Highrs) *good very fine* £80-120

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 19 October 1916.

Frank Henderson Soutar was the son of the Reverend Alexander Soutar, and was 'formerly of Springburn, Glasgow. He was for some time engaged in banking in Canada. He returned home about two years ago to join his uncles in business in Dundee. Shortly after the outbreak of the war he was granted a commission in the Black Watch, having previously undergone training in the O.T.C. The Rev. Mr. Soutar has two other sons serving in the Army' (copy of newspaper cutting included in lot refers).

Soutar initially served during the Great War with the 3rd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, from March 1915. He was attached to the 2nd Battalion from October 1915, and travelled with them for service in Mesopotamia. Soutar commanded V Platoon, No. 2 Company from the start of January 1916. He was present at Shaikh Saad and Wadi River, having served as Acting Adjutant 19 January - 21 January 1916. Soutar was killed in action, 21 January 1916. On the latter date the 2nd Battalion served with the 41st Dogras and 6th Jats as part of the 35th Brigade for the first attack on the Turks at Hanna. The Regimental History gives the following:

'At seven minutes past eight on the morning of the 21st, as the bombardment lifted, The Black Watch advanced at a slow double, and were at once greeted by a storm of bullets. Despite the heavy mud, despite the losses, perfect order was kept, and after a momentary halt at the irrigation channel every man rose up simultaneously and swept forward into the Turkish trench. There for a few moments the Turks met them hand to hand. Lieutenant Thorburn, who was among the first in, was bayoneted and clubbed to the ground, but recovered consciousness to hear the welcome sound of Piper Crichton playing along the captured trench.

On the right, the Dogras suffered heavily, lost all their British officers, and were unable to make good the right of the objective. But a few small parties of them and of the 6th Jats gallantly pressed forward and joined the Regiment after the trench was captured.... the flanks were exposed, and the Battalion was cut off from all support.

Immediately after the assault the Turks had fled across the open to their second line, losing heavily as they ran, for in spite of the exertions of the assault our men fired steadily and with good effect. Before long, however, the enemy was strongly reinforced, and soon discovered how few in numbers were the British who had penetrated his position. Two main counter-attacks now developed... These attacks were checked for some time with the aid of one or two machine guns captured by the two flank companies.... But force of numbers was bound to tell in time. Many of our men fell, and step by step the remainder were forced to give ground until they were gradually squeezed into the corner of the trenches nearest to the river bank... bravery and discipline can make good lack of numbers in an assault, but it is impossible for a hundred men to hold a position indefinitely when attacked on three sides and with no supports forthcoming....

For two hours a desperate resistance was put up against hopeless odds. Sergeant Finlay died fighting with the same cool courage that had won him his V.C. on the 9th May in France. At last, about 10.15am, when almost surrounded, the remnants of the shattered platoons, half of whom were wounded, fell back on the British lines, bringing with them one officer and about a dozen Turks as prisoner....

The losses reported on the 21st were 6 officers (2 killed, 1 wounded and missing) and 175 other ranks (21 killed, 79 wounded and missing). Of those reported missing all were subsequently ascertained to have been killed, and at least one officer and many men who were wounded refused to report or go to hospital while the need of the Battalion was so great. The casualties in this action were approximately 60 per cent of the fighting strength of the Battalion. Exclusive of the transport, 29 officers and nearly 900 men had landed at Basrah three weeks earlier. There now remained to report themselves fit for duty two combatant officers and 130 men, and of these not all were unwounded.'

Second Lieutenant Soutar is commemorated on the Basra Memorial, Iraq.

799 MEMORIAL PLAQUE (Christopher Duffus) *very fine* £60-80

Christopher Duffus was born in Dundee, Forfarshire. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Royal Highlander in the French theatre of war from 13 August 1914. He was killed in action 9 May 1915. On the latter date the Battalion were engaged during the Battle of Aubers Ridge, the Regimental History gives the following:

'After an artillery bombardment of twenty minutes the Battalion advanced to the attack, and made one of the finest assaults it delivered during the war, distinguished by skilful leadership of officers and section commanders under the most adverse conditions, and great gallantry on the part of the men.... As in the original assault, the wire had not been sufficiently cut, nor had the German breastworks and machine guns been much damaged. Against them, A and B companies advanced over the open, followed by two platoons each from C and D companies...

The companies advanced to the sound of the pipes - for the last time - since gas helmets were shortly to muffle the pipers. It was not possible to recognise "Highland Laddie" in the noise of gunfire, but the pipes themselves could not be silenced, and there is no doubt that they raised the spirit of the attackers. As soon as our men topped the breastworks, they were met by a terrific rifle and machine gun fire, which seemed to come from every direction; machine guns were not only firing from the breastworks, but from tunnels cut underneath them.

The distance between the lines was about 300 yards, so that it did not take more than two minutes for the leading troops to reach the enemy wire. A few gaps existed, and into these the attacking platoons converged; then, forcing their way into the German line, they began to clear the trenches by hand-to-hand fighting. The advantage lay with the enemy from the first, since the platoons could only enter the breastworks on narrow fronts where the gaps existed; and though the Battalion established itself at various points, it was attacked from three sides, being bombed from both flanks, and fired into from the enemy's rear line.'

A number of D.C.M.s were awarded to members of the 1st Battalion for the action, and Corporal John Ripley was awarded the Victoria Cross. Lance Corporal David Findlay of the 2nd Battalion was also awarded the Victoria Cross for the Battle of Aubers Ridge. The 1st Battalion suffered casualties of 14 officers and 461 other ranks killed, wounded or missing. Only '8 officers and 354 other ranks could be assembled to march back on the 9th of May, and the next two days were needed for the reorganisation of the Battalion, which was carried out in Divisional Reserve at Beuvry and Béthune. On both these days H.R.H. the Prince of Wales paid a visit to the Battalion, and interviewed several non-commissioned officers and men who had actually been in the German trenches on the 9th.' (Ibid)

Private Duffus is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, Pas-de-Calais, France.

800 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (2) (2754712 Pte. T. Moffat. Black. Watch.; 2754215 Pte. J. Reid. Black. Watch.); 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14860430 Pte. G. K. Gardner. B.W.) *surname of last officially corrected, generally very fine* (3) £140-180

- 801** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (**22366694 Pte. T. Hazel. B.W.**) *minor edge bruising, very fine, scarce to unit* £40-50
The Black Watch did not serve in Malaya in Battalion strength, a company or smaller was present attached to the Seaforths.
- 802** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (**22131027 Pte. T. Lynch. B.W.**) *good very fine, scarce to unit* £40-50
The Black Watch did not serve in Malaya in Battalion strength, a company or smaller was present attached to the Seaforths.
- 803** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (2) (**23562695 Pte. J. Brogan. B. W.; 23562697 Pte. J. J. Spiers. B. W.**) *clasp facing slightly bent on 1st, generally nearly very fine (2)* £80-120
- 804** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, G.VI.R., Cyprus (**2756138 Cpl. G. Mc. I Myers. B.W.**) *minor edge bruising, otherwise very fine or better, scarce to unit* £70-90
The Black Watch did not serve in Malaya in Battalion strength, a company or smaller was present attached to the Seaforths.
- 805** GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2) (**24298660 Pte. C J Cairns BW; 24054258 Cpl. J. R. McEwan BW.**) *1st very fine, 2nd good very fine (2)* £60-80
- 806** GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (3) (**24359162 Pte W Connelly BW; 24755318 Pte D J Lindsay BW; 24228750 Pte. H. Murray BW.**) *edge bruising, generally nearly very fine (3)* £90-110
- 807** OPERATIONAL SERVICE MEDAL 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (**25189232 Pte C K Gray Scots**) *extremely fine* £200-240
C. K. Gray served with 3/Scots (Black Watch) in Afghanistan during the operations against the Taliban.
- 808** IRAQ 2003, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (**25129824 Pte C G Craig BW**) *good very fine* £180-220
- 809** DELHI DURBAR 1911, silver (**1284 Pte A. Proudfoot R.H.**) *regimentally impressed naming, edge bruising, very fine* £50-70
Provenance: DNW, July 2001.
Abraham Proudfoot served with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders for the Delhi Durbar of 1911. He served during the Great War as Lance-Corporal with the Battalion in the French theatre of war from 12 October 1914.
- 810** VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE, V.R. (2) (**1092 Cpl. J. Herd. 6th V.B. RI: Hdrs**) *impressed naming, the other unnamed as issued, with contemporary silver top-riband buckle, generally very fine (2)* £90-110
- 811** VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE, E.VII.R. (**7449 Pte. D. McPherson. 1/V.B. RI. Hdrs**), with silver shooting medal (hallmarks for Birmingham 1900), obverse engraved 'B. Coy. 1st V.B.R.H.', reverse engraved '1901 Corpl. D. S. Macpherson. Score 82'; together with VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE, E.VII.R. **1185 Pte. W. L. MacNaughton. 5th V.B. RI: Hdrs**) *generally nearly extremely fine (3)* £70-90

812



42ND FOOT MEDAL 1819, by Parkes, obverse: in the upper section - St. Andrew with his cross, legend above, 'Nemo Me Impune Lacessit', in the lower - soldiers marching through mountainous country; reverse: winged figure of Fame above the battle honours, 'Corunna, Fuentes d'Onor, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula', in a rectangle below, '42 R.H.Rt.', edge impressed (**Serj. Jn. Christy**), 32mm., silver, with hinged silver straight bar suspension, *good very fine* £360-400

Ref. *Balmer* R.336a, *Tancred* p.332, *H.I.* p.259, *Payne* p.204.

A Serjeant John Christie is listed in the published Waterloo Medal roll as serving in Captain Donald McDonald's Company, 42nd Foot.

813



42ND FOOT MEDAL 1819, by Parkes, obverse: in the upper section - St. Andrew with his cross, legend above, 'Nemo Me Impune Lacessit', in the lower - soldiers marching through mountainous country; reverse: winged figure of Fame above the battle honours, 'Corunna, Fuentes d'Onor, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula', in a rectangle below, '42 R.H.Rt.', edge impressed (A. McPherson), 32mm., silver, with hinged silver straight bar suspension, *good very fine*

£360-400

Ref. Balmer R.336a, Tancred p.332, H.I. p.259, Payne p.204.

A Serjeant Angus McPherson appears in the published M.G.S. roll as being awarded a medal with clasps for Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor and Ciudad Rodrigo. The recipient also appears as a Corporal in Captain Mungo McPherson's Company, 42nd Foot, in the published Waterloo Medal roll.

814



42ND FOOT MEDAL 1819, by Parkes, obverse: in the upper section - St. Andrew with his cross, legend above, 'Nemo Me Impune Lacessit', in the lower - soldiers marching through mountainous country; reverse: winged figure of Fame above the battle honours, 'Corunna, Fuentes d'Onor, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula', in a rectangle below, '42 R.H.Rt.', 32mm., bronze, unnamed, fitted with steel clip and small ring suspension, *nearly very fine*

£160-200

Ref. Balmer R.336b, Tancred p.332, H.I. p.259, Payne p.204.

815



WAUCHOPE MEDAL, silver, the obverse engraved 'For Conspicuous Gallantry on Givenchy Hill Oct. 8th. 1915.', the reverse engraved '2nd. Bn. The Black Watch to Pte. T. Lamb from Lt. Col. A. G. Wauchope', in *Elkington, London* case of issue, with related lapel pin, *good very fine*

£600-700

Approximately 70 Wauchope Medals were awarded to Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Royal Highlanders during the Great War; 60 for gallantry at the Battles of Loos and Mushaidie (the 'Battle Beyond Baghdad'); and 10 to men who had specifically distinguished themselves scouting in No Man's Land.

Thomas Lamb was the son of Mr and Mrs. C. Lamb of 3 Sinclair Street, Lochee, Dundee. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, and was killed in action at Shaikh Saad, 7 January 1916.

Private Lamb is buried at Amara War Cemetery, Iraq.

816



WAUCHOPE MEDAL, silver, the reverse engraved 'Pte. W. Wilson. For Conspicuous Gallantry in the Battle Beyond Baghdad, March 14, 1917. Presented by Colonel A. G. Wauchope.', in *Elkington, London* case of issue, with recipient's Pocket Testament league New Testament Bible, *good very fine*

£500-600

Approximately 70 Wauchope Medals were awarded to Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Royal Highlanders during the Great War; 60 for gallantry at the Battles of Loos and Mushaidie (the 'Battle Beyond Baghdad'); and 10 to men who had specifically distinguished themselves scouting in No Man's Land.

William Wilson was born in Maxwelltown, Dumfriesshire. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 6 July 1915. He was awarded the Wauchope Medal for his gallantry at Mushaidie, 14 March 1917. On the latter date the Battalion suffered over 40% casualties, and Wilson was also wounded.

Wilson was discharged as a result of his wounds, 31 December 1918, and died as a result of influenza and bronchitis brought on a result of 'septic poisoning from an old shrapnel wound.' He is buried in the Drunscore Parish Churchyard, Dumfriesshire.

817

THE REGIMENT, AWARD OF MERIT, bronze-gilt, obverse engraved 'Sudan 1884', reverse engraved '223 Pte. Henry Shires, D.C. M. 1st. Battn. The Black Watch', *edge bruising very fine*

£140-180

Henry Shires was born in Wakefield, Yorkshire. He was employed as a Shoeing Smith prior to attesting for the 6th Brigade at York in July 1880. He transferred to the 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders in August 1881, and served with the Battalion in Egypt and the Sudan, August 1882 - April 1886. Shires transferred to the Army Reserve in August 1886, and was discharged 25 July 1892.

Shires was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for gallantry at Tamaai, and was also entitled to the Egypt Medal with four clasps as well as the Khedive's Star. He forfeited all his medals as a consequence of being convicted of theft. Shires service papers give his character as 'very bad twice tried for theft but has proved a gallant soldier in the field.'

SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

x818 ALEXANDER DAVISON'S MEDAL FOR THE NILE 1798, bronze-gilt, with ring suspension, *contact marks, nearly very fine* £140-180

819



HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY MEDAL FOR SERINGAPATAM 1799, silver-gilt, 48mm., Soho Mint, fitted with straight bar suspension, *light surface marks, otherwise good very fine* £800-1000

Provenance: Baldwin, June 1962.

x820 HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY MEDAL FOR SERINGAPATAM 1799, bronze, 48mm, Soho Mint, unmounted, *contact marks to reverse, very fine* £240-280

821



EARL ST. VINCENT'S TESTIMONY OF APPROBATION 1800, silver, pierced with small ring suspension, *extremely fine* £400-500

822



HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY MEDAL FOR EGYPT 1801, silver, with post mount suspension, *a good original striking, extremely fine* £1000-1400

823



HIGHLAND SOCIETY MEDAL FOR EGYPT 1801, silver, a later striking with the edge engraved 'By the Highland Society of London' in place of the usual Gaelic inscription, with small swivel ring suspension, *minor edge nick, very fine* £200-240

824



MATTHEW BOULTON'S MEDAL FOR TRAFALGAR 1805, silver, original striking with full edge inscription, housed in a red leather case, *extremely fine, scarce* £1500-2000

825



MATTHEW BOULTON'S MEDAL FOR TRAFALGAR 1805, white metal, inscribed in obverse field in upright capitals '**Stephen Williams Boatswain His M.S. Revenge**', contained in hinged glazed frame with integral loop for suspension, *some corrosion, otherwise very fine* £400-500

Provenance: Glendining, November 1962.

Stephen Williams survived to claim the N.G.S. medal with clasp for Trafalgar as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Revenge*.

x 826 MATTHEW BOULTON'S MEDAL FOR TRAFALGAR 1805, white metal, with loop suspension, *abrasively polished, therefore fair* £160-200

x 827



HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY MEDAL FOR THE CAPTURE OF RODRIGUES, ISLE OF BOURBON & ISLE OF FRANCE 1809-10, silver, with contemporary silver loop suspension, *good very fine* £1200-1600

828



HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY MEDAL FOR THE CAPTURE OF RODRIGUES, ISLE OF BOURBON & ISLE OF FRANCE 1809-10, silver, with loop suspension, *extremely fine* £1200-1600

x829



SPANISH CAPTURE OF BAGUR AND PALAMOS 1810, silver, with integral loop and ring suspension, *some scratches to reverse, otherwise very fine and an unusually fine piece* £2400-2800

See O.M.R.S. Journal, December 2017, for a detailed article on this medal by Robin Thomas, including a nominal roll of the 52 Royal Marine recipients from H.M.S. *Cambrian* who received the medal in silver. Only 8 gold and 78 silver medals were struck by the Catalonia mint to be distributed by order of the junta to the British who distinguished themselves in the battles of Baugr and Palamos.

830



NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Copenhagen 1801 (**William Booth.**) *minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £1800-2200

Provenance: Glendining's, March 1904.

William Booth, a Private in the 49th Foot, served in H.M.S. *Defiance* as part of Nelson's attack on Copenhagen, 2 April 1801. Twenty-three medals were issued to the 49th Foot for Copenhagen, together with two to the Rifles and one to the Artillery. The 49th Foot, under Colonel Brock, together with two companies of the Rifle Corps, and a detachment of Artillery, were embarked aboard various ships of the fleet, under the command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, with Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson as second-in-command. It was during this engagement that Nelson famously ignored Parker's signal of recall when, with his glass to his blind eye, he said, 'I have a right to be blind sometimes... I really do not see the signal.'

Advanced Sergeant, Booth also received a Military General Service Medal with clasp Chrysler's Farm.

Two other men named William Booth appear on the Admiralty Claimants' List, for a two clasp award for St. Domingo and Guadaloupe; and a single clasp award for Syria.

831



NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Java (**Henry Brett, Lieut. R.N.**) *good very fine* £1600-1800

Provenance: H. Gaskell Collection, Glendining's, July 1929; Dix Noonan Webb, September 2002.

Henry Brett was born on 29 December 1790, fourth son of Captain Peirce Brett, R.N. (a participant in Admiral Keppel's action with the *Compte d'Orvilliers*, 27 July 1778), by a daughter of Captain David Phillips, R.N. He was brother to Commander Peirce Brett, R.N. (1812), and of Lieutenant Spencer Phipps Brett, R. A., who was under General Skerit in the attack of the bridge at Seville, 27 August 1812; also of Major William Thomson Brett, H.E.I.C.'s service; and grand-nephew of Admiral Sir Peirce Brett, who circumnavigated the globe, when Lieutenant, with Lord Anson, and was afterwards, in 1766, a Lord of the Admiralty.

He entered the Royal Navy as First-class Volunteer on board the *Dryad* on 16 August 1802. After service aboard *Russell*, *Sceptre* and *Doris*, he was invested with the rank of Acting-Lieutenant on 23 April 1810. Shortly after his official promotion, which took place on 29 October following, Brett was sent, in command of a detachment of seamen, to co-operate with the land forces at the reduction of the Isle of France. He further assisted, under Captain Lye, at the capture of the Island of Java in August 1811. He served subsequently on the Home and North American stations and was finally paid off in December 1818.

x832



NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Java (**G. W. Connell, Midshipman.**) *scratch to obverse field, good very fine* £1400-1800

Provenance: Spink, December 1995 and April 1999.

G. W. Connell (also listed as W. G. Connell) served as Midshipman in H.M.S. *Modeste* during the assistance given by the Navy in the capture of the island of Java, July to 18 September 1811.

x833

NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (**Wm. Sledge.**) *nearly very fine*

£500-600

William Sledge (borne as Slade) is confirmed as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Asia*, which ship he entered as an Ordinary Seaman on 30 March 1836. He was advanced to Able Seaman on 28 January 1838 and remained in *Asia* until 10 April 1841. He subsequently served aboard *Dahlia*, *Ocean* and *Belleisle*, before joining the Coast Guard on 4 October 1848. He was finally discharged on 31 August 1866.

834



NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Trafalgar, St. Domingo (**James Waters.**) with original ribbon, *toned, good very fine* £6000-7000

James Waters is confirmed as a Landsman aboard H.M.S. *Agamemnon* at both actions.

835

MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, disc only (**Richd. Teakle, Corpl. 50th Foot**) fitted with pin brooch to reverse, *edge bruising and contact marks, good fine* £300-400

Richard Teakle was born in the Parish of Horsley, near Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, and enlisted into the 50th Foot on 5 October 1805, aged twenty-two. He was transferred to the 3rd Royal Veteran Battalion on 22 February 1809, and was discharged on 6 July 1814, in consequence of 'the reduction and wounded right thigh and hand.' He lived to claim the M.G.S. with 2 clasps, for the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, at which latter action the 50th Foot had 89 casualties. Sold with copied discharge papers and other research.

- 836** MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, disc only (**Geo. Clarke, 92nd Foot**) *has been gilded and rim filed down on both sides, good fine* *£300-400*

George Clarke was born in the Parish of Kerriemuir, Forfar, and enlisted into the 92nd Foot for unlimited service at Aberdeen on 18 September 1803, aged 18. He was discharged as an out-pensioner from Kilmainham Hospital, Dublin, on 18 May 1817, in consequence of 'wound of right leg received 30th July 1813 at the Pass of Maya, and another through the Body on the 16th June 1815 at Quatre Bras, being rendered unfit for further service.'

He lived to claim the M.G.S. medal with 8 clasps, for Corunna, Fuentes D'Onor, Vittoria, Pryenees, Nivelles, Nive, Orthes and Toulouse, and also received the Waterloo medal. Sold with copied discharge papers.

x837



- MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Martinique (**T. Anderson, R. Arty.**) *edge nicks, nearly extremely fine* *£700-900*

x838



- MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Guadeloupe (**J. Hipkiss, 90th. Foot.**) *edge bruising, nearly extremely fine* *£1000-1400*
Provenance: Spink, 1897; Glendining's, May 1963.

839



- MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Chrystler's Farm (**P. Plunkett, Serjt. 49th Foot.**) *clasp a little buckled, minor edge nicks, otherwise very fine and scarce* *£4000-5000*

Also entitled to N.G.S. for Copenhagen 1801 as a Private in the 49th aboard H. M.S. *Defiance*.

64 clasps for Chrystler's Farm to the 49th Foot, 12 of whom were also present and claimed the medal for Copenhagen 1801.

840



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Busaco, Albuhera (**Peter Jones, 34th Foot.**) *very fine* **£1600-1800**

Provenance: Glendining, February 1937; Baldwin, December 1954, £4.10.00.

To Kilmainham Hospital pension due to 'fractured skull aboard *Hydra* transport, November 1807.'

841



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Orthes, Toulouse (**Smith Fife, 42nd Foot**) *very fine* **£1600-2000**

Smith Fife/Fyfe was enlisted as a boy from the Inverness district on 25 August 1812, and was posted to the 2nd Battalion. He transferred to the 1st Battalion on 30 November 1813 for service in France. He served in Captain Donald Chisholm's company in the Waterloo campaign and was taken prisoner at Quatre Bras, as related by Sergeant James Anton in his *Retrospect of a Military Life*:

'The day's contest was at a close, our attention was directed to the casualties which had occurred in our ranks. We had lost, in killed, one colonel, one Lieutenant, one ensign, one sergeant-major, two sergeants, and forty-eight rank-and-file. One brevet lieutenant-colonel, five captains, five lieutenants, two ensigns, fourteen sergeants, one drummer, and two hundred and fourteen rank-and-file composed our list of wounded. Six privates fell into the enemy's hands; among these was a little lad (Smith Fyfe) about five feet high. The French general, on seeing this diminutive looking lad, is said to have lifted him up by the collar or breech and exclaimed to the soldiers who were near him, "Behold the sample of the men of whom you are afraid!" This lad returned a few days afterwards, dressed in the clothing of a French grenadier, and was saluted by the name of Napoleon, which he retained until he was discharged.'

Smith Fife was discharged at Strabane on 24 March 1818. Sold with copied pay-lists and medal roll.

842



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse (**Henry Bell, Royal H. Arty.**) *nearly very fine* **£1400-1600**

Provenance: Glendining's, May 1903 and November 1942.

Henry Bell was born in the Parish of Igman, Stirling, and was enlisted into the Royal Horse Artillery at the age of 19 on 30 July 1806, a miller by trade. He served in the Peninsula in Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald's "E" Troop and was discharged 30 September 1814 from Lieutenant-Colonel Gardiner's Troop, 'being unfit for further service, is placed on the Reserve List at six pence per diem commencing 1 October 1814'. Sold with copied discharge papers.

x843



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse (**Wm. Mason, 42nd. Foot.**) *traces of lacquer, edge bruising, very fine* £1400-1800

Provenance: Glendining's, May 1916 and June 1947.

William Mason served with the 42nd Foot (Black Watch) in the Peninsula and in Captain James Stirling's Company during the Waterloo Campaign, 16-18 June 1815. His Waterloo Medal was sold at Baldwin's in 1953.

Note: One other man named William Mason served with the 42nd Foot, and received an M.G.S. with 2 clasps. This medal was last sold in 2005.

844

MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse (**Antonio. Rigoss. 15th. Hussars.**) *suspension and clasp carriage reconstituted with top of carriage pierced, name and unit number re-engraved, edge bruising and contact marks, therefore nearly very fine* £200-240

No man with the name Antonio Rigoss appears on the latest published transcript of the Medal Roll.

845



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse (**Wm. Brash, 71st Foot.**) *lightly rubbed over naming and bruise over '1' of '71st', otherwise very fine* £1600-1800

Provenance: Glendining's, March 1903; Puttick & Simpson, February 1919; Spink, Wembley Exhibition 1924; Glendining's, March 1932.

846



WATERLOO 1815 (**Hugh McCartney, 6th or Inniskilling Drag.**) fitted with contemporary replacement silver clip and bar suspension, *light edge bruising and contact wear, otherwise nearly very fine* £1600-1800

Hugh McCartney served in Captain William F. Brown's Troop at Waterloo, where the Inniskilling Dragoons formed part of the 2nd (Union) Brigade of cavalry under Major-General Hon. Sir William Ponsonby.

847

WATERLOO 1815 (**John Yates. 16th Light Dragoons**) all but 'John' re-engraved, *fitted with replacement steel clip and ring suspension, good fine* £400-500

Sold with a comprehensive file of research including many copied muster rolls.

848



WATERLOO 1815 (**Charles Jewell, 2nd Batt. Grenad. Guards.**) fitted with steel clip and replacement ring suspension, *edge bruising and contact wear, otherwise nearly very fine* £1800-2200

Charles Jewell was born at Barnstable, Devon, and enlisted at Portsmouth on 27 December 1813, a glazier by trade and a volunteer from the North Devon Militia, aged 30 years. He fought at Waterloo in Lieutenant-Colonel F. D'Oyly's company, who was himself killed. Charles Jewell died in the rank of Sergeant whilst on furlough at Barnstable on 14 August 1829.

849



WATERLOO 1815 (**Alex M'Cree, 2nd Batt. Coldstream Gds.**) fitted with steel clip and silver bar suspension, *nearly very fine* £2000-2400

Alexander McCree served in Lieutenant-Colonel Walpole's Light Company at Waterloo, where 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards defended and held Hougoumont chateau throughout the day. The battalion lost 55 killed and 249 wounded.

850



WATERLOO 1815 (**John Clachar, 42nd or R. H. Reg. Infantry.**) fitted with steel clip and ring suspension, *nearly very fine* £2000-2400

John Clachar served in Captain Murdoch McLaine's Company at Waterloo.

851



WATERLOO 1815 (**William Ashby, 2nd Batt. 73rd Reg. Foot.**) fitted with replacement silver clip and ring suspension, *light edge bruising and contact wear, otherwise nearly very fine* *£2000-2400*

William Ashby enlisted into the 73rd Foot on 5 May 1812, a volunteer from the Warwickshire Militia. He served in Captain John M. Kennedy's No. 4 Company at Waterloo. Captain Kennedy himself was killed in action and his medal formed part of the Mackenzie Collection, sold in 1934.

852



WATERLOO 1815 (**Serj. Thomas Campbell, 1st Batt. 79th Reg. Foot.**) fitted with replacement silver clip and ring suspension, *contact marks, edge bruising and severely polished, thus fair* *£1800-2200*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2005.

Thomas Campbell was born in the parish of Hulkirk, near Thurso and enlisted in the 79th Regiment in April 1809, aged 23 years. A tall man for the age, standing at over 6 feet, he was advanced to Corporal in April 1809 and to Sergeant in October 1812: 'He served for five years in the Peninsula, three years in France and five years eight months in Canada. He was present in the battles of Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Toulouse and at the siege of Burgos. Wounded at the battle of Nive, slightly in the head at the siege of Burgos, and in two places at the battle of Waterloo' (Discharge papers refer WO 97/891/152). Campbell was discharged at his own request in June 1831 and did not survive to claim his Peninsular War medal.

x853



WATERLOO 1815 (**William Wallace, 1st Batt. 91st Reg. Foot.**) with original steel clip and later split ring suspension, *edge bruising, nearly very fine* *£1200-1600*

William Wallace was born in Leith, Edinburgh, and attested for the 91st (Argyllshire) Regiment of Foot on 25 April 1805. He served during the Waterloo Campaign with the 1st Battalion in Captain W. Stewart's Company, and was discharged on the reduction of the Battalion on 12 November 1816, after 13 years and 202 days' service.

854



WATERLOO 1815 (Serj. Joseph Seth, 1st Batt. 92nd Highlanders) fitted with steel clip and replacement ring suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* **£1800-2200**

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2006.

Joseph Seth was born in the Parish of Falkland, Fifeshire, and enlisted into the 92nd Highlanders on 24 November 1803, aged eighteen. He served as a Private for 4 years 182 days, as a Corporal for 5 years 201 days, being promoted to Sergeant in about November 1813. He was present at the battle of Toulouse and fought at Waterloo in Captain John Warren's company. He was discharged in the rank of Colour Sergeant at Hull on 31 August 1816, in consequence of 'an Order dated Horse Guards 13th August 1816, he is desired to proceed to Chelsea for the purpose of appearing before the Board.'

855



WATERLOO 1815 (James Briggs, 2nd Batt. 95th Reg. Foot.) fitted with replacement silver clip and rectangular bar suspension, *some heavy edge bruising and contact wear, therefore good fine* **£1400-1800**

James Briggs was born at Gadsby, Leicester, in about 1796. He enlisted for the 2/95th at Deal, Kent, on 5 April 1814, aged 18, a labourer by trade. He served in the Rifles until 5 April 1821, a total of 7 years 5 days, and shortly afterwards, on 26 April, he re-enlisted into the 7th Hussars, serving as a Trooper until 28 May 1829, when he was promoted to the rank of Trumpeter. He was discharged at Norwich Barracks on 13 November 1832, having completed 20 years 217 days service, including his 2 year allowance for Waterloo, at which battle he served in No. 3 (Captain MacNamara's) Company 2/95th Foot. He also served with the Army of Occupation in France until 1818.

He was afterwards employed by the Duke of Gordon as gatekeeper/porter at Gordon Castle, Fochabers, Moray. His death was announced in the *Elgin Courant*, February 3rd, 1871:

'At the Lodge of the principal entrance to Gordon Castle, on the 1st inst., Mr James Briggs, aged seventy five years.

Death of a Peninsular Hero

Another of the few remaining soldiers who fought the battles of the Peninsular in the early part of the present century has just paid the debt of nature. Mr James Briggs for forty years in the service of the Gordon and Richmond families, died at the Lodge of the principal entrance to Gordon Castle on the morning of Wednesday last. He enlisted into the Nottingham Militia in 1813. In the following year he volunteered for a period of seven years into the Rifle Brigade, with whom he took part in the battle of Waterloo. After Waterloo he served with the Army of Occupation in France. Having joined the 7th Hussars in 1821, he remained in that corps for about 12 years, at the expiry of which time he was discharged as unfit for further military service. In 1832, he was brought to Gordon Castle by the last Duke of Gordon, and since then up to the time of his death has acted as principal gate-keeper. Mr Briggs was much respected and beloved by all who knew him, and his death is much regretted. He was a faithful servant, and a great favourite with the family at the Castle. As might have been expected, he took great interest in the present war and ardently desired to see the end of the bombardment of Paris - a wish which was gratified, as he lived three days after the armistice was concluded.'

Sold with copied discharge papers and other comprehensive research.

856



WATERLOO 1815 (Corp. John Harris, 2nd Batt. 95th Reg. Foot.) fitted with replacement steel clip and rectangular silver bar suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine and better* **£1800-2200**

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2009.

John Harris was born at Rambury, Wiltshire, and enlisted into the 2nd 66th Regiment on 12 June 1804. He volunteered to the 2nd Battalion 95th Rifles on 23 August 1806, and served with the battalion in the expedition to Copenhagen in the following year. In December 1813 he went with the expedition to Holland as part of a provisional battalion of 95th Rifles, comprising one company each from 1/95th and 2/95th, and two companies 3/95th, the whole commanded by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron of the 1/95th. The subsequent general attack on Bergen op Zoom was not a success, and the British were repelled with heavy losses. Harris and the rest of his company rejoined the 2/95th at Paris in April 1815, and went on to fight at the battle of Waterloo. He was promoted Sergeant on 25 June 1815, and continued to serve with the Army of Occupation in France until September 1817, when he returned to England. He was discharged on 10 November 1817, 'his hearing being impaired and being worn out in the service'.

857



WATERLOO 1815 (**Ignatio Anton, 1st. Reg. Hussars, K.G.L.**) with original steel clip with split ring suspension, *minor edge and rim bruises, nearly extremely fine* £1600-2000

Provenance: Spink, April 2000.

Ignatio Anton served with the 1st Regiment Hussars, King's German Legion as part of Major-General Sir Hussey Vivian's 6th Brigade during the Waterloo Campaign, 16-18 June 1815.

858



WATERLOO 1815 (**Peter Dering, 1st Reg. Light Drag. K.G.L.**) with original steel clip and later small split ring suspension, *minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £2000-2400

Peter Dering served in Captain C. Elderhorst's Troop No. 7, 1st Regiment Light Dragoons, King's German Legion as part of Major-General Sir William Dornberg's 3rd Brigade during the Waterloo Campaign, and was wounded at Waterloo, 18 June 1815.

859

BRUNSWICK WATERLOO 1815 (**Iohann Steinbach. Sergt. Hus. Rgt.**) with original steel clip and replacement modern ring suspension, *nearly very fine* £400-500

860

BRUNSWICK WATERLOO 1815 (**Wilh. Lera. 2. laeg. Bt.**) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *polished, nearly very fine* £400-500

Sold with copied muster rolls.

861



SAXE-GOTHA-ALTENBURG WAR COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL 1814-15, for Officers, bronze-gilt, *heavy edge bruising, gilding rubbed in parts, nearly very fine* £400-500

862



ARMY OF INDIA 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Assye (**D. O'Neill, 74th Foot.**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *very minor edge bruises, otherwise nearly extremely fine and rare as a single clasp* £5000-6000

Provenance: Hyde Greg Collection, Sotheby, May 1887; Whitaker Collection 1890; J. B. Hayward & Son, June 1975.

Approximately 87 clasps for Assye were issued to European recipients, all but 11 in combination with other clasps. Only 19 medals were issued to the 74th Foot, just five of these with the single clasp for Assye.

Daniel O'Neill was born in Aughallow, County Tyrone and was by trade a weaver. His military service was quite brief, totalling some three years and ten months only. O'Neill was invalided to England on the 31st August 1804 and admitted to Chelsea on the 14th March 1805. He was discharged in consequence of 'a disabled left leg', but the cause of the disability is not given. At the time of his Chelsea admission he is recorded as being 22 years of age (*Hayward's Gazette*, June 1975 refers).

O'Neill was related to Charles J. O'Neill, 16th Lancers, who received the Army of India medal with the clasp for Bhurtpore, and subsequent medals for service in India, and whose medals were also in the Whitaker Collection.

863



ARMY OF INDIA 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Bhurtpoor (**Corl. Benjn. Coldron. 59th. Ft.**) short hyphen reverse, officially engraved naming, *nearly very fine* £700-900

Provenance: Brian Ritchie Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2004.

Benjamin Coldron (also spelt Condron and Condon) was born at Maryboro, Queen's County, circa 1804, and enlisted into H.M.'s 59th Foot on 28 January 1822, aged 18, for unlimited service. On 30 January 1826, a fortnight after the Capture of Bhurtpoor, Coldron was deemed non effective and 'Invalided'. He sailed for England with other invalids, under the command of Captain Johnston, H.M.'s 44th Regiment, in the private ship *Sir Edward Paget*. He was discharged due to 'chronic rheumatism and general bad health', and subsequently received a pension of 10d per day.

x864 GHUZNEE 1839, unnamed as issued, with original straight bar suspension, *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £300-400

865 ST. JEAN D'ACRE 1840, silver, unnamed as issued, pierced with ring suspension, *good very fine* £200-240

x866 CHINA 1842 (**Richard Wallace. 26th Regiment Foot.**) with original suspension, *good very fine* £400-500

867 HYDERABAD 1843 (**Khyrool Khan 21st. Regt. N.I.**) impressed naming, fitted with original silver clip and bar suspension, *scuffed overall, otherwise very fine* £400-500

x868 MAHARAJPOOR STAR 1843 (**Gunner I. Wallace 3rd. Troop 2nd Brigade Horse Artillery**) original hook shortened and fitted with contemporary wide steel bar suspension, *very fine* £300-400

x869 SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Sobraon 1846, no clasp (**Peter Ward, 9th. Lancers**) retaining rod broken, edge bruise, *very fine* £260-300

870 SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Sobraon 1846, no clasp (**Private John William Dyer 9th. Lancers**) officially re-engraved naming, edge bruise, *nearly very fine* £160-200

871 SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Sobraon 1846, no clasp (**Sepoy Shaick Chota. 33rd. N. I.**) test cut to edge, heavy edge bruising and contact marks, *fair to fine* £140-180

x872 NEW ZEALAND 1845-66, reverse dated 1860 to 1861 (**Pte. R-M W. R. Hickmott H M S - Iris**) a slightly later issue, *minor official correction to ship, very fine* £300-340

William Richard Hickmott was born in Chatham, Kent, in 1832 and attested for the Royal Marines at Rochester, Kent, on 3 April 1855, having previously served in the West Kent Light Infantry Militia. He served in H.M.S. *Iris* from 3 January 1857 to 3 August 1861, and subsequently in H.M.S. *Formidable*, and was promoted Corporal on 2 March 1863. Reverting to Private on 6 August 1864, he was discharged on 6 April 1867 after 12 years and 4 days' service. He emigrated to the United States of America in 1892, and died in Kansas in 1910.

Medal sent 9 February 1874. Approximately 13 Medals to Royal Marines in H.M.S. *Iris*.

- x873** NEW ZEALAND 1845-66, reverse dated 1863 to 1866 (**4489 Wm. Isherwood, 50th. Qn's. Own Rgt.**) *edge bruise, very fine* £340-380
-
- x874** PUNJAB 1848-49, no clasp (**Gunner T. Wallace, 2nd. Tp. 1st. B...**) *heavy contact marks, nearly very fine* £160-200
-
- x875** PUNJAB 1848-49, 1 clasp, Mooltan (**Gunr. Geo Broadbent. Arty.**) Indian Army engraved naming, *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £340-380
-
- x876** PUNJAB 1848-49, 1 clasp, Mooltan (**Privt. Subanah Nurginger Artiry. Driver.**) Indian Army impressed naming, *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £260-300
-
- 877** PUNJAB 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (**Jabez Mumford, 10th. Foot.**) *edge bruise, contact marks, nearly very fine* £300-360
-
- x878** SOUTH AFRICA 1834-53 (**J. Wallace. 1st. Bn. Rifle Bde.**) *heavy edge bruising, good fine* £240-280
Joseph Wallace served with the 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade in the 3rd Kaffir War, 1850-53.
-
- x879** BALTIC 1854-55, unnamed as issued, with ornate burnished gold top riband bar, *edge bruise, good very fine* £100-140
-
- 880** BALTIC 1854-55, unnamed as issued; EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**.... Bandn. H.M.S. "Incon...."**) *the first with light contact marks, nearly very fine, the second with heavy pitting and wear to edge, parts of naming illegible, fine (2)* £140-160
-
- x881** CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**7689. T Goodwin. 3rd. Battn. Grenr. Guards.**) Regimentally impressed naming, *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £140-180
-
- 882** CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**.... Michl. Moylan, 14th Foot**) contemporary engraved naming, *contact marks, good fine* £80-120
Michael Moylan was born in Kanturk, Cork, Ireland, and attested for the 14th Foot in October 1846. He was discharged 21 July 1867, having served 21 years and 33 days with the Colours.
-
- 883** CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**Color Serjt. J. Connell No. 2646 14th ..egt**) regimentally impressed naming, *edge bruising, contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £100-140
Jeremiah Connell was born in Kanturk, Cork, Ireland, and attested for the 14th Foot at the town of his birth, in December 1846. He advanced to Colour Sergeant, 19 July 1855. He was discharged 'Medically Unfit' due to loss of sight in both eyes, 6 January 1857, having served for 10 years and 8 days with the Colours.
-
- 884** CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, unnamed as issued, *minor edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £80-120
-
- x885** CRIMEA 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann (**Edwd. Dealeney. 46th. Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *extremely fine* £400-500
Edward Dealeney (also listed as Delaney) served with the 46th Foot in the Crimea, and was killed in action at the Battle of Inkermann, 5 November 1854.



- 886** CRIMEA 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**W. Llewellyn. 41st Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £300-400

Provenance: Llewellyn Lord Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2016.

William Llewellyn attested for the 41st Foot at Exeter, Devon, on 7 March 1837, and served with the Regiment in India from January 1838 to March 1843, and in the Crimea from March 1854. He died at Scutari on 3 February 1855.

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- 887** CRIMEA 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**A. Ison. 47th Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *very fine*
£400-500
- Alfred Ison** attested for the 47th Foot at Cambridge in June 1848 and served as servant to Captain Henry Meade Hamilton, 47th Foot and a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, during the Crimean War. Ison was sent Sick to Scutari on 22 December 1854, and died at Scutari on 2 February 1855.
-
- 888** **A 'Heavy Brigade' Crimea Medal to Private G. Murphy, 5th Dragoon Guards**
CRIMEA 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Geo. Murphy 5th Dn. Gds.) contemporarily engraved naming, *suspension claw tightened, edge bruising, therefore good fine*
£600-800
- George Murphy** was born in Cavan, Ireland, and attested for the 5th Dragoon Guards at the town of his birth, in November 1852. He served with the Regiment during the Crimea campaign, and is shown in the musters as being effective from 1 October to 30 November 1854, and as such probably rode in the charge of the Heavy Brigade at Balaklava.
He was discharged 9 December 1873, having served 21 years and 27 days with the Colours.
-
- x889** CRIMEA 1854-56, 3 clasps, Sebastopol, Inkermann, Azoff (**George Pace, H.M.S. Firebrand**) contemporarily engraved naming, *unofficial retaining rod between second and third clasps, good very fine*
£160-200
- George Pace** was born in Valetta, Malta, in 1824, and entered H.M.S. *Firebrand* on 15 October 1854. He served aboard as a Captain's Steward until 28 August 1855, when he transferred in the same rate to H.M.S. *Leander*. He transferred again, to H.M.S. *Rodney*, on 28 September 1855, before being shore discharged from H.M.S. *Eurotas* on 27 February 1856.
Inkermann and Sebastopol clasps confirmed. Azoff clasp not confirmed, and neither *Firebrand* nor *Leander* took part in the Azoff operations.
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- 890** CRIMEA 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**Gr. J. Willis. 1. Troop Royal Horse Artillery.**) regimentally impressed naming, *edge details worn in places, contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine*
£500-700
- 1st Troop Royal Horse Artillery was present throughout the campaign in the Crimea, attached to the Cavalry division, and at the affair of Bulganak, had the honour of firing the opening guns of the campaign.
Together with 'C' Troop, they were the only Horse Artillery to qualify for all four clasps, and were detailed by Lord Raglan to support the Light Brigade at Balaklava.
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- 891** CRIMEA 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**Pte. J. Sheen. 1st Bn. Rifle Bde.**) contemporary re-engraved naming, top two clasps with unofficial rivets, *nearly very fine*
£100-120
-
- x892** CRIMEA 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol, *naming neatly erased, otherwise extremely fine*
£160-200
-
- 893** CRIMEA 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol, unnamed as issued, *first three clasps tailor's copies, edge bruising, nearly very fine*
£80-120
-
- x894** TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, plugged, with Crimea-style swivel suspension, *nearly very fine*
£50-70
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- 895** TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, with Crimea-style silver suspension; KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, unnamed as issued, *very fine* (2)
£80-120
-
- x896** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (**Jas. Tynan 18th RI Irish Regt.**) surname re-engraved, otherwise officially impressed, *good very fine*
£60-80
-
- x897** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (**Joseph Catterell. 80th. Regt.**) *edge bruising, good very fine*
£200-240
-
- x898** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu, an unnamed silver-gilt specimen, framed and glazed, *attractive frosted finish, nearly extremely fine*
£100-160
-
- x899** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Persia (**J. Castledine, 64th. Foot.**) *very fine*
£400-500
-
- x900** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (**406. J. Dick. H.M.s 101st. Regt.**) *suspension post re-pinned, heavily polished, nearly very fine*
£180-220
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- x901** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Bhootan (**280 J. Shaw H.M's. 80th. Regt.**) *small pawn-broker's mark to reverse field, good very fine*
£200-240
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- x902** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Bhootan (**4006 J Weedon. H.M's. 80th. Regt.**) *minor edge nicks, very fine*
£240-280
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- x903** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Looshai (**Sepoy Syud Gool 20th. Regt. N.I.**) *suspension claw tightened, good very fine* £240-280
- x904** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Perak (**1152. Pte. J. Arkell. 1/10th. Foot.**) *unit partially officially corrected, extremely fine* £220-260
- x905** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Jowaki 1877-8 (**2756 Pte. Alfd. Winfield. 51st. Foot**) *pawn broker's mark to reverse field, good very fine* £140-180
- x906** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Naga 1879-80 (**Lamphel Sing A.D.C.**) *naming engraved in large upright serif capitals, contact marks, nearly very fine* £200-260
- x907**
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- INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**Col. F. B. Middleton 21st Madras Infy.**) *rank, initials, and latter part of surname officially corrected, nearly extremely fine* £300-400
- Francis Beckford Middleton** was born in 1838, and entered the 21st Madras Native Infantry in 1856. He was advanced Captain, in 1868, and was posted to the Madras Staff Corps. Promoted Major in 1876, he served in the Afghan War in 1879-80 with the Chotiali Field Force (Medal), and was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 4 May 1882. He next served in the Burma Campaign of 1885-87, where he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 2 September 1887: 'Colonel Middleton, commanding 21st Madras Infantry, has commanded his regiment firmly and well, and has done much valuable service since he has been in the Yew district.'). and was created a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order 'for services in Burma' (*London Gazette* 25 November 1887). He was promoted to his ultimate rank of Colonel on 4 May 1886, before retiring on 13 August 1888. He died in the summer of 1895.
- x908** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**496 Pte. Abdool Majeed 30th. Madras Infy.**) *suspension claw loose, very fine* £60-80
- x909** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7, bronze issue (**11 Dooly Bearer Lingiah 17th. Mad. Infy.**) *good very fine* £100-140
- x910** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7, bronze issue (**3 Bearer Badoo Sunnassee Transpt. Dept. Madras**) *good very fine* £120-140
- x911** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89 (**1445 Pte. S. Skoyles. 2nd. Bn. Ches. R.**) *polished, very fine* £100-140
- x912** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (**1593 Pte. G. Hastin 2nd. Bn. Sea. Highrs.**) *slight areas of corrosion to both planchet and clasp, nearly very fine* £100-140
- x913** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Lushai 1889-92 (**2126 Pte. Tiroomal Naidoo 4th. Madras Infy**) *good very fine* £140-180
- x914** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Lushai 1889-92 (**1369 Pte. Veerasamy 4th. Madras Infy.**) *edge bruise, very fine* £160-200
- x915** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (**1456. Pte. J. Wellsman. 2nd. Bn. Devon. Regt.**) *good very fine* £140-180
- x916** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1891 (**1990 Pte. J. Overend. 1st. Bn. R.W. Fus.**) *number officially corrected, good very fine* £100-140
- 917** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, N.E. Frontier 1891 (**3305 Pte. W. F. Johnson 4th. Bn. K.R. Rif C.**) *polished, good very fine* £120-160
- x918** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Chin Hills 1892-93 (**2425 Sepoy Labh Singh Mandalay 1st. Mily Police**) *nearly very fine* £120-160

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- x919** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Kachin Hills 1892-93 (**161 Naick Nagima Singh 7th Mtn. Bty. R.A.**) professionally cleaned, otherwise very fine and scarce £260-300
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- x920** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1894-5 (**505 Sepoy Jokha 38th. Bl. Infy.**) suspension loose, worn, therefore fair £70-90
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- x921** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1894-5, bronze issue (**2393 Muleteer Eman Din Comst. Transport Dept. Bl.**) very fine £100-120
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- x922** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 2 clasps, Northwest Frontier, Umbeyla (**Sowar Toolsec Ram Corps of Guides**) suspension claw tightened and suspension loose, unofficial rivets between clasps, traces of lacquer, nearly very fine £200-240
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- x923** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1887-89, Burma 1885-7, clasps re-affixed in this order, as usual (**648 Private F. F. Day 2nd. Bn. R.W. Surr. R.**) edge bruising, very fine £140-180
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- x924** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 2 clasps, Chin-Lushai 1889-90, Burma 1887-9 (**2095 Pte. J. Bloom 2nd Bn R.**) regiment illegible but possibly 'Norf.', sometime lightly gilded, nearly very fine £80-100
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- x925** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 2 clasps, Sikkim 1888, Samana 1891 (**61116 Gunner P Malone No. 9/1 N.D. R.A.**) minor edge bruising, very fine £200-240
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- x926** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 2 clasps, Hazara 1888, Samana 1891, bronze issue (**Saddler Aziz Ublah 1st Bn. 5th Goorkha Regt.**) nearly very fine £120-140
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- x927** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 3 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-89, N.E. Frontier 1891 (**833 Sepoy Banbir Thapa (2d.) 44th. Bl. Infy.**) unit officially corrected, unofficial retaining rods and adapted lugs between clasps as issued, very fine £120-160
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- 928** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, no clasp (**Asst. Surgn. B. Williamson, 4th. Infy. Hd. Cont.**) edge nicks, good very fine £200-240
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- 929** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, no clasp (**Sepoy Shaik Innors. 10th Regt. N.I.**) impressed naming, suspension claw re-fixed, contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine £180-220
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- 930** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, no clasp (**Drummer T, E, Nams 28th Regiment N.I.**) impressed naming, good very fine £200-240
- Most likely Bombay Native Infantry but it is worth observing that the 28th Bengal Native Infantry mutinied at Shahjehanpur on Sunday 31 May 1857. The European officers, men, women and children made their escape with a supposedly loyal bodyguard of 100 men, mostly Sikhs, but, on 5 June near Aurangabad, they were deserted by their escort and the entire party was massacred, with the exception of Captain Patrick Orr, Assistant Commissioner, and, according to Orr's letter to his brother three days later, 'the drummer boy'. In Volume III of Kaye & Malleon can be found a copy of Orr's letter in full.
- Of even greater interest is Malleon's final footnote to the awful affair, which intriguingly says, 'Of the drummer, who was not European, I can find no further mention.'
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- 931** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, no clasp (**Mahomed Kassim 28th Regiment N.I.**) impressed naming, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine £180-220
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- 932** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, no clasp (**Private Bannaja Bapooja.**) impressed naming, suspension claw tightened, otherwise very fine £160-200
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- x933** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (**James Hugo 1st. Bengl. Fusrs.**) officially re-impressed naming, suspension claw loose, very fine £400-500
- James Hugo** was born in Glasgow and attested into the European Bengal Fusiliers (later the 101st Regiment of Foot) in 1849. Promoted Corporal on 4 October 1854, and Sergeant on 27 August 1857, he was wounded before Delhi by a gun shot wound which totally destroyed his left eye on 23 June 1857, during the enemy's determined attack on which day the battalion suffered 40 casualties, and Private John McGovern was awarded the Victoria Cross for saving the life of a wounded comrade.
- Hugo remained in service for a further decade, and was discharged on 24 December 1867, after 19 years and 357 days' service.
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- x934** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**Hy. Cruss. 3rd. Bn. Rifle Bde.**) good very fine £200-240
- Henry Cruss** (also spelt as Cruiss) served with the 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade in India from October 1857 to February 1863, and was engaged in the action at Mowangunge and in the operations against Lucknow from 2-16 March 1858.

- x935** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (**Gunr. Wm. Cummins, 1st. Tp. H. Bde. Bombay Arty.**) *very fine* £300-400

William Cummins was born at Baynalstown, Co. Carlow, and attested for the Honourable East India Company's Artillery at Cork on 3 April 1856. He embarked for Bombay on the *Owen Glendower* on 20 August 1856, and arrived at Bombay on 21 December 1856. Posted as Gunner to 1st Troop Horse Brigade, Bombay Artillery, he served during the Mutiny in the actions at Jhansi, Calpee, and Gwalior, before subsequently transferring to the Royal Artillery. He was discharged on 27 December 1876.

- 936** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (**George Clements, 83rd. Foot**) *a slightly later issue, suspension claw reconstituted, minor scratches, very fine* £180-220

- 937** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (**John Walmsley, 83rd. Regt.**) *good very fine* £200-240

- 938** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (**Alexr. McDonald, 93rd Highlanders**) *small edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £400-500

Note: Six private soldiers with the name 'Alexander McDonald' appear on the Indian Mutiny Medal Roll for the 93rd Highlanders, with all receiving two clasp (Relief of Lucknow and Lucknow) medals.

- 939** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (**Wm. McKenzie, 93rd Highlanders**) *toned, good very fine* £600-800

William McKenzie was wounded at Lucknow on 15 November 1857. He is the only man of this name on the roll of the 93rd. Sold with copied medal roll entry and casualty list from the London Gazette and Tavender's roll.



- 940** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (**Corpl. E. Clarke, 90th Lt. Infy**) *darkly toned, light contact marks, otherwise good very fine* £500-600

Ezekial Clarke was wounded at Lucknow, 17 November 1857.



- x941** CHINA 1857-60, 3 clasps, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860, unnamed as issued, *very fine* £260-300

- x942** CANADA GENERAL SERVICE 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**Gr. J. Mayberry Prescott G.A.**) *impressed naming, minor edge nicks, extremely fine* £200-240

John Mayberry was born on 10 May 1844 and served with the Prescott Garrison Artillery at Fort Wellington, Prescott, from 8 March to June 1866. He died on 14 February 1911.

Sold together with various photographs of the recipient's grave.

- x943** CANADA GENERAL SERVICE 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**Tr. I. Legare, 1st Quebec. Cav.**) *extremely fine, scarce to unit* £280-320

Approximately 39 Fenian Raid 1866 clasps to the Quebec Cavalry.

x944	CANADA GENERAL SERVICE 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (No. 23 Pte. T. Thomas 7th. Fuslrs.) officially impressed naming, <i>extremely fine</i> Medal issued 11 October 1909. <i>£200-240</i>
x945	CANADA GENERAL SERVICE 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (Pte. W. Jones, 15th. Bn.) <i>good very fine</i> <i>£200-240</i>
x946	CANADA GENERAL SERVICE 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (L. Cpl. J. J. Donahoe H.V.B.) <i>toned, extremely fine</i> <i>£240-280</i> Jer J. Donahoe served with the Halifax Volunteer Battalion (63rd Battalion).
x947	CANADA GENERAL SERVICE 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1870 (Pte. J. Montgomery, 43rd. Bn.) impressed naming, <i>good very fine</i> <i>£200-240</i>
x948	CANADA GENERAL SERVICE 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1870 (Pte. R. Page, 56th. Bn.) <i>unofficial retaining rod above clasp, very fine</i> <i>£200-240</i>
x949	ABYSSINIA 1867 (916 C. Farrell. H.M. 45th. Regt.) <i>suspension re-affixed, edge plugged at 9 o'clock, lacquered, worn in parts, otherwise nearly very fine</i> <i>£140-180</i> Christopher Farrell served with the 45th Foot in Abyssinia from 2 February 1868.
950	ABYSSINIA 1867 (Staff Sergt. Geo. Adams. Bombay Comt. Dept.) officially engraved naming, <i>suspension crown re-affixed, very fine</i> <i>£140-180</i>
x951	ASHANTEE 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (343. Pte. S. Hynds. 1st. W.I. Regt. 1873-4) <i>minor edge nicks, good very fine</i> <i>£280-320</i>
952	SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Pte. P. Minine. No. 1 Co. Hottentot Levy.) officially re-engraved naming, <i>nearly very fine</i> <i>£240-280</i> 104 medals to the Hottentot Levy, all with clasp '1877-78'. Shown as 'Minnie' on the roll.
x953	SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (1242, Pte. H. Metcalfe, 1st. Dn. Gds.) <i>minor official correction to last letter of surname, edge bruising, traces of lacquer, otherwise good very fine</i> <i>£400-500</i>
x954	SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (7796 Pte J. Gorman 90 Foot.) <i>a later issue, minor edge nick, nearly extremely fine, toned</i> <i>£340-380</i>
x955	AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (7822. Gunr. P. Dixon. E/3 Bde. R.A.) <i>pawn-broker's mark to obverse field, very fine</i> <i>£70-90</i>
x956	AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid (2741, Pte. J. Boxall, 4th. Bn. Rifle Bde.) <i>light scratch to obverse field, otherwise extremely fine</i> <i>£180-220</i>
957	AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ahmed Khel (3835, Gunr. A. Sanders, 11/11th. Bde. R.A.) <i>very fine</i> <i>£140-180</i>
x958	AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ahmed Khel (Lce. Duffr. Jaffir Khan 19th. Bengal Lancers) <i>nearly very fine</i> <i>£140-180</i>
x959	AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar (Sepoy Sabhoo 24th. Regt. N.I.) <i>heavy pitting, nearly very fine</i> <i>£140-180</i>
x960	AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 2 clasps, Ahmed Khel, Kandahar (1451 Pte. J. Wheelan. 2/60th Foot.) <i>nearly very fine</i> <i>£180-220</i>
961	KABUL TO KANDAHAR STAR 1880 (1711 Private Wm. Weeks 2/60 Foot) <i>very fine</i> <i>£200-240</i> William Weeks was born in Tatsfield, Westerham, Surrey. He attested for the 60th Foot in October 1867, and served with the Regiment during the Second Afghan War 1878-80 (entitled to Afghanistan Medal with 'Ahmed Khel' and 'Kandahar' clasps, and awarded the Army L.S. & G.C. in 1886).
962	KABUL TO KANDAHAR STAR 1880 (56/218 Private W. Simpson 92nd. Highlanders) <i>very fine</i> <i>£240-280</i>
x963	KABUL TO KANDAHAR STAR 1880, unnamed, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> <i>£120-160</i>

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- 964** CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GENERAL SERVICE 1880-97, 1 clasp, Basutoland (**Sgt. E. Kelly. Kokstad Vol**) *good very fine* £260-300
24 Medals issued to the Kokstad Volunteers.
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- x965** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**H. Wallace. Carps. Crew: H.M.S. "Achilles".**) *light pitting from star, nearly very fine* £70-90
Harry Wallace was born in Stoke Damerel, Devonshire, on 10 December 1861, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 9 April 1877. Promoted to Carpenter's Crew in H.M.S. *Impregnable* on 10 December 1879, he joined H.M.S. *Achilles* in the same rate on 1 September 1880, and served with them during operations on and off the coast of Egypt in 1882. He was advanced to Shipwright on 22 November 1889, and was shore pensioned on 6 May 1896.
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- x966** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**T. Keith. Ord: H.M.S. "Agincourt"**) *light scratches to reverse, nearly very fine* £80-120
Thomas Keith was born in Scotland in 1862.
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- x967** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**G. Gower. A.B. H.M.S. "Thalia"**) *light pitting, very fine* £70-90
George Gower was born on 27 July 1857 at St. Pancras, London, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 19 September 1873. Advanced Able Seaman on 1 December 1877, he was posted to H.M.S. *Thalia* on 27 July 1882, and served in her during operations on and off the coast of Egypt. Promoted Leading Seaman on 8 January 1883, he was shore pensioned on 6 August 1885.
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- x968** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**3738. Sergt. G. Trebble, Coldm. Gds.**) *surname partially officially corrected, traces of brooch mounting to obverse and suspension claw re-affixed, good very fine* £60-80
Provenance: Ex Sir Torquil Matheson Collection.
G. Trebble served with the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards in Egypt, and died of enteric fever at Alexandria on 29 September 1882. Sold together with a group photographic image of the Officers and Men of No. 10 Company, 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards.
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- x969** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (**S. J. T. Blagdon, Act. E.R.A. 4 Cl. H.M.S. Briton.**) *pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine* £80-100
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- x970** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (**A. Mazula, Capn. Hold. H.M.S. "Alexandra"**) *pitting, nearly very fine* £120-160
Adia Mazula was born in Poona, India, on 15 February 1849 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 11 July 1864.
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- x971** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (**W. Yeadon. Gunr. R.M.A. H.M.S. "Alexandra"**) *light pitting from star, very fine* £120-160
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- x972** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (**W. F. A. Mays. Gunr. R.M.A. H.M.S. "Monarch"**) *pitting, nearly very fine* £120-160
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- x973** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-el-Kebir (**2206. Pte. W. Robinson. 1/R.I. Fus.**) *extremely fine* £140-180
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- x974** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 1 clasp, Gemaizah 1888 (**2324, Pte. T. Simpson, 2/K.O. Sco: Bord.**) *pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine* £120-160
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- x975** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 2 clasps, Alexandria 11th July, Suakin 1884 (**W. K. Smith, W. -. Svt. H.M.S. "Hecla"**) 'R' of 'W. R. Svt' erased, *pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine* £160-200
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- 976** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Alexandria 11th July, Suakin 1884 (**N. E. Kimberlin. Painter. 2.Cl: H.M.S. "Monarch"**) *surname partially officially corrected, light pitting from Star, very fine* £200-240
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- x977** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (**7162 Pte. E. Humphries, 1/Gren. Gds.**) clasps contemporary tailor's copies, *pitting from star affecting unit, otherwise better than good fine* £400-500
3 officers and 37 other ranks were present at Abu Klea as part of the Guards Camel Regiment.
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- x978** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (**T. Simms, Pte. R.M.L.I.**) *light pitting from star, otherwise very fine* £200-260
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- x979** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 2 clasps, Gemaizah 1888, Toski 1889, named in Arabic script, *light pitting from star, otherwise very fine* £200-260
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- x980** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 3 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, Tamaai (**4080 Pte. J. Holland. 3/K.R. Rif. C.**) *edge rubbed at 3 and 9 o'clock, nearly very fine* £260-300
- x981** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 3 clasps, El-Teb-Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbeka (**1948. Pte. J. McDonald, 1/Rl. Highrs.**) *contact marks and pitting from star, therefore good fine* £200-260
- x982** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 4 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, El-Teb-Tamaai, Suakin 1884, The Nile 1884-85 (**2037 Pte. T. Rendell. 1/Gord: Highrs.**) *light pitting from star, otherwise very fine* £260-300
Clasp entitlement not confirmed.
- x983** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 4 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb, The Nile 1884-85 (**191. Pte. G. Rattray. 1/: Gord Highrs.**) *fitted with silver ribbon buckle, correction to surname, pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine* £200-260
Clasp entitlement not confirmed.
- x984** KHEDIVE'S STAR (2), dated 1882, named on the reverse (**J. W. Horrocks L.S. No. 3161 H.M.S. Temeraire**); dated 1884, unnamed, *the first polished, good fine, the second good very fine (2)* £100-120
- x985** KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, reverse impressed '**RI 331 RIR**', *good very fine* £60-80
- x986** KHEDIVE'S STAR, undated, unnamed, *good very fine* £60-70
- x987** KHEDIVE'S STAR, undated, with Tokar clasp, unnamed, *very fine* £140-160
- x988** GENERAL GORDON'S STAR FOR THE SIEGE OF KHARTOUM 1884, pewter, suspension connected with wire, *very fine* £500-600
- x989** NORTH WEST CANADA 1885, no clasp (**Asst. Surgeon. J. S. Nevin. 7th. Fusiliers.**) *nearly extremely fine* £260-300
- x990** NORTH WEST CANADA 1885, no clasp (**Pte. M. Hurley. 7th Fusiliers**) *good very fine* £300-360
- 991** NORTH WEST CANADA 1885, no clasp, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* £200-240

x992

NORTH WEST CANADA 1885, 1 clasp, Saskatchewan (**Arthur Jefferd Ross Scouts**) *contact marks and slack suspension, otherwise better than good fine* £400-500

Roll shows Arthur Jefferd as a Transport Officer and states 'duplicate issued'.

- x993** ROYAL NIGER COMPANY MEDAL 1886-97, 1 clasp, Nigeria, bronze issue, the edge officially numbered '1421', overall corrosion and pitting, therefore good fine £360-400

- x994** ROYAL NIGER COMPANY MEDAL 1886-97, 1 clasp, Nigeria, bronze issue, the edge officially numbered '2343', edge bruising, otherwise nearly very fine £460-500

x995



ROYAL NIGER COMPANY MEDAL 1886-97, 1 clasp, Nigeria 1886-1897, silver issue (**J. F. Bradshaw**) impressed naming, good very fine and rare £1400-1800

Provenance: A. A. Uphill-Brown Collection, December 1991.

Confirmed on roll, one of approximately 82 recipients of this medal in silver.

- x996** EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Witu 1890 (**W. Horgan. Ord. H.M.S. Conquest.**) small edge bruise, otherwise better than very fine £200-240

- x997** EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1891-2 (**W. H. Pack, A.B., H.M.S. Racer.**) good very fine £300-360

- 998** EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1891-2 (**R. J. Thomas, P.O. 1st. Cl., H.M.S. Widgeon.**) minor edge bruise, very fine £240-280

Robert John Thomas was born at Arran, Co. Galway, Ireland, on 14 July 1858, and joined the Royal Navy on 28 January 1874, serving as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Implacable*. He was promoted Able Seaman on 1 January 1879, serving in H.M.S. *Hercules*, and was advanced Captain of the Foretop in H.M.S. *Sapphire* on 18 January 1883. Promoted Petty Officer 1st Class on 1 December 1889, whilst serving in H.M.S. *Cambridge*, he transferred to H.M.S. *Widgeon* on 27 December 1891, and served in her during operations on and off the coast of Gambia against Chief Fodeh Cabbah, December 1891 to February 1892. He was shore pensioned on 26 July 1903, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve in the same rate on 30 May 1904. During the Great War he served as a Shop Labourer in H.M.S. *Indus*, a training ship for Boy Artificers, from 1915 to 1919.

Sold together with the recipient's four Parchment Certificates of Service in the Royal Navy; and a letter of reference from services performed during the Great War, dated 1920, all contained in an old Admiralty tin.

Approximately 50 medals with this clasp to H.M.S. *Widgeon*.

- x999** EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1892 (**2476 Pte. S. Henry. 1/W.I. Rgt.**) good very fine £200-260

1000



EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Juba River 1893 (**H. Singer, Ord., H.M.S. Blanche.**) suspension claw possibly re-fixed, contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine and rare £2000-2600

Only 45 clasps issued for Juba River 1893, all to H.M.S. *Blanche*, including one award to a Lieutenant in the Italian Navy, one African interpreter and four seedies, the names of all recipients being recorded in Lieutenant P. Vaughan Lewes' despatch published in the *London Gazette* of 12 December 1893.

x1001 EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Juba River 1893, naming erased, *nearly very fine* £100-150

x1002 EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Lake Nyassa 1893 (**G. Powell, A.B., H.M.S. Pioneer.**) *nearly extremely fine* £1000-1200



Confirmed on the roll as one of only 28 European recipients of this rare clasp, 17 of whom served aboard the *Pioneer*. Able Seaman Powell, however, is noted as having been issued with duplicate medals and clasp on 17 July 1900 and on 13 May 1926.

x1003 EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1893-94 (173 Pte. **W. Grant. 1/W.I.R.**) *very fine* £200-260

x1004 EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Gambia 1894 (**P. Culhane, A.B., H.M.S. Satellite.**) *edge bruising, otherwise very fine* £260-300

x1005 EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, for Mwele 1895-6 (1258 Sepoy **Mahammad Ali 24th Bo. Infy.**) *nearly very fine* £100-140

x1006 EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, for Mwele 1895, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (**F. James, Caulker, H.M.S. St. George.**) *good very fine* £300-360



Confirmed on the rolls. Unique to a Caulker for either Mwele or Benin 1897. A total of 9 officers and 87 ratings received medals for these two actions.

x1007 EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Niger 1897 (8950. Corp: **A. E. Boshier. R.A.**) *good very fine and rare to a European recipient* £800-1000



Provenance: Needes Collection 1939; Dix Noonan Webb, December 1991.

Corporal A. E. Boshier served in the expeditions against Bida and the Ilorin, in the Niger, 1897, as Under-Officer in charge of the five 7-pounder, rifled, muzzle-loading mountain guns. He was injured by an exploding cartridge in the first expedition, though not listed as a casualty. Approximately 32 clasps issued to Military personnel and a further 15 to British civilian employees of the Royal Niger Company. Corporal Boshier is also entitled to the silver Royal Niger Company medal. He was commissioned into the Royal Norfolk Regiment in April, 1901.

1008 EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Niger 1897 (1640. Pte. **Abubakari Zozo R: Niger Constbly.**) *very fine* £360-400

Sold with medal roll confirmation.

- x1009** EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1897-98 (**2128 Recruit Amadu Guajah, G.C. Constby:**) impressed naming, *good very fine* *£140-180*

- x1010** EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (**905 Pte. S. Lokko. S. Leone. F.P.C.**) *nearly very fine* *£160-200*

- x1011** EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1899 (**620 Pte. Sola Kano. 1st W.A.F. Force**) impressed naming, *good very fine* *£180-220*

Provenance: A. A. Uphill-Brown Collection, December 1991.

- x1012** EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1900 (**397 Pte. Bankole Kerrin. 2nd N. Nigeria Regt.**) impressed naming, *nearly extremely fine* *£180-220*

- x1013** EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 3 clasps, 1887-8, 1892, 1893-94 (**2474 Pte. W. Tulloch. 1/W.I. Rgt.**) *very fine* *£240-280*

- 1014** EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 3 clasps, 1892, 1893-94, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (**453. Pte. N. Josephs. 1/W.I. Rgt.**) *tightened at claw and remnants of solder to clasp carriage, otherwise nearly very fine, scarce* *£340-400*

- x1015**
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BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890-97, reverse undated, 2 clasps, Mashonaland 1890, Rhodesia 1896 (**Bdr. Hill, W. G. - Pioneers**) *very fine* *£1600-1800*

The roll confirms **W. G. Hill** as a Bombardier in the Pioneer Column for Mashonaland 190, and as a Sergeant-Major in the Salisbury Field Force for Rhodesia 1896.

- x1016**
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BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890-97, reverse Matabeleland 1893, 1 clasp, Rhodesia 1896 (**2140. Troopr. H. Rogers. B.B. Police.**) *good very fine* *£400-460*

Trooper, Gifford's Horse for Rhodesia 1896.

- x1017** BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896 (**Corpl. H. Clark. B.S.A. Police**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* *£240-280*

- 1018** BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (**Troopr. A. E. Norris. "D" Troop. B.F.F.**) *nearly extremely fine* *£260-300*

- x1019** BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896 (**Troopr. J. C. V. Lyle. U.V.**) *good very fine* *£240-280*

171 medals for Rhodesia 1896 issued to the Umtali Volunteers. Confirmed on the medal roll.

x1020



BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, 1 clasp, Mashonaland 1897 (**Troopr. M. A. Searle. U.V.**) *some edge bruises, otherwise good very fine* £360-420

Roll confirms Umtali Volunteers for both clasps.

x1021

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, 1 clasp, Mashonaland 1897 (**Troopr. R. F. Kinahan. N.T.**) clasp loose as issued, *toned nearly extremely fine* £360-420

Roll confirms Natal Troop Volunteer Corps for Rhodesia 1896, 62 medals to unit, and Rhodesia Horse Volunteers for Mashonaland 1897.

x1022

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890-97, reverse Mashonaland 1897 (**622 Troopr. C. R. Ross. B.S.A. Police.**) *good very fine* £260-300

x1023



HUNZA NAGAR BADGE 1891, the reverse impressed, 'Gurney & Son, Woodstock Street, London', complete with reverse fitments and split pin for wearing, *good very fine* £400-500

x1024



CENTRAL AFRICA 1891-98, 1 clasp, Central Africa 1894-98 (**128 Pte. Joroma. B.C.A. Rifles.**) officially impressed naming, *good very fine* £600-700

1025



HONG KONG PLAGUE 1894, silver issue (**Private J. Long, S.L.I.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £1000-1200

x1026



HONG KONG PLAGUE 1894, silver issue (**Private M. Warby, S.L.I.**) two small edge bruises, otherwise nearly extremely fine £1000-1200

x1027



INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Chitral 1895 (**829 Sepoy Awal Din, 14th Bengal Infy.**) officially re-engraved naming, good very fine £400-500

x1028 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895, bronze issue (**41 Dooly Bearer Ram Dazal Comst. Transpt. Dept. Madras**) extremely fine £80-120

x1029 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895, bronze issue (**64 Multr. Sowari Comt. Transpt. Deptt.**) good very fine £100-120

x1030 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (**1378 Sepoy Chhangania 37th. Bl. Infy.**) nearly very fine £70-90

1031 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (**3824 Sepoy Shah Dal Q O Corps of Guides Infy.**) extremely fine £80-120

1032 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2 (**W. A. Amesbury, Esq., Asst. Engr. P.W. Deptt.**) extremely fine, scarce £180-220

Provenance: John Tamplin Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2003.

Walter Angelo Amesbury was born on 6 September 1875. He served as an Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department in India during the Waziristan operations of 1901-02, but it is not known when he joined that department. In July 1909 he joined the Indian State Railways as a Temporary Engineer, becoming a temporary Store-keeper in March 1918, and a District Controller of Stores in September 1918, in which position he remained until his retirement in 1927. He was on the establishment of the North-Western Railway from March 1918, the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from July 1923, and the East Indian Railway from July 1925.

Amesbury was also appointed, in April 1911, a Second Lieutenant in the Simla Volunteer Rifles. He was transferred to the Supernumerary List in April 1914 and disappears from the *Indian Army List* early in 1917, presumably because of his important employment on the railways.

1033 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2 (**718 Sepoy Sah Khan N. Waz. Militia**); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**675 Sepoy Sardara Singh, 1/151/Sikh Infy.**); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**6676 Rfm. Umbahadur Gurung, 2-5 G.R.**) edge nicks, otherwise generally very fine (3) £100-140

x1034 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2 (2), silver issue (**4200 Sepoy Sowar Khan. 28th Punjab Infy.**); bronze issue (**Syce Bachai Ram 23d Pioneers**) the first very fine, the second good very fine (2) £120-140

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- x1035** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, V.R., 2 clasps, Waziristan 1901-2, Relief of Chitral 1895, *clasps remounted in this order as usual (3674 Sepoy Shammias Din 23rd. Bl. Infy.) suspension claw loose, nearly very fine* *£100-140*
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- x1036** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Malakand 1897 (**Muleteer Kala Khan Guides Regt.**) *nearly very fine* *£120-140*
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- x1037** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Malakand 1897, bronze issue (**Bhisty Thaker 31st Pjb: Infy.**) *suspension slack, nearly very fine* *£140-180*
-
- x1038** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**5390 Pte. D. Wallace 1st. Bn. Dorset Regt.**) *unofficial rivets between clasps, suspension loose, edge bruise, very fine* *£140-180*
-
- x1039** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**56 Havdr. Kehar Singh 1st. Patiala I. S. Infy.**) *suspension claw tightened, pawn-broker's marks to obverse field, very fine* *£140-180*
-
- x1040** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98, bronze issue (**4680 Muleteer Gawak Comst. Transpt. Deptt.**) *good very fine* *£80-120*
-
- 1041** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Malakand 1897, Tirah 1897-98 (**Capt'n: E. A. R. Newman. M.B. I.M.S.**) *good very fine, scarce* *£400-500*
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2010.
Ernest Alan Robert Newman was born in 1867, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Young, and was educated at Haileybury College; Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.
 He joined the Indian Medical Service as a Surgeon Lieutenant on 29 July 1893, and was promoted Surgeon Captain on 29 July 1896. Attached to the 45th (Rattray's) Sikhs, he served on the North West Frontier, Malakand, 1897-98, including defence of Malakand, relief of Chakdara, action at Landakai, operations in Bajaur and in Mamund country (Medal and two clasps). He also served in the Tirah Campaign of 1897-98, including the operations in Bara Valley (Clasp).
 Promoted Major on 30 January 1905, and Lieutenant-Colonel on 30 January 1913, Newman served during the Great War as Superintendent Medical School and Civil Surgeon, Dacca, Bengal, and was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire on 3 June 1918. He was the author of *Manual of Aseptic Surgery*, 1906, and *Irrigation Cataract Extraction*, 1933.
 He retired on 29 July 1923, and in retirement was a Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon for Rutland County Council. He died on 2 March 1943.
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- x1042** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98 (**5760 Gunr. T. Evans 11th Fd. By. R.A.**) *suspension slack, very fine* *£160-200*
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- x1043** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98 (**Bhishti Partapa Jhind I.S. Infy.**) *good very fine* *£140-180*
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- x1044** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98 (**Sweeper Pakiri Gadu No. 1 Co. Q.O. Mad S & TC**) *nearly extremely fine* *£140-180*
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- x1045** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98 (**Syce Tahda 1st Bomby. Lcrs.**) *officially re-engraved naming, good very fine* *£140-180*
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- x1046** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98 (**3145 Sepoy Kirpa 30th Bl. Infy.**) *nearly very fine* *£140-180*
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- x1047** ASHANTI STAR 1896, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* *£140-180*
-
- x1048** QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896-98 (**5... Pte. J. Banks, 2/Lan: Fus.**) *considerable contact wear with partial loss of regimental number, good fine* *£160-180*
5321 Private J. Banks was taken prisoner at Spion Kop, Natal, 24 January 1900. He was released at Pretoria on 6 June and fought in the action at Rhenoster on 14 June 1900.
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- 1049** QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896-98 (**9765 Pte. P. Warr. R.A.M.C.**) *nearly extremely fine* *£180-220*
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- x1050** QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896-98, bronze issue (**Syce Wariam Singh 1st Bo: Lancers**) *very fine* *£140-160*
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- x1051** KHEDEVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, no clasp (**J. Neil. Sto. H.M.S. Scout. 1896.**) *impressed naming, nearly extremely fine and scarce* *£180-220*
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- x1052** KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, no clasp (**9431 Pte. A. J. Watts R.A.M.C.**) engraved naming, *edge bruise, very fine* £60-80
-
- 1053** KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, no clasp, edge inscribed in Arabic script, *extremely fine* £70-90
-
- x1054** KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, no clasp, bronze issue (**322 Dooly Bearer Kativaroo Goordayal C.T. Deptt.**) *very fine* £80-120
-
- x1055** KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, no clasp, bronze issue (**116 Doolybearer Bronath Nuckchund C.T. Deptt.**) *very fine* £60-80
-
- x1056** KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Hafir (**No. 3694 Pte. G. Boughey 1. N. Staff. R.**) *edge bruising, otherwise very fine* £120-140
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- x1057** KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Abu Hamed, edge inscribed in Arabic numerals, *nearly very fine* £140-180
-
- 1058** KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, 1 clasp, The Atbara (**2778 Pte. Bartlett 1 Cam. Highrs**) engraved naming, pawn broker's marks to edge at 1 o'clock, *number partially officially corrected, good very fine* £160-200
W. Bartlett was killed in action at the battle of Atbara, 8 April 1898.
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- x1059** KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Gedaref, edge inscribed in Arabic script, *nearly extremely fine* £140-180
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- x1060** KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Talodi, unnamed, *very fine* £140-180
-
- x1061** KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, 2 clasps, The Atbara, Khartoum (**4270 Pte. G. Dunthorne 1. Linc. Regt.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, good fine* £100-140
-
- x1062** KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, 2 clasps, Gedid, Sudan 1899, edge inscribed in Arabic, *edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £140-180
-
- x1063** KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, 6 clasps, Sudan 1897, The Atbara, Khartoum, Sudan 1899, Nyam-Nyam, Nyima, unmaed, *nearly extremely fine* £200-240
-
- x1064** EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA 1897-99, 2 clasps, Lubwa's, Uganda 1897-98 (**37. Sepoy Taiyub. Ind: Cont:**) *nearly very fine* £360-400



- x1065** BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY MEDAL 1897-1916 (4), 1 clasp, Punitive Expedition, silver issue, edge stamped 'copy'; 1 clasp, Punitive Expeditions, silver issue, edge stamped 'copy'; 1 clasp, Punitive Expeditions, bronze issue, edge stamped 'specimen'; 1 clasp, Rundum, edge stamped 'copy'; BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY MEDAL 1898-1900, 1 clasp, Tambunan, silver issue, edge stamped, 'copy'; BRITISH NORTH BORNEO GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL 1937, silver issue, edge stamped, 'copy', *good very fine or better* (6) £200-260
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- 1066** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp (**J. Cahill. Sto: H.M.S. Doris**) impressed naming, *polished, nearly very fine* £80-120
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- x1067** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp (**G. A. Jackson, B. 1st Cl., H.M.S. Niobe**) *very fine* £120-140

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- 1068** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp (**Civ: Clerk F. Prestcott. A.P.D.**) *edge nicks, therefore very fine* £50-70
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- x1069** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp (**320 Serjt: H. Wallace. Albany D.M.T.**) *nearly extremely fine* £70-90
-
- x1070** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp (**43 Tpr: D. E. Gower. E. London D.M.T.**) *toned, good very fine* £60-80
-
- x1071** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp, bronze issue (**Syce Ishar Singh Jodphur I.S. Lcrs**) *first part of name officially corrected, nearly very fine* £100-140
-
- x1072** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp, bronze issue (**908 Nalband Mohamed Bux S. & T. Corps**) *good fine* £100-120
-
- x1073** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**G. H. Clifton, Surgeon.**) *nearly extremely fine* £200-240
- George Herbert Clifton** was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and was admitted as a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1863. He was appointed Staff Assistant Surgeon, Royal Army Medical Department at Chatham in 1866, and served with the Department in Mauritius in 1868. After a period on half-pay, he was appointed to the 105th Foot in early 1871, before resigning his commission in December 1873. He served in South Africa during the Boer War as a Civilian Surgeon employed locally, with the Royal Army Medical Corps in the Cape Colony (additionally entitled to a King's South Africa Medal with two clasps). In 1903 he was living in Cape Town, South Africa.
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- x1074** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**Lieut. & Q.M. T. Wallace. A.S.C.**) *engraved naming, extremely fine* £140-180
- T. Wallace** served in South Africa during the Boer War, and was present at operations in Cape Colony, south of the Orange River, 1899-1900. He was subsequently advanced to the rank of Honorary Captain.
-
- 1075** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal (**9829 Pte. H. Pollard. R.A.M.C.**) *very fine* £70-90
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- x1076**
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- QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (**97797 Gnr: T. Beale, 23rd W.D, R.G.A.**) *light marks, otherwise good very fine* £240-280
- Roll confirms. 96 medals issued to Nos. 14 and 23 Companies, Western Division, Royal Garrison Artillery.
-
- 1077** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (**Pte. W. Smart. Kimberley Town Gd:**) *good very fine* £200-240
-
- 1078** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (**4615 Pte. G. Mitchell, Liverpool Regt.**) *nearly extremely fine* £180-220
- George Mitchell** was born in Liverpool in 1875 and attested there for the Liverpool Regiment on 21 August 1894, having previously served with the 4th (Militia) Battalion, Liverpool Regiment. He served with the Regiment in South Africa from 12 November 1897, before being invalided home on 17 August 1900. He was discharged 'medically unfit' on 25 January 1902, after 7 years and 158 days' service. Previously, whilst stationed at the Curragh, he was Post Orderly for H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Commander of the Forces in Ireland.
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- 1079** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (**4331 Pte. W. Cotterell, Glouc: Regt.**) *initial and majority of surname officially corrected, good very fine* £100-140
- William Cotterell** was born in Bristol in 1875 and attested for the Gloucestershire Regiment on 6 June 1894, having previously served in the Regiment's 3rd (Militia) Battalion. He served with the 1st Battalion in India from 23 February 1897, before proceeding to South Africa on 24 September 1899, and served there during the Boer War until 23 August 1900, when he proceeded with the Regiment to Ceylon. Returning home on 30 December 1902, he was discharged on 5 June 1910, after 16 years' service. He died in Bristol in 1940.
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- 1080** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (**9455 Pte. H. Wheatley. K.R.R.C.**) *very fine* £180-220
- H. Wheatley** served with the 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps in South Africa during the Boer War, and is recorded as 'Invalided' on the Q.S.A. Medal Roll.

- 1081** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (**2575 Pte. M. Cullin, Manchester Regt.**) *good very fine*
£160-200

Martin Cullin served with the 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment in South Africa during the Boer War, and was invalided home.

- 1082** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (**4830 Pte. H. Fletcher, Manchester Regt.**) *nearly extremely fine*
£160-200

Provenance: Sotheby's, November 1980

Julian Johnson Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, May 2017.

H. Fletcher served as a Lance Corporal with the 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment in South Africa during the Boer War, and died of disease at Ladysmith on 15 March 1900.

- 1083** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (**193 Tpr: J. Walker. Border M.R.**) *edge nicks, very fine*
£100-140

x**1084**



- QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Rhodesia, Relief of Mafeking (**621 Tpr: J. Gibb. S. Rhod: Vols:**) *nearly extremely fine*
£360-420

Confirmed on the roll of "F" Troop, Southern Rhodesia Volunteers.

- x**1085** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902 (2), 2 clasps, Belmont, Modder River (**11168 Dr: L. Remnant, A.S.C.**); 2 clasps, Natal, Orange Free State (**3588 Pte: H. Hitches, A.O.C.**) *the first good very fine, the second with contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine (2)*
£160-200

- 1086** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (**3391 Pte. G. T. Smith. Dur: Lt. Infy.**) *nearly extremely fine*
£80-120

- x**1087** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**1156 Tpr: J. O'Brien. S.A.C.**) *scratches to obverse field, nearly very fine*
£70-90

- 1088** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (**29555 Gnr: J. C. Hipkins. R.F.A.**); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (**11500 Sdlr: -Bomb: W. T. Bunn. R.F.A.**) *initials officially corrected on KSA, edge bruising, nearly very fine (2)*
£70-90

- x**1089** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Laing's Nek, Belfast (**1171 Pte. W. Shaw, 1: Leic: Regt.**) *good very fine*
£80-100

1090



- QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Rhodesia, Relief of Mafeking, Transvaal (**242 Tpr: A. L. Dalziel. S: Rhod: Vols:**) *nearly extremely fine*
£300-400

- 1091** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Belfast (**3790 Pte. J. Frude, Devon: Regt.**) *light contact marks, very fine* £300-400

- x1092** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Belfast (**4607 Pte. C. Osborne, Devon Regt.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £280-320

- x1093** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Defence of Mafeking, Transvaal (**108 Tpr: G. P. Craig. Protest: Regt. F.F.**) *very fine* £1000-1200



Also served in Commander-in-Chief's Bodyguard (No. 22270) and Cape Garrison Artillery (No. 1039).

- x1094** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg (**349 Cpl. H. Townsend. R.E.**) *very fine* £80-100

- 1095** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Wittebergen (**142 Pte. P. Caudle. C.M. S.C.**) *edge bruising, good very fine* £100-140

- 1096** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**437. Sjt. W. J. Wilkinson. A.P.C.**) *toned, very fine* £70-90

- 1097** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (**3383. Pte. D. Brennan. 8/Hrs:**) *toned, extremely fine* £160-200



Daniel Brennan was born in Aldershot, Hampshire, on 12 May 1864 and attested for the 21st Hussars at Hounslow on 26 June 1877, aged 13. He transferred to the Reserve at Bangalore on 23 September 1889, and re-attested in the 8th Hussars at Woolwich on 27 April 1891. He served with the 8th Hussars in South Africa during the Boer War, and was present at the Battle of Rooi Kop, fought by General French on the Road to Bloemfontein on 24 April; Brennan maintained in later life that he was one of the two cavalymen depicted in the foreground of W. B. Wollen's famous drawing of the action. He was finally discharged on 26 April 1903, after 24 years and 155 days' service. On his original discharge from the 21st Hussars, his Troop commander wrote of him: 'I look upon him as one of the best men, if not the best man, in my troop.'

Sold together with the recipient's various Parchment Certificates of Discharge and Parchment Certificates of Character on Discharge, with accompanying letters of reference; a silver spoon, the reverse numbered '8H 3383'; burnisher chain and two pairs of Army spurs; a small book of Irish Songs; a coloured handkerchief, reputed to have been taken as a souvenir when Botha's baggage convoy was intercepted by British troops; a cabinet portrait photograph of the recipient, and various other photographs.

- x1098** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (**93 Pte. P. Ellis, The Candn: M.R.**) 'The' and 'M.R.' of naming officially re-impressed, *otherwise good very fine* £140-160

- 1099** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**927 Pte. T. S. Jackson. A.P.C.**) *nearly very fine* £60-80

x1100



QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Transvaal, Wittebergen (786 Pte. D. M. Evans. Kaffr: Rifles) *good very fine* £300-360

1101



QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Transvaal, Wittebergen (576 Pte. W. Hunt. Kaffr: Rifles.) *polished, very fine* £300-400

W. Hunt also served as 289 Trooper in the Midland Mounted Rifles.

1102 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *date clasps both tailor's copies* (Major F. C. K. Hunter. S.W. Bord:) *officially re-engraved naming, nearly extremely fine* £120-160

Frederick Charles King Hunter was born on 27 July 1858 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 24th Foot on 2 July 1879, having previously served in the Militia. He was promoted Lieutenant on 4 December 1880, and Captain on 14 June 1886, and served as Adjutant of the Volunteers from 1 November 1892 to 4 April 1897. His next appointment was as Recruiting Staff Officer, Leeds Recruiting District, from 5 April 1897 to 4 April 1900, during which he was promoted Major on 25 July 1898. He served with the South Wales Borderers in South Africa during the Boer War, and was present in operations in the Cape Colony and the Transvaal from May 1901 to 31 May 1902 (entitled to the Queen's South Africa Medal with the above four clasps). He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 9 June 1905, and received the Brevet of Colonel on 9 June 1908. He transferred to the half pay list on 9 June 1909, and retired on 23 March 1910.

1103 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen, *clasp block loose on riband* (5983 Sapr. W. E. Durrance. R.E.) *toned, extremely fine* £180-220

William Elkington Durance served with the 26th Company Royal Engineers in South Africa during the Boer War, and was briefly taken Prisoner of War near Rustenburg. An account written by the recipient gives the story:

'On the 25 September 1900 I was ordered with five more Sappers and one Corporal to go with Lieutenant Jackson, to repair telegraph wires so as to get communication from Rustenburg to Pretoria. We had repaired a break about 10 miles from Rustenburg and had found another break about 2 miles further on which was situated among a lot of trees. We were repairing this break when we were fired on and Sapper Sheply was wounded who was about 200 yards in front scouting. We had the order to return the fire which we did firing several rounds while in the meantime we had two horses wounded. We then had the order to get mounted and try to save the instruments. We retired about two miles into the open at the gallop during which we had two horses killed and two more wounded; the Boers had by this time circled round us and we were obliged to surrender. The Boers who were about 60 strong then told us we were to go with them. We then came across Sheply and seeing he was badly wounded we refused to go any further with them unless they took him with them. They then, after much talking, told us we could go if we went back to Rustenburg, and then left us taking with them five horses and all the saddlery and our carbines, water-bottles, haversacks and spurs. We then carried Sheply about two miles to a store which was situated beside the road. We stopped there all night when 3 men started off at day-break to Rustenburg to get a doctor.

They fortunately met a foraging party about 5 miles from Rustenburg which had a doctor with them. They reported the case to him and he came to the store and dressed Sheply's wounds; in the meantime he telegraphed for an ambulance from Rustenburg. I then started for Rustenburg getting there at about 2:00 p.m.'

Durance subsequently died of dysentery at Pretoria on 29 November 1900.

Sold together with an original letter from the recipient to his parents, dated 2 November 1900, and the original copy of his account of being taken Prisoner of War, both with typed transcripts; a large original photographic portrait of the recipient; and a cabinet photograph of Lord Roberts.

- x1104** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (**3389 Pte. F. Mountford. Worcester: Regt.**) *very fine* **£100-120**

- x1105** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (**4030 Pte. W. Richardson, 1:Leic: Regt.**) *good very fine* **£260-300**



- 1106** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**21389. Sapr. C. Fretwell. R.E.**) *nearly extremely fine* **£70-90**

- x1107** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (**3087 A. Jones, 10th Hussars**) *old lacquer, otherwise very fine* **£100-120**

- 1108** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**693. Ar. Sgt. F. Wallbank. A.O.C.**) *edge bruising, very fine* **£80-120**

- 1109** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**4352 Pte. J. Drury. Essex Regt.**) *officially re-impressed naming, contact marks, nearly very fine* **£50-70**

- 1110** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**9635 Pte. H. Davis. K.R.R.C.**) *light contact marks, nearly extremely fine* **£240-280**

- 1111** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**8370 Sapper J. Mann, RI: Engrs: Vols:**) *good very fine* **£100-140**



John Mann was born in Inverness, Scotland, on 9 March 1875 and served as an apprentice engineer at the Darlington locomotive works. He attested for the 1st Lanarkshire Battalion Royal Engineers in Glasgow on 8 February 1900, having previously served in the 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, and served with them in South Africa during the Boer War. He was also a keen shot, and competed regularly at Bisley. On the outbreak of the Great War he attempted to re-join the Royal Engineers, but was turned down on account of his reserved occupation, and so instead joined the National Reserve. He died on 6 March 1951.

Sold together with a *slightly damaged* cabinet photograph of the recipient; the recipient's Discharge Certificates and Parchment Certificate of Character on discharge; Certificate appointing the recipient a Freeman Citizen of Glasgow, dated 7 March 1901; Telegram and Railway ticket; two New Testament Bibles; Belt, cap badge, and South African War Veterans Association lapel badge; and two photographs of the recipient, one taken in later life.

- x1112** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**392 3rd Cl: Tpr: W. Mills. S.A.C.**) *good very fine* **£100-120**

- 1113** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (**66219 Gnr: H. Gibbons. R.F.A.**) *extremely fine* **£180-220**

H. Gibbons served with the Royal Field Artillery in South Africa during the Boer War, and was killed in action at Bethel on 10 October 1900 whilst serving with the Pom-pom Section, Royal Horse Artillery.

- x1114** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**5468 Pte. J. Wainwright, Wt: York Regt.**) *officially re-impressed naming, very fine* **£80-100**

- 1115** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Talana, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (**4461 Pte. J. Kane, RI. Dublin Fus.:**) *name officially corrected, otherwise good very fine* £200-240
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- x1116** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901 (**2429 Sapr. C. Whiting. R.E.**) *naming officially re-engraved; KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (349 Corpl: H. Townsend. R.E.) very fine (2)* £120-140
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- 1117** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg (**Bomb. W. Keenan, 85th Bty., R.F.A.**) *minor edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £120-140
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- x1118** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 7 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Relief of Kimberley, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (**3628. Serjt. T. Dandy. 9/Lcrs.**) *suspension slack, contact wear, otherwise nearly very fine* £200-260
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- 1119** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 7 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (**9061 Dr: F. J. Hyde. A.S.C.**) *polished, nearly very fine* £160-200
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- x1120**
-
- QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 8 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, Belfast, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**2558 Pte. J. Walsh. 1:L.N. Lanc: Regt.**) *nearly extremely fine* £300-360
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- x1121** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 8 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**5297 Pte. W. Booth. 1/York: & Lanc: R.**) *polished, therefore good fine* £260-300
Clasps confirmed. Medal roll lists a duplicate 8 clasp medal as issued to recipient 26 April 1919 sent to an address in Yarm on Tees.
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- x1122** QUEEN'S MEDITERRANEAN 1899-1902 (**3350 Bglr: F. Shenley. Yorks: L.I.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £200-240
-
- 1123** MAYOR OF KIMBERLEY'S STAR 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'a', unnamed as issued, *lacking integral riband bar, otherwise extremely fine* £160-200
-
- x1124** MAYOR OF KIMBERLEY'S STAR 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'c', lacking top suspension, *good very fine* £120-140
-
- 1125** ST. JOHN MEDAL FOR SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902 (**1667. Pte. E. Houghton. Wellingborough Corps.**) *polished and worn in parts, nearly very fine* £240-280
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- x1126** YORKSHIRE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY MEDAL 1900-1902, 3rd Battalion, South Africa 1900-1901 (**2043 H. Lambert**) *attempted removal of 'Yorkshire Imperial Yeomanry' from scrolls, otherwise very fine* £120-160
Henry Lambert served in the 11th Company (Yorkshire Dragoons), 3rd Battalion, and is entitled to the Q.S.A. with clasps for Cape Colony, Wittebergen, Transvaal, and South Africa 1901.
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- x1127** YORKSHIRE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY MEDAL 1900-1902, 3rd Battalion, South Africa 1901-1902 (**32275 Pte. J. Butterfield.**) *heavy edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £200-240
James Morris Butterfield served in the 109th Company, 3rd Battalion, and is entitled to the Q.S.A. with clasps for Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.

- 1128** YORKSHIRE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY MEDAL 1900-1902, 3rd Battalion, South Africa 1901-1902 (**32467 Pte. H. Taylor.**) 'officially' re-impressed naming, good very fine £100-140

- x1129** YORKSHIRE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY MEDAL 1900-1902, 66th Company, South Africa 1900-1901 (**12213 C. T. Etches**) good very fine and scarce £160-200

Ref. Hibbard A31, reverse 3.

Private Charles T. Etches was wounded at Winburg on 23 June 1900.

x1130



CAPE COPPER COMPANY MEDAL FOR THE DEFENCE OF OOKIEP, bronze issue (**W. Macazan.**) good very fine £1000-1200

Confirmed on the roll of the Namaqualand Town Guard, 'Engaged with the enemy at O'okiep'.

1131



TRANSPORT 1899-1902, 1 clasp, S. Africa 1899-1902 (**F. H. Ekins, In Command.**) edge prepared prior to naming, extremely fine £600-700

- x1132** TRANSPORT 1899-1902, 1 clasp, S. Africa 1899-1902 (**P. Devlin.**) good very fine £500-600

2nd Engineer aboard S.S. *Cavour*.

x1133



TRANSPORT 1899-1902, 2 clasps, S. Africa 1899-1902, China 1900 (**F. G. Wood.**) naming lightly rubbed, otherwise good very fine £1000-1200

2nd Engineer aboard S.S. *Pundua* (British India Steam Company).

- x1134** ANGLO-BOER WAR MEDAL 1899-1902 (**Burg. W. Koen.**) nearly extremely fine £160-180

Burger Willem Koen, Standerton Commando.

- 1135** ANGLO-BOER WAR MEDAL 1899-1902 (**Burger C. J. J. Steyl.**) good very fine £80-120

x1136 CHINA 1900, no clasp (**G. H. Halliday, Act. Ch. Sto, H.M.S. Bonaventure.**) *surname partially officially corrected, extremely fine* £120-160

x1137 CHINA 1900, no clasp (**J. O. J. Jones, A.B., H.M.S. Undaunted.**) *very fine* £140-180

x1138 CHINA 1900, no clasp, bronze issue (**Pte Servt Karin Din 14th Sikhs**) *very fine* £120-160

x1139 CHINA 1900, 2 clasps, Taku Forts, Relief of Pekin (**S. Syre, S.S.A., H.M.S. Arethusa.**) *very fine* £140-180
Not entitled to clasps. Ship's Steward's Assistant, scarce rate.

x1140 ASHANTI 1900, no clasp, high relief bust (**216 Pte. Hamesi. 2nd C. Africa Regt.**) *heavily polished, good fine* £180-220

x1141 ASHANTI 1900, 1 clasp, Kumassi, low relief bust (**79 Pte. Ikokanla Ijo. W. A.F.F.**) *good very fine* £360-400



x1142 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, B.C.A. 1899-1900 (**45 L. Corpl: Dumbera. 1st K.A. Rifles**) *very fine* £140-180

x1143 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Uganda 1900 (**239 Rifleman Khuda Bakhsh. Uganda Rif.**) *nearly extremely fine* £200-260

x1144 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Jubaland (**H. A. Ward, Sergt. R.M., H.M.S. Terpsichore.**) *contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine and scarce* £280-320
45 clasps to this ship, including 6 Royal Marine recipients, **Sergeant H. A. Ward** being in command of the detachment.

x1145 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Gambia (**2903 Pte. E. Roberts. 3rd W. India Regt.**) *contact marks, nearly very fine* £160-200

x1146 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Gambia (**3056 Pte. J. Wallace. 3rd. W. India Regt.**) *extremely fine* £180-220

x1147 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Lango 1901 (**2126 Corpl: Jardin Bashir. Uganda Rifles**) *nearly very fine* £200-260

1148 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (**A. Davies, Sto. 2Cl, H.M.S. Perseus.**) *polished, nearly very fine* £160-200

Albert Davies was born in Pembroke on 2 February 1884 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 30 December 1902. He served in H.M.S. *Perseus* in that rate from 21 December 1903 until 8 May 1906, and was promoted Stoker First Class on 1 July 1906 and Leading Stoker on 1 October 1911.

Advanced Acting Stoker Petty Officer on 7 September 1915, he served during the Great War in the submarine depot ships H.M.S. *Dolphin* and H.M.S. *Maidstone* from 10 September 1915, and was killed on 26 December 1915 when H.M. Submarine *E6* was sunk. *E6* had left Harwich to carry out an anti-submarine patrol in the North Sea. As she neared the Sunk Light Vessel she was signalled by a patrolling torpedo boat to keep clear. Continuing on her course, and within view of the torpedo boat, she struck a mine and disappeared, with the loss of all hands. Davies is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

1149 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (**5235 Pte. E. Boage. Hamp: Regt**) *very fine* £120-160

1150 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (**Jemadar Lachhman. 52nd Sikhs**) *nearly very fine* £100-140

- 1151** AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (**Sepoy Farah Deria. (H.A. Jibril Abukir) L.S.L.**) *very fine*
Local Somali Levies. *£80-120*
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- x1152** AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04, bronze issue (**Cook Nainsukh. 52nd Sikhs.**) *nearly very fine*
£120-160
-
- x1153** AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04, bronze issue (**393 Cooly Kaim. S. & T.C.**) *nearly very fine*
£100-140
-
- x1154** AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kissi 1905 (**551 Pte. Ansumana Karnu II. S.L. Bn. W.A.F.F.**) *nearly extremely fine*
£200-260
-
- x1155** AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Nandi 1905-06 (**517 Pte. Sumani. 1/K.A.R.**) *polished, nearly very fine* *£100-140*
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- x1156** AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, West Africa 1906 (**2148 Pte. Orisha Ado. 2/N.N. Regt.**) *nearly extremely fine*
£260-300
-
- x1157** AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (**216347 F. Langmaid, A.B., H.M.S. Barham.**) *very fine*
£100-120
-
- x1158** AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10, bronze issue (**Boy Mohamed Wait. 3/K.A.R.**) *good very fine*
£180-220
-
- x1159** AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, East Africa 1913-14 (**3 M.G. Ptr: Masikate. 'D' Coy. 1/K.A.R.**) *polished, good fine*
Machine-gun porter. *£100-140*
-
- x1160** AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, East Africa 1915 (**3605 3.Const: Opondo Adenji. E.A. Pol:**) *contact marks, good fine*
£100-140
-
- x1161**
- 

AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Nigeria 1918 (**H. T. B. Dew.**)
small edge bruise, otherwise very fine and scarce *£500-600*

Confirmed on the roll as one of only seven 'Nigeria 1918' clasps issued to the Nigeria Civil Service, including H.E. The Governor.

Henry Thomas Butler Dew, B.A. (Lond.) was born on 9 June 1888, and joined the Colonial Administration, Southern Nigeria, 31 July 1912, as an Assistant District Officer. He was Political and Intelligence Officer during the 1918 military operations, serving under fire in Abeokuta and Ijebu-Ode Provinces. He was promoted Resident Class 1 in 1929 and left the service in April 1932.

Sold with copied medal roll entry and several *Nigeria Gazette* extracts.
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- x1162** AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1920 (**2163 Pte. Maganga Kapanola. 6-K.A. Rif.**) *polished, good fine*
£120-160
-
- x1163** AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**22918401 Cpl. T. Wallace R.N.F.**) *extremely fine* *£80-120*
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- 1164** AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**Fg. Off. A. V. Griffin. R.A.F.**) *very fine* *£200-240*
A. V. Griffin relinquished his commission in the R.A.F., having advanced to Flight Lieutenant, in March 1961.
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- 1165** AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**3608 Const. Kyayamba. Kasonza.**) *nearly extremely fine* *£60-80*
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- 1166** AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**F.180 Const. Mbai Ketii.**) *very fine* *£60-80*

- x1167** AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**X.3059 Wdr. Kipkoske s/o Ngerech.**); GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**2167 Pte. H. Amad Matar. T.O.S.**) *extremely fine (2)* *£80-100*

- x1168** AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 2 clasps, Somaliland 1901, Somaliland 1902-04 (**Sepoy Eibah Ali (H.Y. Rer Sugulli.) L.S.L.**) *good very fine* *£260-300*



Local Somali Levies.

- x1169** AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 2 clasps, 'Aro 1901-02', N. Nigeria 1906 (**3303 Pte. Bogobiri Kano. N.N. Regt.**) first clasp a tailor's copy, *nearly very fine* *£100-140*
Clasps not verified.

- x1170** AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 2 clasps, Somaliland 1902-04, Jidballi (**1685 Sepoy Nihala. 52nd Sikhs.**) *nearly very fine* *£100-140*

- 1171** AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 2 clasps, Somaliland 1902-04, Jidballi (**2115 Sepoy Rahmat. 52nd Sikhs**) *suspension slack, very fine* *£120-160*

- x1172** AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 2 clasps, N. Nigeria 1903, N. Nigeria 1904 (**2503 Pte. Imoru-Na-Jegga. N.N. Regt.**) *good very fine* *£200-260*

- x1173** AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 3 clasps, Somaliland 1902-04, Jidballi, Nyasaland 1915 (**78 Pte. Mapira. 1st K. African R.**) unofficial rivets between top two clasps, *contact wear, good fine* *£180-220*
Clasps not verified.

- x1174** AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 3 clasps, N. Nigeria 1902, N. Nigeria 1903-04, N. Nigeria 1906 (**703 Pte. Garaba. 2nd N. Nigeria Regt.**) *good very fine* *£260-300*



- 1175** AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 3 clasps, Nandi 1905-06, East Africa 1905, Somaliland 1908-10 (**2123 Pte Dissa Ahmed. 3/K.A.R.**) unofficial rivets between first and second clasps, *contact wear, otherwise nearly very fine* *£200-260*

- x1176** TIBET 1903-04, no clasp (**1762 Naick Sitaram - 12 Co. 2nd. Q.O. S. & M.**) *nearly extremely fine* *£140-180*

- x1177** TIBET 1903-04, no clasp, bronze issue (**576 Cooly BI Bhadwr S. & T. Corps**) *good very fine* *£80-120*

- 1178** TIBET 1903-04, no clasp, bronze issue (**Cooly Narbir Sarki S. & T. Corps**) *good very fine* *£80-120*

- 1179** TIBET 1903-04, no clasp, bronze issue (**Pte. Servt. Alam Khan**) *nearly very fine* *£80-120*

- 1180** TIBET 1903-04, 1 clasp, Gyantse (**152. Saddler Jagganath Bodhi 12th Mule Corps**) *suspension slack, nearly very fine* £200-240
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- x1181** TIBET 1903-04 (2), 1 clasp, Gyantse, silver issue (**123 ... Akbal 7th Mule Corps**) first part of name illegible through wear; no clasp, bronze issue (**270 Cooly Atta Mohamed S & T Corps**) *the first good fine, the second nearly very fine (2)* £260-320
-
- x1182** TIBET 1903-04, 1 clasp, Gyantse, bronze issue (**Cooly Jorbir ...bu S. & T. Corps**) *area of erasure to part of name, otherwise extremely fine* £160-200
-
- x1183** NATAL 1906 (2), no clasp (**No. S/24 Pte. E. Lane, Natal Royal Regt.**) later re-impressed naming; 1 clasp, 1906 (**Wdr: J. C. Downes, Natal Police.**) *nearly very fine (2)* £120-160
Both confirmed on the roll, the first entitled to 1906 clasp.
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- x1184** NATAL 1906, no clasp (**Pte: G. Danielsen, Durban Mil: Res:**) *toned, very fine* £100-140
-
- 1185** NATAL 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (**Tpr: J. Bennett, Royston's Horse**) *scratch to obverse field, good very fine* £160-200
-
- x1186** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (2), silver issue (**4699 Sepoy Shahalam Q.O.C. Guides**); bronze issue (**Grass Cutter Lekhu 19th Lcrs.**) *nearly very fine (2)* £80-120
-
- x1187** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35 (3), 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (**933 Havildar Darya Khan 57th. Rifles F.F.**); another, 1 clasp North West Frontier 1930-31 (**577 Const. Muzaggar. Police Dept.**); another, 1 clasp, Mohmand 1933 (**172570 Dvr. Mohd. Hussain, 34 A.T. Coy.**) *good very fine (3)* £80-120
-
- x1188**



INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Abor 1911-12 (**1186 Naick Ragbir Gurung 2nd Bn. 2nd K.E.O. Goorkhas**) *very fine* £200-260

- x1189** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Abor 1911-12, bronze issue (**405 Cooly Sunbir Newrar No 1 Gurkhali Carr. Corps**) *nearly extremely fine* £180-220
-
- x1190** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35 (2), 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**708814 Gnr. J. Gore. R.F.A.**); another, 2 clasps, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24, *top lugs removed* (**M/16654 Pte. W. McCann. R.A.S.C.**) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-140
-
- x1191** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**2371 Sepoy Basant Singh 1-15 Sikhs**); GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (**21133900 Rfn. Manbahadur. Tamang. 7. G.R.**) *officially re-impressed naming*; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (**11905 Nk. Harbakhsh Singh, 1-12 F.F.R.**) *very fine and better (3)* £60-80
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- 1192** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (**5820851 Pte. J. Streames, Suff. R.**) *good very fine* £100-140
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- x1193** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35 (4), 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (**161328 Dr. Lekhi, 28 D.M.C.**); 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (**Clk. Bhagwan Dass, M.E.S.**) *official corrections to name*; 1 clasp, Mohmand 1933 (**T.B. 170760 Dvr. Jumma Khan, 32 A.T. Coy.**); 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (**F-1681 Cook Teja Singh, 13 Mtn. Bty.**) *the first with two test cuts to edge, nearly very fine, otherwise good very fine (4)* £80-100

1194 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (**F/L. E. N. H. Gray. R.A.F.**) *nearly extremely fine* £200-260

Edwin Noel Hillman Gray was born at Donnybrook, Dublin, on 17 December 1893. He qualified as L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H., and served originally in the British Army as a Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps in France from July 1915 to September 1917, when he was invalided Home with trench fever. Promoted to Captain, R.A.M.C., on 21 January 1916, he was attached to the Royal Flying Corps in December 1917 and was promoted to Flight Lieutenant (Medical Branch) in the Royal Air Force from 1 October 1918. He served in India on operations in Waziristan 1921-24. As a Squadron Leader he was posted as Medical Officer to the Home Aircraft Depot at Henlow on 15 August 1927; to H.Q. Inland Area on 18 January 1932; to Station H.Q., Bircham Newton on 11 February 1935; and as a Wing Commander to No. 10 Flying Training School in 1937. He was promoted to Wing Commander (Medical Branch) on 2 July 1937, and retired on 1 April 1938. He was briefly recalled to the Active List on 15 July 1940, and retired on 24 September 1942. Also entitled to 1914-15 Star trio. Sold with comprehensive research.

1195 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1925 (**327978. Cpl. E. D. Croft. R.A.F.**) *minor edge bruise, very fine* £600-800

Eric Donald Croft was born in Starbeck, Harrogate in February 1903. His 'RAF service goes back to Feb 1919 when I joined as a boy at the initial opening of the Boys Wing at Halton and later went to Gosport to finish my training. In November 1921 I was posted to 60 Squadron Risalpur and on promotion to 27 Squadron still at Risalpur. As an air gunner I took part in several bombing raids from both Risalpur and Miramshah but can't say my aim was very good. The bomb sights were not much good and I had better results using the trailing edge of the old DH 9A. I quite enjoyed my service in India and had a tour round when representing the RAF in the boxing team at bantamweight. On leaving India in 1927 I went to Cranwell and from there to Waddington, City of Lincoln reserve squadron and from there was given a special discharge to join Imperial Airways who were just about to open their Indian and African routes.'

Croft was employed as an aero-engineer by Imperial Airways, and resided at 64 Castle Street, Scarborough, in later life. He died in Ashford, Kent, 24 November 1983.

Sold with copied research, two annotated photographic images of recipient during service on the North West Frontier 1925-26 (one of which was illustrated in *The Flying Elephants* by Chaz Bowyer) and a typed copy of an extract taken from a letter from the recipient written 16 November 1973.

x1196 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1925 (**344350. A.C.1. A. R. Burley. R.A.F.**) *nearly extremely fine* £600-800

Verified on the published roll; approximately 260 'Waziristan 1925' clasps were issued to R.A.F. personnel under Wing Commander R. C. M. Pink, C.B.

x1197 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (**3520204 Pte. E. Talbot. Manch. R.**) *good very fine* £100-120**1198** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35 (2), 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1908, Abor 1911-12 (**4126 Sepoy Muhammad Khan 40th Pathans**) unofficial connection rod between clasps; 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1930-31, North West Frontier 1935 (**7598 Sep. Hari Singh, 5-12 F.F.R.**) *nearly very fine or better (2)* £180-220**x1199** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 3 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1919-21 (**783 Sepoy Karram Illahi, 2-152 Pjbis.**) *good very fine* £60-80**1200** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 5 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24, Burma 1930-32 (**607 Gnr. Mohd. Ali, 27/Mtn. Bty.**) *good very fine* £80-120**1201** KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1910-21, 1st issue, no clasp, bronze issue, unnamed as issued, *contact marks, very fine* £180-220**x1202** KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1910-21 (2), 2nd issue, no clasp, possible details erased from edge; 2nd issue, 1 clasp, Atwot, unnamed, fitted with replacement swivel suspension, *the first good fine, the second with edge bruise, otherwise very fine (2)* £180-220

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- x1203** KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1910-21, 1st issue, 1 clasp, Sudan 1912, edge inscribed in Arabic script, *edge bruise, otherwise very fine* £200-260
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- x1204** KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1910-21, 2nd issue, 1 clasp, Mongalla 1915-16, unnamed, *good very fine* £260-300
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- x1205** KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1910-21, 1 clasp, Nyima 1917-18, unnamed, *nearly very fine* £200-260
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- x1206** KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1910-21, 1 clasp, Atwot 1918, unnamed, *good very fine* £200-260
-
- x1207** KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1910-21, 1st issue, 2 clasps, S. Kordofan 1910, Sudan 1912, unnamed, *suspension re-fixed, overall light pitting, therefore good fine* £200-260
-
- x1208** 1914 STAR (R.M.A.14201. Gunner J. L. Notley, R.M. Brigade.) *very fine* £60-80
J. L. Notley served as a Sergeant with the Howitzer Brigade, Royal Marine Artillery, during the Great War on the Western Front, and died on 15 September 1917. He is buried in Ypres Reservoir Cemetery, Belgium.
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- x1209** 1914 STAR, with *copy* clasp (4309 Pte. W. Wills. 8/Hrs.); 1914-15 STAR (2100 Pte. A. Mc Millan. Lovat's Scts.) *good very fine (2)* £60-80
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- x1210** 1914 STAR, with *contemporary copy* clasp (131. Pte. J. Nelson. 1/Sea: Highrs.) *good very fine* £60-80
John Nelson was born in Clydebank, Dumbartonshire, and attested for the Seaforth Highlanders at Paisley, Lanarkshire. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 October 1914, and was killed in action on the Ypres Salient on 10 November 1914. He has no known grave and is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.
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- 1211** 1914-15 STAR (K.23001, A. W. Ball Sto. 1. R.N.) *nearly extremely fine* £70-90
Ambrose William Ball was born in Swindon, Wiltshire, on 15 April 1892, and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 14 July 1914.
Promoted to Stoker First Class on 2 September 1915, he was posted to H.M.S. *Nomad*, and was present at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May to 1 June 1916, when the *Nomad*, together with H.M.S. *Nestor* and H.M.S. *Nicotar*, launched an attack on the German Battle Cruisers; both *Nestor* and *Nomad* were sunk in the ensuing action, with the captain of the former, Commander the Hon. Edward Bingham, being awarded the Victoria Cross for his gallantry in leading the attack. Lieutenant-Commander Paul Whitfield, the Captain of the *Nomad*, was recommended for promotion after leading 'a most gallant attack' on German Battlecruisers during the Battle. The surviving crews of both ships were picked up by German Torpedo Boats.
Ball was one of only 177 British Seamen who became Prisoners of War following the Battle of Jutland. Repatriated on the cessation of hostilities, he was invalided out of the Royal Navy on 14 January 1920.
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- x1212** 1914-15 STAR (4) (78533. Dvr. H. A. V. Hough, R.F.A.; G-5960 Pte. P. Blinston. The Queen's R.; 3606 Pte. C. H. Tyler. E. Surr: R.; No. 1420 Rfmn. Khusla Ram, 1/123/Rifles.) *last two worn, nearly very fine (4)* £80-120
Charles Henry Tyler was born in Bethnal Green, Middlesex, and attested for the East Surrey Regiment at Tottenham, London. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 February 1915, and was killed in action on 23 May 1916. He has no known grave, and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial.
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- 1213** 1914-15 STAR (5) (Pte. T. Harris 7th. Infantry; Pte. E. A. Dye 7th Infantry; Pte. A. G. Oberholser 9th Dismtd. Rfls; Pte. J. C. Bergh 18th M.R.; Pte. B. Cameron Bloemhof. Cdo.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Sjt. P. J. Senekal. Brands F.S.R.); BILINGUAL VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (Sjt. J. J. van Reenen. Piet Retief Kdo.) *unit partially officially corrected on last, edge bruising, generally nearly very fine (7)* £100-140
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- 1214** 1914-15 STAR (No. 690 Driver Hussain Shah. No. 8. M.B. R.G.A.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (5) (Jemdr. Syeo Asad Ali, I.M.D.; 28 Kahar. Sherin Khan, Khairpur I.S.M.R.; 3901 Sepoy Jogbahadur Thakuri, Res. Bn. B.M.P.; Trans. S. Abdur Rahman.; Ord. Amirullah.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (2) (1104 Civ-Sar. Mouzam Din, C.D.C.P.; 6180 W-Man Ganda Singh. Wks. Dte.) *edge bruising, generally nearly very fine (8)* £80-120
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- 1215** BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (3) (D-3630 Pte. S. Cookson. 1-Dns.; 11610 Pte. R. Roberts. Br. W.I.R.; E. Bankart.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (3) (3263 Pte. P. O'Brien. Ir. Gds.; P-6565 L. Cpl. H. A. Davies. M.M.P.; C. S. Rudd.) *edge bruising, nearly very fine (6)* £90-110
Patrick O'Brien served with the Irish Guards during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 September 1914, and received a Silver War Badge.
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- 1216** BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (6) (13331 Pte. G. Edendon. The Queen's R.; 10537 A. Cpl. J. J. Smith. Sco. Rif.; 83873 Pte. A. J. Tolhurst. M.G.C.; 11002 Pte. W. Howe. Hamps. R.; 166848. Pte. 2 F. J. Burgoyne. R.A.F.; 32478. 1. A.M. J. Lund. R.A.F.) *second from last polished, last with severe edge bruising*; VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (2) (189800 Spr. E. J. Stoneman. R.E.; S-3997 A.2. Cpl. P. A. L. Marshall. A.O.C.); together with a Silver War Badge, reverse officially numbered '374951', *generally very fine or better unless otherwise stated (9)* £50-70
William Howe was born in Milden, Suffolk. He served with the 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment during the Great War and died at sea, 13 August 1915. Private Howe is commemorated on the Helles Memorial, Turkey.

- 1217** BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (3) (1477 Sepoy Sakhi Mohd, 2 Kashmir Rfls.; Subdr. Mohd. Ali, 87 Pjbis.; 2291 Sepoy Umrad, Alwar I.S. Infy.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (6) (01187 Sepoy Mirza Khan, 2 Guides Infy.; 687 Sarwan Nota, 56 S. C.C.; 1669 Sepoy Lahb Singh. Kapur Infy.; 1828 L-Nk Angal Singh, Nabha I.S. Infy.; 1356 Sar. Ahmad, 52 Camel Cps.; 1610 Sepoy Balir Ambahadur, 3 Ksmr. S. Rfls.) *edge bruising, generally nearly very fine (9)* £80-120
- 1218** TERRITORIAL FORCE WAR MEDAL 1914-19 (805 Pte. H. Walton. Midd'x. R.) *nearly very fine* £120-160
- 1219** NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (Gunn. T J Kennedy, R.N. H.M.S. Philomel.) *good very fine* £180-220
- x1220** NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62 (2), 1 clasp, Minesweeping 1945-51, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue; 1 clasp, Bomb & Mine Clearance 1945-53, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, both unnamed, *extremely fine (2)* £140-180
- x1221** NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62 (2), 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Lieut. (SP) G. H. Acheson. R.N.V.R.) *officially re-impressed naming; 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46, naming erased, the last scratched, nearly very fine, the first good very fine (2)* £80-100
- x1222** NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (P/JX. 161099 R. J. Wheeler Ldg. Smn. RN) *extremely fine* £60-80
- 1223** NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (RM 8323 J. Mahoney Mne RM) *minor official correction to service number, very fine* £100-120
- x1224** NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (L/FX. 901923 R. J. Symonds. A/L.A.M. (E). R.N.) *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* £120-160
Fleet Air Arm.

1225

NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Yangtze 1949 (D/SSX 661171. B. E. Wakeham. Ord. Smn. R.N.) *light scratches to obverse field, toned, nearly extremely fine* £1000-1400

Brian Edward Wakeham was born in Romford, Essex, on 29 July 1930, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy sailor at the age of 15 years and 6 months. After initial training in H.M.S. *Ganges*, he joined H.M.S. *Amethyst* in November 1947. He served in H.M.S. *Amethyst* during the Yangtze Incident, being one of those sailors who was evacuated either at Rose Island on 20 April 1949, or at Hsiao Ho the following day, and returned home to Torquay on 1 November 1949, 'cheered by enthusiastic crowds. One of the first things he was on his return was a "Welcome Home" sign over his doorway. When questioned, he declared he had been "scared stiff" while the ship was under fire. When asked what his immediate plans were for his leave, he replied "I want to get in some sleep."' (Torbay and South Devon Herald & Express refers). Wakeham participated in the ensuing celebrations, marching through the streets of London and attending the official dinner held at the Dorchester Hotel on 16 November 1949. He died in Torbay, Devon, in February 2004.

Sold together with photocopies of various newspaper cuttings regarding the recipient's return to his home town following the Yangtze Incident.

x1226

NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Yangtze 1949 (D/JX. 836014 R. O. Bailey. Boy.1. R.N.) *good very fine* £1000-1200

Served aboard H.M.S. *Amethyst* and was one of the crew evacuated either at Rose Island on 20 April or at the Hsiao Ho on 21 April, 1949.

x1227 NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Yangtze 1949 (**D/SSX 819287 G. L. Anderson. A.B. R.N.**) *very fine* £600-700

x1228 NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**RM.16185 J. G. Nicolson. Mne. R.M.**) *good very fine* £140-180

x1229 NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**RM.17461 D. P. Humphries. Mne. R.M.**) *edge bruise, heavy contact marks to obverse field, nearly very fine* £140-180

1230 NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 2 clasps, Near East, Arabian Peninsula (**D/KX. 162825 D. J. F. Beresford. L.M. (E). R.N.**) *unofficial retaining rod between clasps but on remains of original mounting, good very fine* £140-180

Clasp combination scarce to the Royal Navy, which suggests that the recipient probably served as Landing Craft crew for Royal Marine Commando units.

x1231 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, S. Persia (**426 Gnr. Amir Khan R.A.**); 1 clasp, Iraq (**065352 Dvr. Kin Maung S. & T. Corps.**) *naming rubbed on the second, otherwise very fine (2)* £80-120

x1232 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, Kurdistan (**4524212 Pte. C. A. Cavanagh. W. York. R.**); 2 clasps, Iraq, N.W. Persia (**33157 Pte. O. Mc Donnell. R. Ir. Fus.**) *nearly very fine (2)* £160-200

1233 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (**292375 Dvr. A. T. Ling. R.A.**) with a Persian coin converted into an identity bracelet, one side of which has been inscribed with the recipient's details as well as a crude depiction of Baghdad in 1920, *good very fine* £70-90

x1234 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Southern Desert, Iraq (**362474. Cpl. H. Hayes. R.A.F.**) *very fine* £360-400



x1235 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Northern Kurdistan (**338170 L.A.C. F. W. Whyte. R.A.F.**) *good very fine* £800-1000

Frederick William White was killed in a flying accident whilst serving as a Sergeant with No. 27 Squadron in India on 13 January 1940.



x1236 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, Palestine (**3128687 Fsr. S. Black. R.S. Fus.**); another, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**19076495 Gnr. J. Crossley. R.A.**) *suspension loose on first, edge bruising, nearly very fine (2)* £70-90

1237

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Bomb & Mine Clearance 1945-49
(14894813 Spr. D. Collins. R.E.) *extremely fine* £360-400

Douglas Vivian Collins was born in Cardiff on 10 December 1919, and joined the Royal Engineers in December 1944; his father had served in the Royal Engineers during the Great War, and according to family tradition Doug wore his father's cap badge at the earliest opportunity. After initial training he took part in the Liberation of Norway immediately after VE-Day in May 1945 (Operation Domsday). He served in the 261st (Airborne) Field Company, Royal Engineers, as part of the 1st Airborne Division, but like many in his troop he was not parachute trained. He then served with the No. 4 Bomb Disposal Squadron, Royal Engineers, working alongside a detachment of German Prisoners of War, in bomb and mine disposal. He left the Army in October 1946, and died in Stroud, Gloucestershire, in 2001.

Sold together with a copy photograph of the recipient with his unit in Norway.

x1238

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Bomb & Mine Clearance 1945-49
(4029079 A.C.II. F. E. Hammond. R.A.F.) *contact pitting and scratching to reverse, otherwise nearly very fine* £300-360

x1239 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (10690995 Sjt. F. J. Clarke. R.A.S.C.); another, 1 clasp, Near East (22974004 Cpl. A. Price. R.E.) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £70-90

x1240 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62 (3), 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46, unnamed; 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (22724137 Pte. J. Cleerie. E. Yorks.); 1 clasp, Cyprus (23238737 Gnr. W. Newton. R.A.) *the first nearly very fine, otherwise extremely fine* (3) £100-120

x1241 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (21136955 Rfn. Amerjang Gurung 6 GR.); another, 1 clasp, Malaya, E. II.R. (30202 P.C. Talib B Haron. F. of M. Pol.) *minor edge nicks, good very fine* (2) £70-90

x1242 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (22589818 Sgt. K. V. Wiltshire. RAEC.) *edge bruise, good very fine* £60-80

Keith Vivian Wiltshire was born at Devizes, Wiltshire, on 27 October 1933, and attested for the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment at Maidstone, Kent, as a National Serviceman on 20 September 1951. Posted to the Army School of Education on 9 November 1951, he served with the Royal Army Education Corps in Malaya from 1 April 1952 to 27 August 1953. He was discharged on 11 October 1953, and subsequently joined the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry (Territorial Army), serving with them until 15 July 1955.

x1243 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (2), 1st issue (624589 Cpl. C. Leishman. R.A.F.); 2nd issue (23199243 Spr. H. F. Bensted. R.E.) *good very fine* (2) £60-80

x1244 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (4110901 S.A.C. J. E. Wright. R.A.F.); GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (22130381 Spr. R. Pinder. RE.) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £70-90

x1245 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 3 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya, Cyprus (ZB 32102 L/Cpl. Morris. Wasili K.A.R.) *nearly very fine* £80-100

x1246 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39 (2), 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (F-547 Carpenter Mohd. Sadiq, 2 Mtn. Bty.); another, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (7170 Hav. Sham Singh, 5-8 Punjab R.) *number officially corrected on first, 'R' on last double struck, nearly very fine* (2) £50-70

- x1247** 1939-45 STAR (2), one with *copy* Battle of Britain clasp; the other officially impressed '**3452 Rflm. S. Wallis. New England Mtn Rif**'; INDIA SERVICE MEDAL; AUSTRALIA SERVICE MEDAL; SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL FOR WAR SERVICE; SOUTHERN RHODESIA MEDAL FOR WAR SERVICE, last four unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (6) **£200-240**

- x1248** AIR CREW EUROPE STAR, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* **£160-200**

- 1249** KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (**6287333 Pte. E. Brown. Glosters.**) *extremely fine* **£400-500**

E. Brown attested for the East Kent Regiment in March 1939, and experienced pre-War service with them. He served in Korea with the Gloucestershire Regiment, attached to the Royal Ulster Rifles, and was wounded at Tokchon, during the battle of the Imjin River, on 25 April 1951 (*The Times* casualty list dated 2 May 1951 reports that L/Cpl E. Brown of the Glosters attached to the R.U.R. had been wounded; and the War Diary for the Imjin period held in the R.U.R. archives records that '6287333 Brown L/Cpl E' was wounded on 25 April 1951 at Tokchon- the regimental number being the same on the medal as per war diary means that this is undoubtedly the same man).

The Tokchon crossroads was four miles down the road from the 29th Brigade HQ and beyond that lay the Imjin battle locations of the Royal Ulster Rifles, the Gloucestershire Regiment, and the Northumberland Fusiliers. On the afternoon of 25 April the remnants of the brigade were ordered to occupy a blocking position on the road south to Uijongbu. By the time the crossroads were reached the R.U.R. comprised only 14 Officers and 240 men and, as darkness fell, began to dig in with such tools that were available, and were fed for the first time that day. This position was held until 23:30 hours when the brigade were relieved by a reserve Regiment. The Battalion, utterly weary, marched a further six or seven miles until at last transport picked them up and carried them south through the night to Yongdongpo, on the south bank of the River Han.

- 1250** KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (**2665359 Cpl. K. Burrows. Glosters.**) *number partially officially corrected, extremely fine* **£360-400**

Kenneth Burrows was born at Wycombe, Buckinghamshire on 3 August 1925, and attested for the Coldstream Guards in August 1942. He subsequently transferred to the Scots Guards, and on 15 August 1947 the *Bucks Free Press* reported, under the heading 'Soldier's action earns praise' that 'Guardsman Kenneth Burrows was praised by the coroner for his attempts to save life in a fire near Aylesbury.' Transferring to the Army Reserve, he was recalled to the Colours on the outbreak of the Korean War and posted to the Gloucestershire Regiment, serving with them in Korea. He died in Worthing, West Sussex, in 2006.

- 1251** KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (**3/2585 E. J. Helliard**) *extremely fine* **£500-700**



Edward James Helliard was born in Windsor, Victoria, Australia, on 5 December 1930, and enlisted in the Australian Regular Army at Royal Park, Melbourne, on 23 August 1950. Posted to Infantry Reinforcements at Ingleburn on 10 May 1951, he emplaned at Sydney on 23 May 1951, and arrived in Korea four days later. He served with the 3rd Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment, and was wounded in action with shrapnel to the right lumbar on 7 October 1951, but remained on duty. He was admitted to the 121st United States Evacuation Hospital with Battle Exhaustion on 13 October 1951, and was evacuated to Sydney on 12 November of that year. He was discharged as medically unfit on 2 September 1952.

- x1252** KOREA 1950-53, South African issue (**P13706 W. Turner**) *edge bruising and repair to suspension, otherwise nearly very fine* **£260-300**

- x1253** GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007 (2), 1 clasp, Borneo (**953720 B. Gower A/LM (E) RN**); another, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (**17547 Ck N G W McIntyre HMNZS Otago**) *edge bruise to latter, very fine and better, the latter scarce* (2) **£100-140**

Noel Geoffrey William McIntyre was born in Auckland, New Zealand on 22 June 1945. An Apprentice Boatbuilder by occupation, he volunteered for the Royal New Zealand Navy on 14 November 1962. He served on *Tamaki*, November 1962-May 1963, initially as a Junior Acting Cook, being advanced to Acting Cook in December 1962. McIntyre was promoted to Cook in October 1963 and Leading Cook in September 1970. As a Cook aboard the frigate *Otago*, April 1964-October 1965, he qualified for the G.S.M. with clasp for Malay Peninsula. Leading Cook McIntyre purchased his discharge in March 1974. He died in Howick, New Zealand on 6 August 1996.

Sold with copied service papers which include a copied photograph.

Approximately 300 'Malay Peninsula's' to the Royal New Zealand Navy; of which about 220 were to *Otago*.

- 1254** GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (**23709039 Cpl. P. R. Butler. 3 Green Jackets.**) *minor edge nicks, nearly extremely fine* **£60-80**

- x1255** GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007 (2), 1 clasp, Radfan (**063754 A. D. Newport. Ord. Sea. R.N.**); 1 clasp, Borneo (**J.976485 R. S. T. Percival. A.B. R.N.**) *extremely fine* (2) **£100-140**

- x1256** GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007 (2), 1 clasp, South Arabia (**23904801 Rfn. A. T. W. Laughland. Cameronians.**); 2 clasps, Malay Peninsula, Northern Ireland (**22405250 Sgt. I. M. Sutherland. ACC.**) *extremely fine* (2) **£100-120**

- x1257** GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Vietnam, edge marked 'specimen', *extremely fine* **£160-200**

- 1258** GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**LAC B S Gill (K8219506) RAF**); together with the recipient's ROYAL AIR FORCE SMALL ARMS ASSOCIATION MEDAL, bronze, unnamed, with 2 slip-on clasps, S.R. Championship, Burge Cup, *nearly extremely fine* (2) **£80-120**

- x1259** GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Dhofar (**P8114745 SAC G J Campbell RAF**) *extremely fine* **£160-200**

- x1260** GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Dhofar (**2467114 S.A.C. D. W. Scales. R.A.F.**) *good very fine* **£140-180**

- x1261** GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Lebanon (**24499308 Tpr R M Dunn 16/5L**) *extremely fine* **£600-700**



- x1262** GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Mine Clearance - Gulf of Suez, edge marked 'specimen', *good very fine* **£100-140**

- x1263** GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Gulf (**ACPO (OPS) (EW) G Kelman D114466M RN**) *nearly extremely fine* **£160-180**

- x1264** GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 3 clasps, Borneo, South Arabia, Northern Ireland (**23910358 Pte. S. H. Wallace. Para.**) *minor contact marks, otherwise extremely fine* **£260-300**



- 1265** GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 3 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia, Northern Ireland, *additional clasps loose on riband, as issued* (**4273855 SAC. P J. Long. R.A.F.**) *good very fine* **£140-180**

- 1266** VIETNAM 1964-73 (**A57236 Satter A. R.**) *traces of lacquer, good very fine* **£140-180**

- x1267** SOUTH ATLANTIC 1982, with rosette (**ALS (R) C L Rowland D118869N HMS Intrepid**) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* **£400-460**

H.M.S. *Intrepid* was decommissioned shortly before the Falklands war and had been due to be sold to the Argentine Navy. The ship came under attack in San Carlos Water and was later used to house Argentinian prisoners-of-war. The surrender ending the war was signed on her deck.

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- 1268** SOUTH ATLANTIC 1982, with rosette (**Farah. A. Abdi**) engraved in large letters as issued to Merchant Navy, *nearly extremely fine* £300-400
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- x1269** SOUTH ATLANTIC 1982, with rosette (**D. E. Springell**) officially engraved naming as issued to civilian personnel, *extremely fine* £360-400
- D. E. Springell** previously served in the Royal Navy as an Able Seaman in H.M.S. *Glory* in both Korea and Malaya (entitled to a Korea, U.N. Korea, and Naval General Service Medal with Malaya clasp).
- Sold together with a *torn* Secretary of State for Trade enclosure; and an invitation named to 'Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Springell' from the Directors of Ferrymasters Limited 'for a reception to mark the return to service of m.v. *Elk* and the safe return from the Falklands of the ship and her company.'
-
- 1270** GULF 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (**24862563 Dvr D England RCT**) together with the related riband bar with rosette, *extremely fine* £100-140
-
- 1271** OPERATIONAL SERVICE MEDAL 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (**25218152 Fus G M I Williams R Welsh**) *edge bruise, good very fine* £200-240
-
- 1272** IRAQ 2003, no clasp (**25119048 Pte A S E Judd PWRR**) *extremely fine* £70-90
- A. S. E. Judd** attested for the Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment in August 2000, and served with the 2nd Battalion in both Northern Ireland and Iraq.
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- 1273** IRAQ 2003-11, no clasp (**Capt C P Stuart RLC**) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine* £180-220
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- 1274** IRAQ 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (**24658208 WO2 B Harris RLC**) in named card box of issue with accompanying rosette, *extremely fine* £100-140
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LIFE SAVING AWARDS

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- 1275** SEA GALLANTRY MEDAL (Foreign Services), V.R., small, silver, 'From the British Government, For Gallantry and Humanity' (C. E. Meyer, 20th November 1890) in box of issue, *good very fine* £200-240

Provenance: John Tamplin Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2003.

C. E. Meyer was a German merchant sailor, rated Able Seaman, was one of six men of the the S.S. *Standard* of Geestemundo awarded the Sea Gallantry Medal (Foreign Services) for this action (two awards in gold and four in silver); together with a Bronze Sea Gallantry Medal awarded to the Briton Frank Vitta of the *Claudine*, in November 1890.

The barque *Claudine* of Barnstaple became waterlogged and wrecked in the North Atlantic on 19 November 1890. The *Standard* launched a boat which became stoved in and the crew were rescued with difficulty. Later the *Claudine* launched her own boat with 8 men, only one of whom (Frank Vitta) would go back to the wreck. The Second Mate and a seaman of the *Standard* accompanied him, and they took off the rest of the crew. The *Standard* stood by about 18 hours.

Meyer was present with his Medal at Liverpool, and also received a gratuity of £2.

1276



A Great War S.G.M. group of three awarded to Chief Engineer J. Brymer, Mercantile Marine

SEA GALLANTRY MEDAL, G.V.R., silver (James Brymer, "Chilka", 1st July 1917), in case of issue; BRITISH WAR AND MERCANTILE MARINE WAR MEDALS (James Brymer), *good very fine and better* (3) £400-500

James Brymer, who was born in Dundee in 1879, was serving as Chief Engineer of the S.S. *Chilka* at the time of winning his Sea Gallantry Medal in the summer of 1917. The Board of Trade records state:

'On 1 July 1917, while the S.S. *Chilka* of Glasgow, was lying in Baruva Roadstead, India, a fire broke out among bundles of coir yarn in one of the holds in which was also a magazine containing guncotton and safety cartridges. The pumps were at once started and three hoses played into the 'tween hatch. Mr. MacDonald went down into the hold and, with the assistance of Kabri Ahmed endeavoured to remove the explosives. Finding this impossible, Mr. MacDonald held open the magazine hatch, and in spite of the fumes which were coming from it, he and Mr. Wilkin, assisted by Mr. Brymer and Kabri Ahmed, played a hose into the magazine for a considerable time, and thus probably averted a severe explosion. Considerable risk was incurred in rendering the services.'

All of the above named were awarded S.G.M.s in silver, Brymer eventually receiving his distinction at an investiture held at Government House, Bombay, in December 1919.

A *Dictionary of Disasters at Sea* adds that the *Chilka* was carrying 15 European and 1,600 native passengers, bound from Madras to Rangoon, and that the ship was beached but became a total wreck. Moreover, an unspecified number of deck passengers jumped overboard and were drowned.

Sold with original British India Steam Navigation Company and Government House letters in respect of the S.G.M.; Board of Trade forwarding letter for his British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals, dated 16 February 1926; and a newspaper cutting relating to the award of the S.G.M., with a photograph of the recipient.



A Royal Humane Society Medal in Silver group of three awarded to Boatswain J. McKenzie, Merchant Navy, for gallantry in attempting to save the life of a passenger who had jumped off the burning S.S. *Dorunda* into shark-infested waters off the northern coast of Australia, 1 February 1894

BRITISH WAR AND MERCANTILE MARINE WAR MEDALS (John McKenzie) in card box of issue; ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, small silver medal (successful) (John McKenzie, 1st February 1894) with integral silver riband buckle, in (damaged) *Warrington*, London, case of issue, *extremely fine* (3) *£300-400*

R.H.S. Case 27309: 'John MacKenzie [*sic*], Boatswain, S.S. *Dorunda*; 10:00 pm, 1st February 1894, At sea, Lat. 8.15 S, Long. 127.19 E.

The man was seen to jump overboard, he was promptly followed by Mr Webster the 4th Mate as stated in case 27291 - the night very dark. Mackenzie jumped overboard after Webster to effect the rescue or assist in it, but neither men were successful in finding the man who had gone overboard - sharks abound in that part of the ocean'

The citation of the 4th Mate John Webster, which gives additional information, reads, 'Mr Webster whilst talking to a passenger saw a man climb the rail and jump overboard - he followed at once without hesitation notwithstanding the shouts - Don't there are sharks about; the night very dark. He swam round the stern of the ship having gone in amidships on the starboard side; after remaining in the water 15 minutes he was taken on board without finding the man'.

An article from the *Dundee Evening Telegraph*, dated 31 March 1894, gives more insight into the circumstances:

'A Terrible Story of the Sea. Ship on Fire- Suicide Devoured by Sharks.

On February 1, at five minutes past midnight, a fire was discovered in No. 1 hold of the S.S. *Dorunda*. Dense volumes of smoke were seen issuing from the chain locker, and all hands were at once called up and the hose got to work. Upon examining the hold, it was found that the heat was so intense that it was deemed advisable to flood the place. All apertures for air were blocked up, and the steerage passengers with their baggage were removed to the saloon deck. The mast, being of iron, soon became unbearable to the touch. The steerage deck became so hot that the plans lifted. All the time water was poured into the forehold until at length it was flooded to the depth of 13 feet, pulling the ship down by 5 feet by the head. The fore-hatches were opened, and a few bales extracted, in order, if possible, that the seat of the fire might be discovered; but smoke came out in such volumes that it drove everybody away. At about 7:00 a.m. a steamer was sighted right ahead. The *Dorunda* was stopped and ran up an "urgent" signal for the captain of the distant vessel to stop. The vessel stopped, and coming alongside the burning ship proved to be the *Duke of Argyll*, commanded by Captain Prentice, of the same mail line, bound for Queensland. He was asked to lay by until the fire was got under control. The steerage deck was getting hotter and hotter, and at 11:30 a.m. the boats were swung out, and Captain Prentice had all his boats ready. At noon, however, it was thought the fire had been extinguished, and hoses were withdrawn, but a little while after it broke out with increased fury in the after part of the forehold. Flames were now seen for the first time; the heat and smoke were terrible. Water was played on until 4:00 p.m., when the fire appeared to have been mastered. At 7:30 p.m., however, a third outbreak was discovered far more serious than the previous ones. The greatest excitement prevailed upon the passengers. One man jumped overboard, and was devoured by sharks; the boatswain, who tried to rescue him, narrowly escaping a similar fate. Another passenger had an epileptic fit, and as he too was suicidally disposed he was given a strong narcotic and handcuffed. All the provisions on board were destroyed, and a considerable period elapsed before the fire could be got under control.'

Both McKenzie and Webster were awarded the Royal Humane Society Silver Medal. Despite the rescue being unsuccessful, McKenzie was awarded the medal with a 'successful' reverse.

Sold together with original Board of Trade slip authorising the wear of the British War and Mercantile Marine Medals, and with copied extracts from the R.H.S. Committee Meeting minutes.

1278 A Royal Humane Society Medal pair awarded to Shipwright J. Hogbin, for attempting to save the life of a boatman who drowned off Ramsgate on Easter Sunday, 2 April 1893

IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. 2nd issue (John Hogbin), in case of issue; ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, small bronze medal (unsuccessful), (John Hogbin, 2nd April, 1893), with integral bronze riband buckle, in slightly damaged *Warrington, London*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£180-220*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2003.

R.H.S. Case 26353: 'Shipwright John Hogbin, at great personal risk, attempted to rescue Thomas Cooper from drowning, at Ramsgate, on 2nd April, 1893.'

'On Easter Sunday a lamentable occurrence happened at Ramsgate, and resulted in the death by drowning of a young boatman, between 20 and 21 years of age, named Thomas John Cooper. About nine o'clock that morning the deceased and his father put to sea in a small boat for the purpose of meeting and piloting into port a brigantine, the *Star of the Ocean*, bound to Ramsgate with coals. Having fallen in with the vessel, Mr Cooper, sen., was put aboard, and his son proceeded to make his way to the Harbour in the small boat, which carried a large sail. A sudden breeze caused the boat to overturn, and young Cooper was thrown into the water. Being an excellent swimmer, he somewhat unwisely struck out for the shore, although a boat had been launched from the collier, from whose deck the father witnessed the accident. The poor young man had almost reached the Sands, when overcome with cramp, he sank in the water. Meanwhile, from the cliff, a shipwright named John Hogbin had witnessed the sad occurrence. Quick as thought, Hogbin handed a child he was carrying to the care of another man, and rushing down the Marina, he divested himself of portions of his clothing and swam to the rescue. A strong and clever swimmer, he reached the drowning young man and clutched hold of his wearing apparel. By this time cramp had evidently seized Cooper and rendered him helpless. Hogbin, indeed, narrowly escaped with his life, and having found it hopeless to attempt further succour, he reached the shore in a state of great exhaustion. Cooper's body was subsequently found near where he was seen to disappear. Hogbin's courageous action won for him the praise of a large number of spectators, and an effort is very properly being made to recognise in a tangible way the very rare valour which he displayed.' (*The Thanet Advertiser*, 8 April 1893 refers).

John Hogbin was born in Thanet, Kent, in 1868, and was living in Ramsgate, Kent, when he made his gallant rescue attempt. He was presented with his Royal Humane Society Medal by the Mayor of Ramsgate, when it was recalled that he had previously been instrumental in saving several lives from drowning. He was employed as an Iron Shipwright at H.M. Naval Base, Chatham, and was awarded the Imperial Service Medal upon his retirement in 1919. He died in Edmonton, London, in 1952.

Sold together with copied newspaper extracts and other research.

1279 ORDER OF ST. JOHN LIFESAVING MEDAL, 2nd type, silver (hallmarks for Birmingham 1961), unnamed specimen, on 3rd type riband, *light scratch marks, very fine* *£70-90*



The mounted group of eleven miniature dress medals attributed to Captain R. F. L. Dickey, Royal Naval Air Service and Royal Air Force

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, G.V.R., with Second and Third Award Bars; 1914 STAR; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M. I.D. oak leaves; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq; 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; **France, Republic**, CROIX DE GUERRE 1939-1940, with bronze palm on riband, mounted court style as worn, generally good very fine (11) £300-400

Provenance: Sotheby's, March 1988 (when sold alongside the full sized awards)

Dix Noonan Webb, July 2003; December 2006; and November 2015.

The Recipient's full sized awards were sold in these rooms on 12 December 2012.

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 20 July 1917.

Second Award Bar to D.S.C. *London Gazette* 11 August 1917.

Third Award Bar to D.S.C. *London Gazette* 30 November 1917. 'For service in action with enemy submarines.'

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 11 August 1917 and 19 December 1917. 'For services in action with enemy submarines.'

Robert Frederick Lea Dickey was born in July 1895, the son of Professor Dickie of M'Crea Magee College, Londonderry, and was educated at Foyle College, where he excelled on the river and was afterwards 'the brilliant cox of the famous Londonderry Eight who won the King's Cup at the Cork Regatta in 1912'.

Enlisting in the Royal Naval Air Service in April 1915, he quickly gained appointment as a Petty Officer Mechanic, no doubt on account of his time at Foyle, where 'his interest was always in things scientific and mechanical and he spent much of his spare time in experimenting' (a letter of recommendation refers).

Selected for pilot training in the summer of 1916, Dickey was appointed to the probationary rank of Flight Sub. Lieutenant and took his aviator's certificate (No. 3950) at R.N.A.S. Chingford in December 1916.

Posted to R.N.A.S. Felixstowe in early 1917, hub of the famous "Spider's Web", he teamed up as a second pilot to the Canadian Flight Sub. Lieutenant B. D. "Billiken" Hobbs in Curtiss H12 flying boats (a.k.a. large American Seaplanes) and commenced his operational tour with a number of anti-submarine patrols that May.

The destruction of Zeppelin L. 43

However, as it transpired, his first successful encounter was in an air-to-air combat fought south-west of Terschilling on 14 June - a spectacular encounter for which he was given full credit as a result of his work on Lewis gun in the front cockpit. W. G. Carr's *Good Hunting* takes up the story:

'Here course was altered, and at half-past seven they were off the Island of Ameland. Now, sweeping in a 20-mile circle, they headed back down the coast homeward bound. The mist was lifting in patches. At half-past eight they were off Vlieland again.

Dickey suddenly saw a Zeppelin. It was five miles on the starboard beam, at a height of only 1500 feet. "Billiken" [Hobbs] swung the bow of '77 towards the airship. He opened out his engines. He climbed straight for the Zeppelin. Dickey was at the bow gun, the wireless operator was at the midships gun, and the engineer was at the stern guns. The Zeppelin was barely moving. Her propellers were merely ticking over. They were now at 2000 feet, 1000 yards away from the airship and above her. The look-out on the Zeppelin saw the flying-boat. The propellers vanished as the engines were speeding up. She moved forward and swung away on a new course. Two men raced to the gun on the tail and the gun amidships on top. "Billiken" dived on the Zeppelin's tail at a screaming 140 miles an hour. He passed diagonally across her from starboard to port. When 100 feet above and 200 feet away Dickey got in two bursts from his machine-gun. He used only fifteen cartridges [of Brock and Pomeroy ammunition].

As he cleared the Zeppelin "Billiken" made a sharp right-hand turn and found himself slightly below and heading straight for the enemy. He read her number, L. 43. Her immense size staggered him. Then he saw that she was on fire. Little spurts of flame stabbed out where the explosive bullets had torn the fabric, and the incendiary bullets had set alight the escaping hydrogen. Pulling back his controls, he lifted the boat over the airship, and just in time. With a tremendous burst of flame, so hot that all aboard the flying-boat felt the heat, the millions of cubic feet of hydrogen were set off. She broke in half. Each part, burning furiously, fell towards the water. The top gunner rolled into the flames and vanished. Three men fell out of the gondolas. Turning over and over they struck the water in advance of the wreckage. The remnants of the Zeppelin fell into the sea, and a heavy pillar of black smoke reared itself to the sky. The crew of the flying-boat fell on each other's necks. They were delirious with joy. Everybody crowded into the control cockpit. During the demonstration "Billiken" got the heavy boat into extraordinary positions. Then "Hell bent for election" he beat it for home.'

News of their great achievement was initially kept secret, but both pilots were duly decorated, Hobbs with the D.S.O.

Another Zeppelin encounter - and several enemy submarines

A day or two later, on 17 June, Hobbs and Dickey won Their Lordships approbation for engaging with 'great skill and dash' an enemy seaplane, while on the 28 June they carried out their first submarine attack:

'While preceding convoy and 10 miles S.W. of N. Hinder, sighted enemy submarine. Fired recognition signal and getting no reply we dropped three 100lb. bombs which were observed to fall in line 10 feet apart about 10 feet in front of the periscope' (his flying log book refers).

For his gallantry Dickey was awarded a Second Award Bar to his D.S.C.

In the following month, on 12 July, Hobbs and Dickey attacked another Zeppelin, this time without success:

'Zeppelin patrol to Texel, north to Terschilling, then east to Borkum. At 10.10 a.m. sighted Zepp. escorting 12 enemy destroyers. Opened out and climbed to 10,000 feet. Zepp. then at 13,000 feet throwing out sand ballast. We climbed to 11,000 but as we had no air controls were unable to get higher. Chased Zepp. at this height till we had to return owing to petrol. 16.20 Had engine trouble and landed at 12.45. Completed repairs and got off, landing at Felixstowe at 2.25 p.m.' (his flying log book refers).

Having then completed around 20 further sorties, Hobbs and Dickey had their next run-in with an enemy submarine on 3 September:

'Patrol around N. Hinder when sighted a hostile submarine which we attacked with one 230lb. bomb. Bomb dropped and exploded within five feet of starboard tail. Second machine then passed over and dropped one 230lb. bomb which fell by port bow. We then passed over again as conning tower was just showing and dropped our second 230lb. which fell in place where conning tower disappeared. When submarine sank we could clearly see two men on top, but though we searched spot for 15 minutes we could not see them. The three bombs fell within a circle of 20 yards diameter. Submarine believed to have been destroyed' (his flying log book refers).

This was followed by yet another encounter ten days later:

'When at N. Hinder sighted conning tower of hostile submarine which was just rising. Submarine saw us at once and started to dive but we fired recognition signal and dropped two 230lb. bombs from a height of 1000 feet. One bomb hit submarine aside conning tower on front side and exploded. Submarine commenced to sink and we circled about and in about two minutes saw a large upheaval in water when air came up in great quantities with oil and wreckage which spread all over vicinity' (his flying log book refers).

Finally, and whatever the outcome of their previous actions, Hobbs and Dickey were officially credited with the destruction of the UC -6 on 28 September:

'Before we left we were told hostile submarine was 25-30 miles S. of North Hinder. We went to N. Hinder and set a course S. and when on this course after 20 minutes, the W./T. operator received (indications of) a hostile wireless. These signals got stronger and at 8.30 we sighted a hostile submarine in full buoyancy. We attacked and dropped one 230lb. bomb which got a direct hit on tail. Before bomb hit he fired one shell at us which went 25 feet in front of us and burst above us. We turned to drop the other bomb and saw three more hostile submarines and three destroyers, escorted by two seaplanes. Destroyers and subs all opened fire on us with shrapnel but we managed to drop our second bomb which fell 15 feet in front of the same submarine. Submarine sank with a large hole in tail and made a large upheaval in water. We got a photograph' (his flying log book refers).

For his gallantry against these enemy submarines, Dickey was awarded a Third Award Bar to his D.S.C.

As verified by his flying log books, he was grounded and placed on the Sick List between October 1917 to March 1918, but he quickly got back into his stride on returning to operations in the latter month - in fact, on 30 April, he shot down an enemy aircraft in flames. But while employed in an operation off Holland in early June 1918, he was forced down and interned:

'When on course north-east from Ameland petrol pipes on starboard engine broke in two at carburettor. Landed 2.12 p.m. Started repairs. Thirteen enemy aircraft from Borkum came to the attack. Three shot down by other four machines. At 4.45 our machine had to return and as we could not get off in such heavy sea taxied towards Terschelling fishing boats. Enemy destroyer came out and opened fire on us, shooting off part of wing float, starboard. Enemy aircraft kept diving and firing but Lieutenant Hodgson and A.M. Russell shot one down in flames and another by killing pilot. Enemy destroyer got too close and forced us into Dutch waters. Once there he would not let us out. Arrested on Terschelling at 9.42 p.m. All safe. Destroyed machine.'

Carr's *Good Hunting* reveals an entertaining tale from Dickey's time in Holland:

'While walking in a quiet street of a Dutch town at dusk a huge German elbowed him into the roadway. He seized the coat-tails of the Hun and demanded an apology. The Hun swore in German, not a pretty exhibition. Dickey was small, but he carried a big stick, and when the stick came in contact with the skull of the German the latter fell senseless. Informing the police that a man had been found unconscious in the roadway, the little fire-eater obtained an ambulance and tenderly removed his fallen foe to hospital. Such was Dickey.'

Dickey managed to obtain a passport to the U.K. in August 1918, on account of sickness, and was granted a permanent commission as a Flight Lieutenant in the Royal Air Force in August 1919. He subsequently served at Hinaidi, Iraq, from February 1923 until being placed on half-pay back in the U.K. in January 1924.

Among other posts held between the Wars, Dickey was employed by Sir Sefton Branker and by the Marquis of Londonderry, the latter while serving as Manager of the Municipal Airport at Speke. Called-up on the renewal of hostilities in September 1939, Dickey was appointed a Lieutenant in the R.N.V.R. and posted to Gosport for Boom Defence duties, but of his subsequent services little is known, although he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Commander on the Retired List in March 1941.

Sold together with a quantity of copied research details. Not entitled to either the 1914 Star or the General Service Medal.

1281



The mounted group of four miniature dress medals worn by Corporal C. S. Balmforth, Queen's Royal Hussars

MILITARY CROSS, E.I.I.R.; N.A.T.O. MEDAL 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo; IRAQ 2003-11, no clasp; U.N. MEDAL, for Cyprus, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (4) £200-240

M.C. *London Gazette* 18 March 2005:

'For gallant and distinguished services in Iraq during the period 1st April to 30th September 2004'.

Christopher Stephen Balmforth served with the Queen's Royal Hussars in Iraq, and was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry after his team was ambushed during his tour: 'A rocket propelled grenade lodged in his armoured Land Rover but did not go off. The driver of the vehicle was then hit by small arms fire which left him incapacitated. Corporal Balmforth explained what happened next: "I was second in command of the team and I knew I had to do something. I got out of the vehicle and returned fire on the enemy position." Then, with enemy fire still coming at them, he led a small team to overrun the position, killing three of the five enemies and seriously wounding a fourth. In line with his military training, Balmforth gave first aid to the wounded while the other troops cleared the situation. An extract from the citation read: "He was instrumental in protecting his comrade's life and regaining the initiative in very dangerous circumstances against overwhelming odds. His bravery, self sacrifice and leadership was an inspiration to his Regiment and acted as a significant deterrent to other would be attackers."' (*Doncaster Free Press* refers).

Balmforth was the first N.C.O. in the Queen's Royal Hussars to receive the Military Cross.

Sold together with a copy of the book *In Foreign Fields*, by Dan Collins, with a chapter about the recipient, the inside inscribed: 'Anna, Hope you enjoy the book. There are some parts that are not permitted to be published so there are some slight untruths I will tell you about them one day. Take care and thank you for looking after my miniature medals. I'm sure they now have a good home. Lots of love, Christopher Balmforth M.C.'

Also with a photograph of the recipient outside Buckingham Palace having received his M.C., the reverse signed by the recipient; and copies of various congratulatory letters received by the recipient on the occasion of the award of his M.C.

1282 An unattributed D.S.O., O.B.E. group of seven miniature dress medals

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, *lacking reverse central medallion*, gold and enamel, with integral top riband bar; THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type badge, silver-gilt; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Belfast, Elandslaagte, Def. of Ladysmith, South Africa 1901; 1914-15 STAR; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaves, mounted as worn from *distressed* ribands, *nearly very fine* (7) £100-140

1283 DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R.; KING'S POLICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue; BALTIC 1854-55; CRIMEA 1854-56 (2), 1 clasp, Sebastopol; another, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol; TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, Sardinian issue; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-9; AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp; KABUL TO KANDAHAR STAR 1880; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902 (3), 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902; another, 3 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Driefontein; another, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901, *all of contemporary manufacture, generally good very fine* (12) £80-120

End of Sale



Commission Form – Medals 28 February and 1 March 2018

Please bid on my behalf at the above sale for the following Lot(s) up to the price(s) mentioned below. These bids are to be executed as cheaply as is permitted by other bids or any reserve. I understand that in the case of a successful bid, a premium of 20 per cent (plus VAT if resident in, or posted to within, the European Union) will be payable by me on the hammer price of all lots.

Please ensure your bids comply with the steps outlined below:-

Up to £100 by £5

£100 to £200 by £10

£200 to £500 by £20

£500 to £1,000 by £50

£1,000 to £2,000 by £100

£2,000 to £5,000 by £200

£5,000 to £10,000 by £500

£10,000 to £20,000 by £1,000

£20,000 to £50,000 by £2,000

£50,000 to £100,000 by £5,000

Over £100,000 by £10,000

Bids of unusual amounts **will be rounded down** to the bid step below and will **not** take precedence over a similar bid unless received first. All absentee bids will be executed in the name of 'Wood'.

NOTE: All bids placed other than via our website should be received by 16:00 on the day prior to the sale. Although we will endeavour to execute any late bids, DNW cannot accept responsibility for bids received after that time. It is strongly advised that you use our online **Advance Bidding Facility**. If you have a valid email address bids may be entered, and amended or cancelled, online at www.dnw.co.uk right up until a lot is offered. You will receive a confirmatory email for all bids and amendments. Bids posted or faxed to our office using this form will now be entered by our staff into the system using exactly this facility to which our clients now have access.

There is, therefore, no better way of ensuring the accuracy of your advance bids than to place them yourself online.

I confirm that I have read and agree to abide by the Terms and Conditions of Sale printed in the catalogue.

Signed _____

Name (Block Capitals) _____ Client Code _____

Address _____

Tel: _____ E-mail _____

If successful, I wish to pay for my purchases by (please indicate):

☐ Cash ☐ Cheque ☐ Credit/Debit Card (see below) ☐ Bank Transfer

☐ Other (please give details) _____

If successful, I wish to pay for my purchases by (please indicate):

☐ Master Card ☐ Visa ☐ Amex ☐ Debit card Issue No

Name (as shown on card) _____

Card no. _____ Start Date / Expiry Date /

Your bids may be place overleaf

Commission Form – Medals 28 February and 1 March



Lot No	£ Bid	Lot No	£ Bid	Lot No	£ Bid

Saleroom Notices

Any Saleroom Notices relevant to this auction are automatically posted on the Lot Description pages on the our website. Prospective buyers are strongly advised to consult the site for updates.

Successful Bids

Should you be a successful bidder you will receive an invoice detailing your purchases. All purchases are sent by registered post unless otherwise instructed, for which a minimum charge of £12.00 (plus VAT if resident in the European Union) will be added to your invoice.

All payments for purchases must be made in pounds sterling. Please check your bids carefully and complete the payment instructions overleaf.

Prices Realised

The hammer prices bid at the auction are posted on the Internet at **www.dnw.co.uk** in real time. A full list of prices realised appear on our website as the auction progresses. Telephone enquiries are welcome from 09:00 the following day.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR BUYERS

Absentee Bids

It is recommended that absentee bids are placed using our online advance bidding facility, which is available on our website at www.dnw.co.uk. Bids placed in this way cannot be seen by others and do not go live until the actual moment that the lot in question is being offered for sale. All bids can be easily altered or cancelled by the bidder prior to this point. An automated confirmatory email will be sent confirming all bids and alterations.

Anyone with a valid email address can easily register to bid online.

There is no additional charge for online bidding and it is not necessary to pre-register a payment card in order to do so.

Whilst we are still happy to execute all bids submitted in writing or by phone, fax, etc., it should be noted that bids left with us will be entered at our offices using the same bidding facility to which all our clients have access. There is, therefore, no better way of ensuring the accuracy of your bids than to execute them yourself online.

Whilst online bids can be placed up until the moment a lot is offered for sale, all bids made to the office must be confirmed in writing, by fax or e-mail and should be received by 18:00 on the day before the auction. Although we will endeavour to execute late bids, Dix Noonan Webb Ltd cannot accept responsibility for any bids received on the day of the auction itself.

Commission Form

Further advice to bidders and purchasers may be found on the commission form included with this catalogue. Please use this form when sending bids to us by post or fax.

Buyers' Premium

A buyers' premium of 20% on the hammer price (plus VAT if resident in, or lots are delivered within, the European Union) **is payable by the buyer on all lots.**

Pre-sale Estimates

The pre-sale estimates are intended as a guide for prospective purchasers. Any bid between the listed figures would, in our opinion, offer a fair chance of success. However all lots, depending on the degree of competition, can realise prices either above or below the listed estimates.

All lots are automatically reserved at the bid step which reflects 80% of the lower estimate, unless otherwise instructed by the buyer.

Methods of Payment

All payments must be made in pounds sterling. Payment may be made by transfer direct to Dix Noonan Webb's account at:

Lloyds

Piccadilly London Branch

39 Piccadilly

London W1J 0AA

Sort Code: 30-96-64

Account No: 00622865

Swift Code: LOYDGB2L

IBAN: GB70LOYD30966400622865

BIC: LOYDGB21085

Please include your name, account number and auction date with the instructions to the bank. Alternative methods of payment which will enable immediate clearance of purchases include cash, bankers drafts, credit cards (Master Card, Visa and American Express) and debit cards. Although personal and company cheques are accepted, buyers are advised that property will not be released until such cheques have cleared.

Please note that we will not accept cash payments in excess of £5,000 (five thousand pounds) in settlement for purchases made at any one auction.

Purchases will be despatched as soon as possible upon receipt of your written despatch instructions and full payment in pounds sterling for the lots you have bought. Carriage will be at the buyer's expense. Estimates and advice on all methods of despatch can be provided upon request.

Insurance cover will be arranged unless otherwise specified and will be added to the carriage charge for non-UK deliveries.

Clearance of Purchases

Buyers who have not established a credit arrangement with Dix Noonan Webb will be asked to pay for their purchases in pounds sterling when they wish to take possession of them. It is regretted that Dix Noonan Webb cannot take banker's references over the telephone at the time of clearance and that buyers cannot take possession of their purchases until cheques are cleared.

If buyers wish to pay for their purchases by cheque they are urged to arrange clearance of their cheques well in advance of the sale by supplying appropriate banker's references.

Lots will only be released to the purchaser, or his or her authorised representative, if full payment in pounds sterling has been received and cleared by Dix Noonan Webb, together with settlement of any charges due.

CONDITIONS OF BUSINESS

Conditions mainly concerning Buyers

1 The buyer

The highest bidder shall be the buyer at the 'hammer price' and any dispute shall be settled at the auctioneer's absolute discretion. Every bidder shall be deemed to act as principal unless there is in force a written acknowledgement by Dix Noonan Webb that he acts as agent on behalf of a named principal.

2 Minimum increment

The auctioneer shall have the right to refuse any bid which does not exceed the previous bid by at least 5 percent or by such other proportion as the auctioneer shall in his absolute discretion direct.

3 The premium

The buyer shall pay to Dix Noonan Webb a premium on the 'hammer price' in accordance with the percentages set out in paragraph 4 above and agrees that Dix Noonan Webb, when acting as agent for the seller, may also receive commission from the seller in accordance with Condition 15.

4 Value Added Tax (VAT)

The buyers' premium is subject to the current rate of Value Added Tax if the purchaser is resident in the European Union.

Lots marked 'x' are subject to importation duty of 5% on the hammer price unless re-exported outside the EU.

5 Payment

Immediately a lot is sold the buyer shall:

(a) give to Dix Noonan Webb his or her name and address and, if so requested, proof of identity; and

(b) pay to Dix Noonan Webb the 'total amount due' in pounds sterling (unless credit terms have been agreed with Dix Noonan Webb before the auction). Please note that we will not accept cash payments in excess of £5,000 (five thousand pounds) in settlement for purchases made at any one auction.

6 Dix Noonan Webb may, at its absolute discretion, agree credit terms with the buyer before an auction under which the buyer will be entitled to take possession of lots purchased up to an agreed amount in value in advance of payment by a determined future date of the 'total amount due'.

7 Any payments by a buyer to Dix Noonan Webb may be applied by Dix Noonan Webb towards any sums owing from that buyer to Dix Noonan Webb on any account whatever, without regard to any directions of the buyer, his or her agent, whether expressed or implied.

8 Collection of purchases

The ownership of the lot(s) purchased shall not pass to the buyer until he or she has made payment in full to Dix Noonan Webb of the 'total amount due' in pounds sterling.

9 (a) The buyer shall at his or her own expense take away the lot(s) purchased not later than 5 working days after the day of the auction but (unless credit terms have been agreed in accordance with Condition 7) not before payment to Dix Noonan Webb of the 'total amount due'.

(b) The buyer shall be responsible for any removal, storage and insurance charges on any lot not taken away within 5 working days after the day of the auction.

(c) The packing and handling of purchased lots by Dix Noonan Webb staff is undertaken solely as a courtesy to clients and, in the case of fragile articles, will be undertaken only at Dix Noonan Webb's discretion. In no event will Dix Noonan Webb be liable for damage to glass or frames, regardless of the cause.

10 Buyers' responsibilities for lots purchased

The buyer will be responsible for loss or damage to lots purchased from the time of collection or the expiry of 5 working days after the day of the auction, whichever is the sooner. Neither Dix Noonan Webb nor its servants or agents shall thereafter be responsible for any loss or damage of any kind, whether caused by negligence or otherwise, while any lot is in its custody or under its control.

11 Remedies for non-payment or failure to collect purchase

If any lot is not paid for in full and taken away in accordance with Conditions 6 and 10, or if there is any other breach of either of those Conditions, Dix Noonan Webb as agent of the seller shall, at its absolute discretion and without prejudice to any other rights it may have, be entitled to exercise one or more of the following rights and remedies:

(a) to proceed against the buyer for damages for breach of contract.

(b) to rescind the sale of that or any other lots sold to the defaulting buyer at the same or any other auction.

(c) to re-sell the lot or cause it to be re-sold by public auction or private sale and the defaulting buyer shall pay to Dix Noonan Webb any resulting deficiency in the 'total amount due' (after deduction of any part payment and addition of re-sale costs) and any surplus shall belong to the seller.

(d) to remove, store and insure the lot at the expense of the defaulting buyer and, in the case of storage, either at Dix Noonan Webb premises or elsewhere.

(e) to charge interest at a rate not exceeding 2 percent per month on the 'total amount due' to the extent it remains unpaid for more than 5 working days after the day of the auction.

(f) to retain that or any other lot sold to the same buyer at the sale or any other auction and release it only after payment of the 'total amount due'.

(g) to reject or ignore any bids made by or on behalf of the defaulting buyer at any future auctions or obtaining a deposit before accepting any bids in future.

(h) to apply any proceeds of sale then due or at any time thereafter becoming due to the defaulting buyer towards settlement of the 'total amount due' and to exercise a lien on any property of the defaulting buyer which is in Dix Noonan Webb's possession for any purpose.

12 Liability of Dix Noonan Webb and sellers

(a) Goods auctioned are usually of some age. All goods are sold with all faults and imperfections and errors of description. Illustrations in catalogues are for identification only. Buyers should satisfy themselves prior to the sale as to the condition of each lot and should exercise and rely on their own judgement as to whether the lot accords with its description. Subject to the obligations accepted by Dix Noonan Webb under this Condition, none of the seller, Dix Noonan Webb, its servants or agents is responsible for errors of descriptions or for the genuineness or authenticity of any lot. No warranty whatever is given by Dix Noonan Webb, its servants or agents, or any seller to any buyer in respect of any lot and any express or implied conditions or warranties are hereby excluded.

(b) Any lot which proves to be a 'deliberate forgery' may be returned by the buyer to Dix Noonan Webb within 15 days of the date of the auction in the same condition in which it was at the time of the auction, accompanied by a statement of defects, the number of the lot, and the date of the auction at

which it was purchased. If Dix Noonan Webb is satisfied that the item is a 'deliberate forgery' and that the buyer has and is able to transfer a good and marketable title to the lot free from any third party claims, the sale will be set aside and any amount paid in respect of the lot will be refunded, provided that the buyer shall have no rights under this Condition if:

(i) the description in the catalogue at the date of the sale was in accordance with the then generally accepted opinion of scholars and experts or fairly indicated that there was a conflict of such opinion; or

(ii) the only method of establishing at the date of publication of the catalogue that the lot was a 'deliberate forgery' was by means of scientific processes not generally accepted for use until after publication of the catalogue or a process which was unreasonably expensive or impractical.

(c) A buyer's claim under this Condition shall be limited to any amount paid in respect of the lot and shall not extend to any loss or damage suffered or expense incurred by him or her.

(d) The benefit of the Condition shall not be assignable and shall rest solely and exclusively in the buyer who, for the purpose of this condition, shall be and only be the person to whom the original invoice is made out by Dix Noonan Webb in respect of the lot sold.

Conditions mainly concerning Sellers and Consignors

13 Warranty of title and availability

The seller warrants to Dix Noonan Webb and to the buyer that he or she is the true owner of the property or is properly authorised to sell the property by the true owner and is able to transfer good and marketable title to the property free from any third party claims. The seller will indemnify Dix Noonan Webb, its servants and agents and the buyer against any loss or damage suffered by either in consequence of any breach on the part of the seller.

14 Reserves

The seller shall be entitled to place prior to the auction a reserve on any single item lot which has a minimum value of £100, being the minimum 'hammer price' at which that lot may be treated as sold. A reserve once placed by the seller shall not be changed without the consent of Dix Noonan Webb. Dix Noonan Webb may at their option sell at a 'hammer price' below the reserve but in any such cases the sale proceeds to which the seller is entitled shall be the same as they would have been had the sale been at the reserve. Where a reserve has been placed, only the auctioneer may bid on behalf of the seller.

15 Authority to deduct commission and expenses

The seller authorises Dix Noonan Webb to deduct commission at the 'stated rate' and 'expenses' from the 'hammer price' and acknowledges Dix Noonan Webb's right to retain the premium payable by the buyer.

16 Rescission of sale

If before Dix Noonan Webb remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the buyer makes a claim to rescind the sale that is appropriate and Dix Noonan Webb is of the opinion that the claim is justified, Dix Noonan Webb is authorised to rescind the sale and refund to the buyer any amount paid to Dix Noonan Webb in respect of the lot.

17 Payment of sale proceeds

Dix Noonan Webb shall remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller not later than 35 days after the auction, but if by that date Dix Noonan Webb has not received the 'total amount due' from the buyer then Dix Noonan Webb will remit the sale proceeds within five working days after the date on which the 'total amount due' is received from the buyer. If credit terms have been agreed between Dix Noonan Webb and the buyer, Dix Noonan Webb shall remit to the seller the sale proceeds not later than 35 days after the auction unless otherwise agreed by the seller.

18 If the buyer fails to pay to Dix Noonan Webb the 'total amount due' within 3 weeks after the auction, Dix Noonan Webb will endeavour to notify the seller and take the seller's instructions as to the appropriate course of action and, so far as in Dix Noonan Webb's opinion is practicable, will assist the seller to recover the 'total amount due' from the buyer. If circumstances

do not permit Dix Noonan Webb to take instructions from the seller, the seller authorises Dix Noonan Webb at the seller's expense to agree special terms for payment of the 'total amount due', to remove, store and insure the lot sold, to settle claims made by or against the buyer on such terms as Dix Noonan Webb shall in its absolute discretion think fit, to take such steps as are necessary to collect monies due by the buyer to the seller and if necessary to rescind the sale and refund money to the buyer.

19 If, notwithstanding that the buyer fails to pay to Dix Noonan Webb the 'total amount due' within three weeks after the auction, Dix Noonan Webb remits the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the ownership of the lot shall pass to Dix Noonan Webb.

20 Charges for withdrawn lots

Where a seller cancels instructions for sale, Dix Noonan Webb reserve the right to charge a fee of 15 per cent of Dix Noonan Webb's then latest estimate or middle estimate of the auction price of the property withdrawn, together with Value Added Tax thereon if the seller is resident in the European Union, and 'expenses' incurred in relation to the property.

21 Rights to photographs and illustrations

The seller gives Dix Noonan Webb full and absolute right to photograph and illustrate any lot placed in its hands for sale and to use such photographs and illustrations and any photographs and illustrations provided by the seller at any time at its absolute discretion (whether or not in connection with the auction).

22 Unsold lots

Where any lot fails to sell, Dix Noonan Webb shall notify the seller accordingly. The seller shall make arrangements either to re-offer the lot for sale or to collect the lot.

23 Dix Noonan Webb reserve the right to charge commission up to one-half of the 'stated rates' calculated on the 'bought-in price' and in addition 'expenses' in respect of any unsold lots.

General conditions and definitions

24 Dix Noonan Webb sells as agent for the seller (except where it is stated wholly or partly to own any lot as principal) and as such is not responsible for any default by seller or buyer.

25 Any representation or statement by Dix Noonan Webb, in any catalogue as to authorship, attribution, genuineness, origin, date, age, provenance, condition or estimated selling price is a statement of opinion only. Every person interested should exercise and rely on his or her own judgement as to such matters and neither Dix Noonan Webb nor its servants or agents are responsible for the correctness of such opinions.

26 Whilst the interests of prospective buyers are best served by attendance at the auction, Dix Noonan Webb will, if so instructed, execute bids on their behalf. Neither Dix Noonan Webb nor its servants or agents are responsible for any neglect or default in doing so or for failing to do so.

27 Dix Noonan Webb shall have the right, at its discretion, to refuse admission to its premises or attendance at its auctions by any person.

28 Dix Noonan Webb has absolute discretion without giving any reason to refuse any bid, to divide any lot, to combine any two or more lots, to withdraw any lot from the auction and in case of dispute to put up any lot for auction again.

29 (a) Any indemnity under these Conditions shall extend to all actions, proceedings costs, expenses, claims and demands whatever incurred or suffered by the person entitled to the benefit of the indemnity.

(b) Dix Noonan Webb declares itself to be a trustee for its relevant servants and agents of the benefit of every indemnity under these Conditions to the extent that such indemnity is expressed to be for the benefit of its servants and agents.

30 Any notice by Dix Noonan Webb to a seller, consignor, prospective bidder or buyer may be given by first class mail or airmail and if so given shall be deemed to have been duly received by the addressee 48 hours after posting.

31 These Conditions shall be governed by and construed in accordance with English law. All transactions to which these Conditions apply and all matters

connected therewith shall also be governed by English law. Dix Noonan Webb hereby submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts and all other parties concerned hereby submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts.

32 In these Conditions:

(a) 'catalogue' includes any advertisement, brochure, estimate, price list or other publication;

(b) 'hammer price' means the price at which a lot is knocked down by the auctioneer to the buyer;

(c) 'total amount due' means the 'hammer price' in respect of the lot sold together with any premium, Value Added Tax chargeable and additional charges and expenses due from a defaulting buyer in pounds sterling;

(d) 'deliberate forgery' means an imitation made with the intention of deceiving as to authorship, origin, date, age, period, culture or source which is not shown to be such in the description in the catalogue and which at the date of the sale had a value materially less than it would have had if it had been in accordance with that description;

(e) 'sale proceeds' means the net amount due to the seller being the 'hammer price' of the lot sold less commission at the 'stated rates' and 'expenses' and any other amounts due to Dix Noonan Webb by the seller in whatever capacity and howsoever arising;

(f) 'stated rate' means Dix Noonan Webb published rates of commission for the time and any Value Added Tax thereon;

(g) 'expenses' in relation to the sale of any lot means Dix Noonan Webb charges and expenses for insurance, illustrations, special advertising, packing and freight of that lot and any Value Added Tax thereon;

(h) 'bought-in price' means 5 per cent more than the highest bid received below the reserve.

33 Vendors' commission of sales

A commission of 15 per cent is payable by the vendor on the hammer price on lots sold.

34 VAT

Commission, illustrations, insurance and advertising are subject to VAT if the seller is resident in the European Union.

Bankers:

Lloyds

Piccadilly London Branch

39 Piccadilly

London W1J 0AA

Sort Code: 30-96-64

Account No. 0622865

Swift Code: LOYDGB2L

IBAN: GB70LOYD30966400622865

BIC: LOYDGB21085



www.dnw.co.uk

We were established in 1991 and are located in a six-storey Georgian building in the heart of London's Mayfair, two minutes walk from Green Park underground station.

Our staff of experts collectively have over 300 years of unrivalled experience on all aspects of numismatics and jewellery, including coins of all types, tokens, commemorative medals, paper money, orders, decorations, war medals, militaria, numismatic books, jewellery, watches, objects of vertu, gemology and diamond grading.

We hold numerous auctions each year, the full contents of which are published on the internet around one month before the sale date, together with a unique preview facility which is available as lots are catalogued and photographed. Printed auction catalogues for auctions are mailed to subscribers approximately three weeks prior to each sale.



Auction viewing room



Reception

Our offices, open from 9am to 5:30pm, Monday to Friday, include a pre-auction viewing room, enabling us to offer this facility to clients during the three weeks prior to an auction.

Auctions are held in our building at 16 Bolton Street, Mayfair, where sales may be attended in person. Free online bidding is available using our own live bidding system or by placing commission bids, all of which and much more being available via our website at www.dnw.co.uk.

We look forward to welcoming clients to Bolton Street and assure you of a warm reception.

Location

